Government
Publications

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 27

THIRD SESSION OF THE TWELFTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1914

VOLUME XLVIII.

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OF THE

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in three parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1913. Volume I, Parts A to J, and Volume II, Parts K to U. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, January 28, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1913, Volume III, Parts V to Y. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 29, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

3a. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 20, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, May 28, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, June 9, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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7. Report on dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 16, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

8. Report of Superintendent of Insurance for year ended 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, June 2, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statement of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, June 2, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, Part I.—Canadian Trade. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, April 15, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10a. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended March 31, 1913: Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, and (4) United States. Presented by Hon. Mr Foster, January 22, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

10b. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913: Part III.—Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, April 15, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10c. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913: Part IV.—Miscellaneous Information. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, April 27, 1914 .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10d. Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, June 4, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10e. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913: Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with Statistics showing Steamship Traffic to December 31, 1913, and Estimates for fiscal year 1914-1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, March 25, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10f. Report of Trade and Commerce for fiscal year ended March 31, 1913: Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, January 22, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

12. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1913. Part I.—Excise. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, January 19, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, January 19, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913. Part III.—Adulteration of Food. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, February 11, 1914..... .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 22, 1914 .
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. (Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, May 5, 1914..... ..... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15b. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, February 2, 1914.. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the years ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, April 7, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1912. (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, for the year 1912.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 20, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Résumé of General Elections of 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1911, and of By-Elections held between July 11, 1896 and January 1, 1914. Presented by Hon. r. Coderre, January 27, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18a. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 27, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal period from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 20, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20a. Canal Statistics for the season of Navigation, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 12, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, January 29, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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20c. Eighth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, January 22, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20d. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 10. 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20e. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 20, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20f. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 10, 1914.
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21. Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1912-1913.—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 2, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

21b. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, May 1, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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22. Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912-13.—Fisheries. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution ana sessional papers.

23. Supplement to the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1912-13.—Steamboat Inspection Report. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, March 27, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, March 12, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. —Volume I. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche., February 23, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. —Volume II. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, March 9, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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25c. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements, for the calendar year 1913, prepared under the direction of F. H. Peters, C.E., Commissioner of Irrigation. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, March 26, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25d. Twelfth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 2, 1914.
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25e. Manitoba Water-powers.

25f. Railway Belt Hydrographic Survey for 1911-1912. Presented, 1914.

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 1914.
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26a. Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the calendar year 1912. Presented 1914.
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27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 27, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, January 19, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

28a. Statement of Magisterial cases entered, and convictions obtained by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Yukon Territory and a portion of Manitoba, during the years 1909 to 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, February 16, 1914.....*Not printed.*

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, February 9, 1914....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

29a. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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29c. Documents *re* Constitutional History of Canada.—(Senate).
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

29c. Public Archives.—Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1791-1818, selected and edited with notes by Arthur G. Doughty and Duncan A. McArthur. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, March 27, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 26.

30. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1913. Presented, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

31. Fifth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended August 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, March 18, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, March 11, 1914.
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33. The Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by the Hon. The Speaker, January 15, 1914.....*Not printed.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.....*Printed for distribution and sessioanl papers.*

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35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, March 9, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 19, 1914....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

36a. Sixth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36b. Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, from 1901 to 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 19, 1914 .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

37. Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, January 22, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

37a. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the nine months ended December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 18, 1914.
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38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 22, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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39. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (4th December, 1912) submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 22, 1914.....*Not printed.*

40. Return to an Order of the House of April 7, 1913, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers and charges incurred by and relating to the Lobster Hatchery and Patrol Boat *Davis* during the season of 1912, to December 31, 1912, with the names of the officers and crews, and the wages paid to each. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

41. Return to an Order of the House April 21, 1913, for a Return showing the names and the respective ranks and positions of the officers now on duty on the *Niobe* at Halifax, under the Department of Naval Affairs; the number of men now on duty as seamen or other like positions on the *Niobe*; the number of men dropped from the service on the *Niobe* since July 1, 1912; and if any efforts have been made to recruit men for the *Niobe* since July 1, 1912. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*...*Not printed.*

42. Return to an Order of the House of May 12, 1913.—1. For a Return showing the respective names, duties and salaries of Officials of the Immigration Department of both Inside and Outside Service on March 31, 1911.

2. The respective names, duties and salaries of Officials of the Immigration Department of both Inside and Outside Service on March 31, 1913. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* ..... *Not printed.*

43. Return to an Order of the House of February 24, 1913, for a copy of all regulations relating to the disposition of Dominion Lands made by the Minister of the Interior from October 12, 1911, to January 1, 1912, and of the regulations for the placing of half-breed scrip on homestead or other lands, made by the Minister of the Interior from October 12, 1911, to January 1, 1912. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver.*
Not printed.

44. Return to an Order of the House of January 15, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams nd other documents relative to the dismissal of Horace Rindress, Quarantine Medical Officer at North Sydney, in the Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of December 11, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents and correspondence relating to the dismissal of A. T. Doucet, Postmaster and Collector of Customs at Salmon River, Digby County, N.S. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

44b. Return to an Order of the House of April 21, 1913, for a copy of the charges made against Alexis Bourque, Storm Signal Agent at Bonaventure, on which he was dismissed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and a copy of all letters and other documents bearing on the appointment of his successor. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*..... ..... *Not printed.*

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44c. Return to an Order of the House of January 29, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any Department of the Government, relating to the dismissal of Patrick Conway, Lightkeeper at White Head Island, N.S., and if there was an investigation the names of the witnesses, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*..... *Not printed.*

44d. Return to an Order of the House of May 7, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of Captain Wm. Smith, Coxswain, of the lifeboat at Blanche, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Law*..... *Not printed.*

44e. Return to an Order of the House of March 3, 1913, for a Return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of King's, Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the Departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the Departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid, or to be paid, by any Department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44f. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1913, for a copy of the charges made by Messrs. J. A. Mousseau, A. Godbout and J. Blondin, against Jos. E. A. Landry, keeper of the lighthouse at St. Omer, Quebec, on which he was dismissed for alleged political partisanship. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

44g. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Colin McIsaac, preventive officer at Port Hood, Inverness County, N.S. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

44h. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1913, for a copy of all petitions and correspondence, relating to the dismissal of Mr. Pesha, postmaster at Kent Bridge, Ontario. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Sir W. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

44i. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department or any department of the Government, relating to the dismissal of John F. Reeves, postmaster at Mulgrave, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* ..... *Not printed.*

44j. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Havelock McLeod, postmaster at Big Intervale, North East Margaree, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

44k. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all documents, petitions, correspondence, messages, inquiries, reports, &c., relating to the dismissal of S. Lapointe, postmaster of St. Eloi, County of Temiscouata, and to the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.....*Not printed.*

44l. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of William Bow, postmaster at Winchester Village, County of Dundas, and of all recommendations for the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. MacNutt.* *Not printed.*

44m. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mrs. Ellen O'Neil, postmistress at O'Neil's post office, Parish of Moncton, County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, and of all evidence, if any, taken in regard to the same, and of all reports concerning same; and also a copy of all recommendations, correspondence letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents relating to the appointment of a successor, or of Robert C. Kelly as postmaster of or at the said O'Neil post office, and of all reports, if any, as to the proper location of the office. Presented January 22, 1914.—Mr. Emmerson .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44n. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of the charges made against Alex. Labillois, postmaster of Miguasha, on which his dismissal took place, and of all letters and documents regarding the appointment of John Caissy in his place. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

44o. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all letters and other documents containing evidence or charges against Madame Z. Marcotte, postmistress of Nouvelle West, Bonaventure County, on which the Postmaster General acted in removing her from office, and also of letters and other documents regarding the appointment of Mr. Lazare Fallu in her stead. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* .....*Not printed.*

44p. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all complaints, accusations, correspondence, petitions, and telegrams respecting the dismissal of Joseph Verault, postmaster at Guay, County of Lévis, of the evidence and report made following the inquiries held by the inquiring Commissioner Smith and the inquiring Commissioner Jolicœur in this matter; also the names of the witnesses summoned and heard, with a copy of the evidence heard at each inquiry, the names of those who represented the Government at these inquiries, and a detailed statement of the expenses caused by these inquiries, with a copy of all documents respecting the appointment of his successor, such as petitions, letters of recommendation, &c. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa* ..... *Not printed.*

44q. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams, papers and correspondence in the possession of the Post Office Department, or with any of the officials thereof, regarding the removal from office of the postmaster of Osage, Saskatchewan, and of the appointment of a successor thereto; and of all correspondence bearing upon the said removal or appointment with the post office inspector for that portion of the province of Saskatchewan, and of all other letters and documents with respect thereto. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

44r. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the Government, relating to the dismissal of George Taylor, postmaster at Bickerton, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* ..... *Not printed.*

44s. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, complaints, affidavits, reports, recommendations, requests, certificates and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Mademoiselle Paul Hus, as postmistress of the Parish Ste. Victoire, County of Richelieu, and the appointment of Mr. Paul Bardier, of the same place, as postmaster. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin.* *Not printed.*

44t. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Parker S. Hart, postmaster at South Manchester, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* ..... *Not printed.*

44u. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Charles L. Gass, late postmaster at Bayfield, Antigonish County, of the evidence taken, if any, before Commissioner Duchemin, and of his report thereon, and of all letters, telegrams and documents of every kind relating to his dismissal and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* .....*Not printed.*

44v. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, letters, reports, &c., relating to the dismissal of Madame Belzil, postmistress at St. Octave, County of Rimouski, and the appointment of her successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

44w. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John McDonnell, postmaster at Essex, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

44x. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and documents in connection with the dismissal of James Bain, from the postmastership of Ninga post office, Ninga, Manitoba. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff* ..... *Not printed.*

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44y. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of William McKinnon, postmaster at Erinville, Guysborough County, N.S., and the appointment of Daniel Kenny as successor; and if there was an investigation in connection with the dismissal of the said William McKinnon, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence and report of the commissioner, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44z. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, evidence and reports in connection with the dismissal of J. N. Cloutier, postmaster at St. Benoit Labre, County of Beauce, Quebec. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Béland.* *Not printed.*

44 (2a). Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and documents relative to the dismissal of Mrs. Weave, postmistress at Coal Creek, Queens County, N.B., and of the appointment of Michael L. Knox. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. McLean (Sunbury)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2b). Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and documents of any kind whatsoever relating to the dismissal of postmasters in Bonaventure County, by the present administration, not already ordered and brought down. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2c). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, complaints, and correspondence containing any charges against Alexander Fraser, postmaster at Fraser's Grant, Antigonish County, N.S., and of all other documents and correspondence on the file in relation thereto. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* .....*Not printed.*

44 (2d). Partial return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing all public officers removed by the present Government in the District of Portneuf, together with the name and duties of each person, the reasons for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such were held. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Delisle* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2e). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a return showing a list of the postmasters dismissed or removed by the present Government in the County of Two Mountains, the names of such persons, the reason for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought aginst them, and a copy of all correspondence and petitions relating thereto, and reports of inquiry in the cases where such have been held; also the names of their successors. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Ethier*....*Not printed.*

44 (2f). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Thomas Chalmer McLean, postmaster at Ivera, Middle River, Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2g). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents relative to the dismissal of C. P. Blanchard, postmaster at Truro, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

44 (2h). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, evidence, reports, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of Samuel Atwood, Atwood's Brook, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Law* .....*Not printed.*

44 (2i). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a return showing the names of the postmasters in the County of Berthier dismissed since the 21st September, 1911; their respective parishes, the date of their dismissals and the reason alleged; if an inquiry was held in each case; on whose recommendation were these dismissals made; the names of those appointed as their successors and on whose recommendation were they appointed. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Béland*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2j). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all complaints, accusations, correspondence, petitions and telegrams, respecting the dismissal of Wilfrid Pellemarre, postmaster at Hervey Junction, County of Portneuf, and of all documents respecting the appointment of his successor, such as petitions, letters of recommendation, &c., and also of the evidence and reports made after the inquiry held by the inquiring commissioner; together with a detailed statement of the expenses caused by this inquiry. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Delisle*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (2*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the Government, relating to the dismissal of Rufus D. Carrigan, postmaster at Sand Point, Guysborough County, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Daniel Dunlop, postmaster at New Campbellton, Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of the investigation held by H .P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Duncan Cameron, postmaster at Craigmore, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, charges and other documents relating to the dismissal of Angus Cameron, late postmaster at Fairlight, Sask., and of the evidence taken at the investigation held by Mr. Dorsett. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff* .... *Not printed.*

44 (2*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, petitions and telegrams respecting the dismissal of M. Sauriol, postmaster of St. Janvier, County of Terrebonne, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Ethier* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*p*.) Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and resolutions in connection with the changes made in the names of the post offices at Letches Creek Crossing and Letches Creek, North Cape Breton, N.S., the dismissal of Donald Johnston, the former postmaster at Letches Creek, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie.* *Not printed.*

44 (2*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of James McLees, postmaster at Bishop Mills, County of Grenville, Province of Ontario, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Proulx* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mrs. Sarah C. Rankin, postmistress at S. W. Ridge Mabou, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*s*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a Return showing in detail the number of dismissals from the public service during the period from June 23, 1896, to September 21, 1911, in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in connection with any department of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, their ages at the time of entering the public service, the length of their period of service with dates, the amount of their remuneration, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communication with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence on investigation, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government; also the names of all persons appointed to fill vacancies caused by such dismissals, their ages at the date of appointment, the amount of their remuneration, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with said dismissals and investigations or removal from office. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Rhodes* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*t*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 29th April, 1913, for a Return showing all employees of the Dominion dismissed in the County of Three Rivers and St. Maurice since October 15, 1911, to date, the date of dismissal, the employment of each man, the salary he was receiving at the time of his dismissal, the reason for dismissal, whether there has been an investigation or not, with the names and places of residence of the men appointed to replace them. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau.* *Not printed.*

44 (2*u*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the constituency of Regina, together with the names of the dismissed officials, the reasons for their dismissals, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such have been held in respect of the same. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Martin (Regina).* *Not printed.*

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44 (2*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing all the public officers dismissed by the present Government in the electoral district of Kamouraska, with the names and duties of such persons respectively, the reason for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such have been held. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*w*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the County of Prince, Prince Edward Island, giving the names of the dismissed officials, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials and a copy of all the correspondence with respect to the same and of all notes of evidence and reports of investigations where such were held; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals and the names of the persons by whom the same have been recommended for appointment. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Richards*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the riding of Strathcona, together with the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of investigations, where such were held. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Douglas*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*y*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the riding of Saltcoats, Sask., together with the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and all reports of investigations, in cases where such were held. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. MacNutt.* *Not printed.*

44 (2*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing all employees dismissed in the County of Champlain since October 15, 1911, to date, the employment of each man, the salary each was receiving at the time of his dismissal, the reasons for dismissals, whether there has been any investigation or not, with the names and places of residence of the men appointed to replace them. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and position of employment, by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, not including those for which returns have already been ordered, in connection with any of the departments of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removal from office. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment, by the present Government since the first day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, in connection with any of the departments of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made, save and except the case of George H. Cochrane, Collector of Customs at Moncton (the papers for which have been already moved for); together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of government, or of the Government Railways Managing Board, or of the officials of the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railway; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (3*c*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill vacancies caused by such dismissals ,and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing all employees dismissed in the County of Nicolet since October 15, 1911, to date, the date of dismissal, the employment of each man, the salary he was receiving at the time of his dismissal, the reasons for dismissal, whether there has been an investigation or not, with the names and places of residence of the men appointed to replace them. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the constituency of Victoria, Alberta, together with the names of the dismissed officials, the reason of their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same and of all notes of evidence and of the reports of investigations where such were held; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals and the names of the persons by whom the same have been recommended for appointment. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. White (Alberta)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*f*). Officials dismissed in the constituency of Shelburne and Queens, N.S.—(Senate). *Not printed.*

44 (3*g*). Postmasters dismissed in the County of Antigonish, N.S.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

44 (3*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relating to the dismissal of Dr. Freeman O'Neil, from the office of port physician at Louisburg, Cape Breton South, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

44 (3*i*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all accounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. And also—Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissals the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all accounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented Janaury 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (3*j*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the constituency of Queen's, Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already been passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations of removals from office. Presented January 27, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*k*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a list of public officers employed in the city of Quebec, in the Departments of Inland Revenue, Railways and Canals, the Transcontinental Railway, Customs, Immigration, Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Militia, the names and duties of such persons, the reason for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto, and of reports of inquiry in the cases where such inquiries were held. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Lachance*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing all the public officers removed by the present Government in the District of L'Assomption, together with the names and duties of such persons, the reasons for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them; also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such were held, with the names of the successors of the dismissed officers. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Seguin.* *Not printed.*

44 (3*m*). Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Government the names, post office addresses, offices, employment, and salaries of all persons employed either in the inside or outside service thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service, employed by the Government in any department, on the tenth day of October, 1911, who have been removed from office or employment by dismissal; specifying in each case the manner of and grounds of such dismissals and the length of notice given to the persons removed, and also indicating in each case whether an inquiry was or was not neld prior to such dismissal. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*n*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed; togeaher with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all accounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented January 28, 1914. —*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, inquiries and reports respecting the dismissal of Philias Hable, lightkeeper at St. Louis de Lotbinière, County of Lotbinière, Quebec. Presented February 4, 1914.—*Mr. Fortier*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, complaints, petitions and reports connected with the dismissal of Fishery Overseer Mignault at Seven Islands, and the appointment in his place of Elzear Levesque. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Béland*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing all employees dismissed in the County of Maskinonge, since October 15, 1911, to date, the date of dismissal, the employment of each man, the salary he was receiving at the time of his dismissal, the reasons for dismissal, whether there has been investigation or not, and the names and places of residence of the men appointed to replace them. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (3*r*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of King's, Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid, or to be paid, by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public office and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Colchester, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Maedonald*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Hants, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the name of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also of the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

44 (3*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations, and reports concerning the dismissal of Miss Eugenie Dorion, an employee in the office of the post office inspector at Quebec; the reasons for her dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against her, if any, the names of the persons who brought these complaints, also a copy of all correspnodence relating thereto, and the report of inquriy, if there was one held. Presented February 20, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*v*). Return to Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of James R. Laing, postmaster at Liscombe, N.S., and of the facts taken, and report of investigation in regard to the same, if any, a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation, together with a copy of all recommendations, letters, telegrams, and other papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 5th June, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Mr. A. L. Desève, officer in charge of the fishery hatchery at Magog, Quebec, and the appointment of Mr. L. A. Audet to the said position. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Sir W. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents relating to the removal of Jas. T. Richardson as sub-Collector of Customs at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, and the appointment of a successor. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (3*y*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the constituency of Regina, together with the names of the dismissed officials, the reasons for their dismissals, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of any investigations held in respect of the same. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (3*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Hicks, of Bridgetown, N.S., from the customs service in 1913. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Customs Department, relating to the dismissal of Ralph Harris, sub-collector of customs at Pelee Island, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Customs Department, relating to the dismissal of Aylmer Orton, customs officer at Windsor, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex).* *Not printed.*

44 (4*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Customs Department, relating to the dismissal of Frederick Forster, sub-collector of customs at Kingsville, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Interior Department, relating to the dismissal of Andrew Darragh, immigration officer at Windsor, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex).* *Not printed.*

44 (4*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Interior Department, relating to the dismissal of John Halstead, immigration officer at Windsor, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex).* *Not printed.*

44 (4*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, inquiries, and reports, respecting the dismissal of Napoleon Daigle, lighthouse keeper at Barre à Boulard, Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, Quebec. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Fortier* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*g*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from the public service during the period from June 23, 1896, to September 21, 1911, in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in connection with any department of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, their ages at the time of entering the public service, the length of their period of service with dates, the amount of their remuneration, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissals, and of all minutes of evidence on investigation, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government; also the names of all persons appointed to fill vacancies caused by such dismissals, their ages at the date of appointment, the amount of their remuneration, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with said dismissals and investigations or removal from office. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Rhodes* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (4*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of the Postmaster General, relating to the dismissal of James H. Smart, postmaster at Kingsville, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relating to the dismissal of John A. Roy from the position of postmaster at Maitland, County of Hants. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relating to the dismissal of Thomas Nelson, from the position of postmaster at Scotch Village, County of Hants. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relating to the dismissal of Albert McHeffey from the position of postmaster at Shubenacadie, County of Hants. Presented March 2, 1914. —*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relating to the dismissal of C. Stewart McPhee from the position of postmaster at Enfield, County of Hants. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the first day of February, 1913, to date, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, except the Post Office Department; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissal, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government, or of the Government Railway Managing Board, or of the officials of the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of D. Dishaw, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relative to the dismissal of A. Michael Russell from the position of caretaker of the drill hall at Windsor, County of Hants. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. A. Coyette, postmaster at St. Valerien de Milton, Shefford County, Quebec, and of the evidence taken, and of the reports of investigation held by Dr. W. L. Shurtleff in regard to the same. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Boivin* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of the evidence and report in the investigation held by Mr. W. A. E. Flynn, in the case of P. D. Bourdages, keeper of the lighthouse at Bonaventure Point, Quebec, of the charges made against the said Bourdages by Ovide Bourdages, Raymond Bourdages, Pierre Henry, J. A. Mousseau and D. Champoux. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of the charges made by Messrs. W. S. Montgomery, J. I. Boudreau, N. Bourg, J. A. Mousseau, N. Boudreau, against Louis Bujold, keeper of the lighthouse at Carleton Point, Quebec. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Shinbine, caretaker of the Immigration Hall at Edmonton, the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the name of caretaker appointed in his place, with date of appointment, salary and qualifications. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (4t). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing the reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Webster, immigration agent at Edmonton; the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the name of the agent appointed in his place, with date of appointment, salary and qualifications? Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4u). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing reasons for the dismissal of Jacob Mohr, interpreter for the immigration agency at Edmonton; the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the name of the interpreter appointed in his place with date of appointment, salary and qualifications. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4v). Return to an Order of the Houe of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing reasons for the dismissal of Mr. P. Tomkins, Dominion Lands Agent at Grouard, the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the name of agent appointed in his place, with date of appointment and salary. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4w). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing upon dismissals and appointments of officials of the Inland Revenue Department in Bonaventure County since January 1, 1913, to date; together with a statement showing the salaries, emoluments and amounts paid to the new appointees since appointment, compared with amounts paid officials for corresponding periods in 1911 and 1912. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*....*Not printed.*

44 (4x). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Arthur Dupuis, postmaster at Pontbriand, County of Megantic, Quebec, and of the evidence taken and of the reports of investigation held by Dr. W. L. Shurtleff in regard to the same. Presented March 6, 1914...*Mr. Pacaud*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4y). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents relating to the dismissal of Jos. Serguis Archambault, as postmaster of the town of Terrebonne, and to the appointment of George Beausoleil, as his successor. Presented March 6, 1914. *Mr. Seguin*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4z). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and all other papers relating to the dismissal of Martin Lanigan, postmaster at Sexton, County of Kent, New Brunswick, and of the minutes of evidence of any investigation or inquiry held relating to the said dismissal, and of all and any charges and recommendations connected therewith; also a copy of all letters written to the Postmaster General or to any official of the Post Office Department, by F. J. Robidoux, M.P., or by any other person relating to the said dismissal. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5a). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all documents, letters, correspondence and petitions asking for the dismissal of Mr. Felix Raymond, postmaster at Ste. Scholastique Village, County of Two Mountains, together with everything in connection with such dismissal. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Ethier.* *Not printed.*

44 (5b). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the sub-lands agency in Gravelburg, Saskatchewan. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5c). Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of King's, Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid, or to be paid, by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5d). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, correspondence and petitions in any way referring to the dismissal of the postmaster at Ainslie Glen, Inverness County, and the appointment of Neil McKinnon to said office. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness).* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (5*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, letters, &c., since October 1, 1911, relating to the appointment of a postmaster at Upper Ohio, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, letters and telegrams, relating to the dismissal of Jos. H. Lefebvre, postmaster at Howick Station, County of Chateauguay, and the appointment of his successor. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Robb*.....*Not printed*

44 (5*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents in any way connected with the dismissal of the postmaster at Alexander, Inverness County, and the appointment of a successor. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*. *Not printed.*

44 (5*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents of all kinds in possession of the Government or any department thereof, in any way relating to the employment of and dismissal from the Geological Survey of Canada of N. H. McLeod, North East Margaree, Inverness County, N.S. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*. *Not printed.*

44 (5*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of M. Barry, from the service of the Marine Department at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of W. Granton, from the service of the Marine Department at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Thomson (Qu'Appelle)*. *Not printed.*

44 (5*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, and telegrams in connection with the dismissal of the postmaster at Fletwode, Saskatchewan, and the changing of the location of the said post office. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals or removals from office from 1st February, 1913, of postmasters in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick; together with the names of the dismissed postmasters, or postmistresses, the reason of their dismissal, and a copy of the charges or complaints against such officials respectively, and of all correspondence with respect to the same; and of all correspondence, recommendations, petitions, protests and other documents, and of all notes of evidence and of the reports of investigations, where such were held, relating thereto, or to the appointment of successors to fill such offices respectively; and also the names of all persons appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and of the persons by whom the same respectively were recommended for appointment. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*. *Not printed.*

44 (5*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the name of the postmaster of the Parish of St. Henri de Lauzon, County of Lévis, who, it is said, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the inquiring commissioner, and report of investigation, if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the successor, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any department in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, evidence, reports, papers and documents, in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any other department, relating to the dismissal of Geo. Skates, postmaster at Appin, Ontario; and if there was an investigation, the name of the investigator and witnesses, a copy of the evidence and of letters, papers, petitions, recommendations and other documents connected with the appointment of Mr. Skates' successor. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Ross*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Geo. J. Ryan and Charles Hamlin from the Canadian customs service at Newport, Vermont, and of the appointment of Charles A. Boright and Frank S. Baker to the said positions. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Boivin*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (5*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations, in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Shaver, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of R. Lunay, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Slattery, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Béland*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Walsh, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of W. Gerts, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of D. Boivard, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of G. Scott, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Nesbitt*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Offspring, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Warnock*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Hayes, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of P. Belanger, from the service of the Marine Department at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of L. Place, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Pacaud*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of C. Kavanagh, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Roche, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. McInnis, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. McCoig*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of E. Scott, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Demers*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*e*) Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of C. Wright, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Clark (Red Deer)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of L. Lalonde, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Burcau*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (6*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of H. Birks, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of W. Jarvis, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. McDermott, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of George L. Brown, officer in charge of the Dominion lighthouse, Prescott Depot, Ontario, and the appointment of his successor. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx*..... *Not printed.*

44 (6*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Lane, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. MacNutt*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of D. Perrin, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. A. Mundle, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the name of the postmaster of the Parish of St. Lambert, County of Lévis, who, it is stated, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the inquiring commissioner, and report of investigation, if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the successor, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any department in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the changes in postmasterships in Bonaventure County from January 1, 1913, to date, with a list of dismissals, and reasons therefor, and of new appointments, also a copy of all reports, correspondence, petitions and documents generally bearing on this subject; together with a list of post office contracts cancelled in said constituency, with reasons therefor, if any, and of new contracts awarded, with the old rate and the new, and whether tenders were called for, in each case, and whether contracts were awarded to lowest tenderer or not. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*. *Not printed.*

44 (6*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return of all reports, memorials, correspondence and documents generally, bearing on the dismissal of customs officials in Bonaventure county from January 1, 1913, to date, together with a statement of salaries paid to old and new officials, and a copy of recommendations on which new officials were appointed, if any. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from office since October 1, 1911, not already brought down, of postmasters in the County of Albert, New Brunswick, together with the names of the dismissed postmasters, the reason of their dismissal, and a copy of the charges or complaints against such officials respectively, also a copy of all correspondence recommendations, petitions, protests and other documents, and of all notes of evidence and of the reports of investigations, where such were held with respect to the same or relating thereto, or to the appointment of successors to fill such offices respectively. And also the names of all persons appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same were respectively recommended for appointment. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (6r). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the constituency of Queen's, Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already been passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same may have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented March 26, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6s). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing all the public officers dismissed by the present Government in the electoral district of Kamouraska, with the names and duties of such persons respectively, the reason for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such have been held. Presented March 26, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6t). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the name of the postmaster of the Parish of Notre Dame de Charny, County of Lévis, who, it is stated, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the inquiring commissioner, and report of investigation, if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the successor, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any department in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them. Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6u). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all telegrams, letters and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of Charles S. Melanson, postmaster of Corberrie, Digby County, N.S. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Law*. *Not printed.*

44 (6v). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing reasons for the dismissal of Gordon McDonald, homestead inspector in the Grouard Land Agency, the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the names of inspector appointed in his place, with date of appointment and salary. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6w). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, papers and documents relating to the appointment of W. F. Slack as clerk of works in the Department of Public Works at Ottawa; a copy of the charges against the said W. F. Slack, which were investigated by Honourable F. D. Monk, and of all the letters suspending and re-instating the said W. F. Slack; of the employees memorial, dated May 11, 1912, and addressed to Honourable F. D. Monk; praying for the retention in office of the said W. F. Slack; a copy of the charges investigated by Commissioner R. V. Sinclair, of the evidence taken and the reports made by the said commissioner; and also of all correspondence, requests, recommendations and orders in council relating to the dismissal of the said W. F. Slack. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6x). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, telegrams, and of all documents whatsoever, in connection with and having relation to the dismissal of William Brunelle, lighthouse keeper at Pointe à Citrouille, County of Champlain, Province of Quebec. Presented April 2, 1914. —*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6y). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, petitions, recommendations, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Arthur Levesque, light keeper at Grosse Isle, Kamouraska, and with the appointment of his successor? Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*..*Not printed.*

44 (6z). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, telegrams and all other documents whatsoever having reference to the dismissal of L. Philippe Carignan, lighthouse keeper at Champlain, County of Champlain. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (*7a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all documents, petitions, correspondence, recommendations, investigations, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Dominique Levesque, lightkeeper at Rivière Ouelle wharf, County of Kamouraska, and with the appointment of his successor. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (*7b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914 ,for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government in the electoral district of Shefford from the 1st of October, 1911, not already brought down to the present date; together with the names of the dismissed officers, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, names of the complainants in each case, and the names of their successors in office. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Boivin.* *Not printed.*

44 (*7c*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing all public officers removed by the present Government in the District of Portneuf, together with the names and duties of each person, the reasons for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such were held. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Delisle*.....*Not printed.*

44 (*7d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence relative to the dismissal of Alex. W. Finlayson, keeper of light on St. Esprit Island, Richmond County, N.S., and to his resignation and the appointment of a successor. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

44 (*7e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, evidence, &c., in connection with the investigation held by the Department of Marine and Fisheries against the light keeper of Cape Cove, County of Gaspé, in 1911. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

44 (*7f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence and documents of all kinds in any way relating to the dismissal or suspension from duty of Dan Cormier, an officer in the life-saving station at Eastern Harbour, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (*7g*). Return to Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on the appointment and dismissal of Ben. V. Willett, as light keeper at Point Duthie, Quebec, and of the appointment of James Doddridge as his successor, as well as of those bearing on the contemplated removal of that light to Maria wharf. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (*7h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the postmasters who have been dismissed in the County of Lévis since the month of September, 1911; the number of the dismissed postmasters, since the month of September, 1911, who have been appointed in the place of postmasters dismissed under the late administration; and the names of the postmasters who were dismissed under the late administration. Presented April 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*..*Not printed.*

44 (*7i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, documents, evidence, reports, telegrams, &c., relating to the dismissal of John A. L. McLellan, late Light keeper at Fish Island, Prince Edward Island. Presented April 28, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*..... *Not printed.*

44 (*7j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on the dismissal of Thomas Le Blanc, as postmaster of Allard, Bonaventure County, and the appointment of his successor. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* .... *Not printed.*

44 (*7k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, complaints, evidence, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of William E. Ehler, Lightkeeper, Queensport, N.S., also a detailed statement of the expenses connected with the investigation, distinguishing the allowance paid the commissioner from travelling expenses and witness fees; and of all papers connected with the appointment of Mr. Ehler's successor. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

44 (*7l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, evidence, reports, papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any other Department, relating to the dismissal of Samuel Dickson, postmaster at Seaforth, Ontario, and if there was an investigation, the names of the investigator and witnesses, with a copy of the evidence and of all letters, papers, petitions, recommendations, or other documents connected with the appointment of Mr. Dickson's successor. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Ross*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (7*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, letters, complaints and other documents relating to the dismissal of Charles McPherson, postmaster at North Riverside, County of Guysborough, N.S., and of all recommendations and correspondence relating to the appointment of his successor; also a copy of all evidence and of the report of the investigation, if any, and a statement of the expenses of said investigation. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, notes of evidence, charges, if any, and other papers and documents relating to the dismissal of Christian L. Ehler, postmaster at Queensport, N.S., and of all correspondence, petitions and other papers and documents relating to the appointment of his successor, with a detailed statement of the expenses of the said investigation, if any. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Whether Christian L. Ehler, postmaster at Queensport, N.S., has been dismissed; and if so, when?
2. Whether the charges against this postmaster were in writing, and by whom the said charges were signed?
3. What the charges were?
4. Who conducted the investigation, if any?
5. Whether the investigation took place after the dismissal or before?
6. Whether the commissioner recommended the dismissal of this postmaster?
7. The names of the witnesses examined?
8. The expense of the investigation in detail?
9. If the Postmaster General is of the opinion that the evidence taken at the Investigation justified this dismissal? Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.*

Not printed.

44 (7*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, findings, reports and other papers in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any Department of the Government, relating to the dismissal or discharge of James White, postmaster at Sidney, British Columbia, and if there was an investigation, the names of the witnesses examined and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation; also of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of the petition, recommendations and other correspondence relating to the change in the location of the post office at Mount St. Patrick in South Renfrew, and the dismissal of the postmaster. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on the dismissal of the officer in charge of the Port Daniel West, Quebec, lobster hatchery, Edward Dea, and on the appointment of his successor. Presented May 15, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the dismissal of A. C. Cameron of Fairlight, Saskatchewan, from his position as mail contractor. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff.*

Not printed.

44 (7*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, petitions, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Geo. F. Payne, postmaster at Granby, Shefford County, Quebec, and of the appointment of his successor, Mr. J. L. Dozois N.P., and also of the transfer of the said office from the one to the other, together with a copy of the evidence taken at all investigations held in connection with the said dismissal, appointment and transfer, and of the reports of said investigations. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Boivin.*

Not printed.

44 (7*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a return showing the names of the postmasters who have been dismissed from the office since 1900, in the County of Portneuf, the number of investigations and the names of those whose cases were investigated. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Delisle*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, complaints and protests on file, reefrring to the dismissal of the late postmaster at Havre Boucher, N.S., and to the appointment of a successor. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents, investigations, reports and letters, concerning the dismissal of William Campbell, light keeper on the wharf at New Richmond, Quebec, and the appointment of James Robertson as his successor; together with a copy of recommendations and the letters respecting the appointment, if any. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (7*x*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the first day of February, 1913, to date, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, in connection with any of the Departments of the Public Service, except the Post Office Department, together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissal, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal and of all minutes of evidence of investigations where any such were held and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, or of the Government Railway Managing Board, or of the officials of the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1913, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices in the Department of Marine and Fisheries from December 5, 1912, to this date, in the County of Bonaventure, the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of investigations, where such were held; as well as a list of the new appointments made by the department, with names, residence, salaries and duties, and a copy of all recommendations of such appointments. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

44 (7*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all complaints and other documents bearing upon the dismissal of J. R. Denison as postmaster of Richmond, Quebec, and the appointment of his successor. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Tobin* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (8*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged by and with the Department of Inland Revenue and the late J. G. Mousseau and A. M. Coldwell, New Carlisle, Quebec, and David Champoux, Campbellton, N.B., or Restigouche, Quebec, in connection with the dismissal of Arthur B. Caldwell, Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures, District of Quebec. Presented June 8, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil*.....*Not printed.*

44 (8*b*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented June 8, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (8*c*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, complaints, memorials, correspondence and telegrams, not already produced, relating to officials in any department of the Government since October 10, 1911, the number of officials dismissed, reports of investigations held in respect of such charges, items of expenditure and cost of each investigation, the names of persons appointed to office in the place of dismissed officials, and of all recommendations received in behalf of persons so appointed in the Province of Prince Edward Island. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (8*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, for a copy of all charges and complaints, letters, telegrams and correspondence respecting the dismissal of Captain Jeremiah Decoste, mate and craneman, employed on dredge *No. 6* under Captain Dan Gillis during the season of 1912, and of all representations made and correspondence had with the Department of Public Works, or any officer thereof regarding his re-instatement. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*....*Not printed.*

45. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all communications made by the Canadian Forestry Association to the Government between March 31, 1912, and March 31, 1913, with the replies made thereto. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

46. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th January, 1913, for a return showing the number of bushels of grain and sacks or barrels of flour which were shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur by vessel during 1912, and the different kinds of grain respectively; to what points were the same shipped in Canada and the United States giving quantities and kinds respectively, and at what points in Canada was grain or flour received by vessel from the United States, giving the quantities and kinds respectively. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Bennett (Simcoe)*.....*Not printed.*

47. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of the report concerning Indian Titles which was presented to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs under date of August 20, 1909. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Thompson (Yukon).* *Not printed.*

48. Copy of Order in Council No. P. C. 3002, dated 29th November, 1913, in respect to Pensions or Gratuities to officers of the Royal Canadian Navy, in accordance with section 47 of the Naval Service Act, 1910. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 19, 1913. *Not printed.*

49. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, &c., from the Department of Customs sent to or received from John C. Bourinot, Port Hawkesbury, customs officer, during the years 1895-6-7. Presented January 19, 1914. —*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

49a. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a return showing a complete list of the seizures made by John C. Bourinot, during his incumbency as acting preventive officer from 1884 to 1886; also during his term of office as Collector of Customs for the Port of Hawkesbury from 1886 to 1898, also during his term of office of special officer of customs from 1898 to 1912; with the date of each seizure, number of each seizure, name of party from whom seizure was made, in case of vessels, the names of the vessels; also the names of the owners of such vessels, the amount of each seizure, name of port where seizure was made, and the amount of the seizures made by him from 1884 to May 1, 1912, for the whole Province of Nova Scotia. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

50. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament on account of 1913-14. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

51. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

52. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending December 31, 1913, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy is filled by promotion or by appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

53. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

54. Statement of expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1913, to the 14th January, 1914, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

55. Statement of the affairs of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended April 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

56. Statement of Temporary Loans since March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

57. Statement of Treasury Bills discounted since March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

58. Certified List of Shareholders of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, and La Caisse D'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec, as on the 31st December, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

59. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the militia for the period between November 18, 1912, and November 25, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, January 19, 1914. *Not printed.*

60. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a copy of the report made by the Inquiring Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Bergeron, in the inquiry lately held by him, at Quebec, re Doctor J. D. Page, of Quebec, and of the reports made by the advocate of the complainant and defendant in the same cause at the request of the Inquiring Commissioner. Presented January 20, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, reports, recommendations, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications concerning the east half of section 36, in township 6, range 8, west of the fourth meridian. Presented January 20, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

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61a. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all memoranda, letters, papers, or other documents in the possession of the Department of the Interior relating to the N.W. ¼ of 8-49-23-4, and the S.W. ¼ of 7-49-28-4. Presented January 20, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

62. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, &c, exchanged between the Minister of Labour and the Canadian Pacific Railway strikers on their application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Presented January 20, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

63. By-laws of the Moravian Indians of the Thames and Regulations of the Abenakis Indians of St. Francis, approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council on the 27th March, 1913, and the 21st April, 1913, respectively. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 20, 1914.....*Not printed.*

64. General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada made, respectively, on the 24th September, 1913, and the 13th December, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 20, 1914.....*Not printed.*

65. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act."—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

66. Remission of Duties and refund under Section 92, Audit Act.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

67. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1913, for a return showing a comparative and detailed statement of costs of production, maintenance, operation, and management, and receipts of the Dog Fish Reduction Works at Clark's Harbour, N.S., for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*. *Not printed.*

68. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, documents, contracts, settlements, records of settlements, and all other papers and documents in any way relating to the claim of the Rainy River Navigation Company against the Government, arising out of a subsidy agreement for the operation of certain boats between Fort Frances and Kenora for the season of 1911, or in connection with the settlement of the said claim, or of the said subsidy. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (York)*.....*Not printed.*

69. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, certificates, and of all other documents relating to the appointment of Mr. J. S. Jackson as superintendent of the Government shipyards at St. Joseph de Sorel. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin*. *Not printed.*

70. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, reports, bonds of indemnity, and all other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the Government, relating to the letting of a contract for carrying the mails between Sherbrooke, County of Guysborough, N.S., and Moser's River, County of Halifax, N.S., during the years 1911 and 1912. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

70a. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, and other documents relating to the mail contract between Scotsburn Station and West Branch, River John, County of Pictou, in the year 1912. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70b. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents relative to the mail contract between Scotsburn and West Branch, River John, Pictou County, since October 1, 1911. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70c. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing (*a*) each mail contract awarded since the 15th of October, 1911; (*b*) the name of the tenderer in each case; (*c*) the figures of each tender; and (*d*) the name of each party to whom such contract has been awarded. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

70d. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a return showing a list of the mail carriers whose contracts have been cancelled or renewed by the present Government in the County of Two Mountains, the names of such persons, the reasons for cancelling or renewing the said contracts, the former price and the present price of the said contracts; also a copy of all correspondence relating to the said mail carriers. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Ethier*.....*Not printed.*

70e. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing all the mail contracts made between the Post Office Department of Canada and any party or parties, and cancelled before the maturity thereof from October 15, 1911, to the 15th of November, 1912, designating such cancelled mail contracts by giving the name of the contractor, the amount of the contract, the period of the unexpired service, the name of the district or districts, and the county and province wherein the service was performed, together with the reasons for such cancellation. Presented February 12, 1914. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

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70*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, and documents of every nature and kind relating to a certain mail contract between Back Shore and Pictou, County of Pictou, since the death of the late contractor D. G. McKay, in 1912. Presented February 20, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1913, for a copy of the contract between the Post Office Department and Napoleon Le Blanc, for the carrying of the mail's between Carleton Centre and Carleton, Quebec, Railway Station, and of all correspondence, petitions, and other letters bearing on the cancelling of that contract and the awarding of a new one, with a copy of said new contract. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

70*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all papers relating to the mail contract from Noël to Walton, County of Hants, during the present year. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all tenders for, and correspondence relating to, the awarding of the contract for the carrying of His Majesty's mail between Warkworth and Colborne, County of Northumberland. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

70*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., in connection with the carrying of the mail between St. François Xavier de Brompton and Windsor Mills, Quebec. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Tobin.* *Not printed.*

70*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a return showing the number of mail contracts cancelled in the Province of Nova Scotia since October 10, 1911, the names of the contractors, the prices paid to them, the reason for the cancellation in each case, and a copy of any investigations and reports had into the causes of such cancellations, the names of the new contractors and the prices paid to them in each case. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

70*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of mail contracts cancelled in the County of Pictou since the 1st of October, 1911; the names of the contractors, the prices paid to them, the reason for the cancellation in each case; and a copy of any investigations and reports had into the causes of such cancellations, the names of the new contractors and the prices paid to them in each case. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all tenders received and of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents relating to the mail contract between Tatamagouche and Brulé Shore, Colchester County, during the present year. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence referring to the tenders received and the contracts awarded, if any, for the carrying of the mails between Antigonish and Livingstone Cove. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

70*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams and correspondence on file relating to the mail service between Antigonish and Livingstone Cove, and of the tenders received, and the contract entered into for this service. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

70*p*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Administrator of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all documents, tenders, contracts, correspondence, orders in council, &c., in reference to the mail service between Bridgetown, Port Lorne and Hampton, Parker's Cove, Annapolis County, N.S., for which service tenders were recently solicited. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

70*q*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of the advertisement for tenders, and of the tenders received, and of the contract awarded last year, for the carrying of the mails between Antigonish and Livingstone Cove, and of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and documents in any way relating thereto. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

70*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of all persons tendering, the amount of tender, and to whom awarded in 1913, for the carriage of mails covering the following mail routes in Shelburne County, Nova Scotia; Shelburne to Jordan Bay and Jordan Ferry and return; Clyde River to Upper Clyde and return; Lower Woods Harbour to Charlesville and return; Port Le Herbert to Sable River. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

70*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, documents, papers and correspondence in connection with tenders and contracts for the carriage of mails between Bridgetown and Port Lorne, Hampton and Parker's Cove, in 1912. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

70*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of the contract entered into last year for the carrying of the mails between North Lochaber and Collegeville, and of all letters, telegrams, and correspondence referring to said service and the awarding of said contract. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*. *Not printed.*

70*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of the advertisement for tenders, and of the tenders received last year for the carrying of the mails between Merigomish and Malignant Cove, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence and documents in any way relating thereto. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

70*v*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1914, for a return showing how many mail contracts have been cancelled in the County of Inverness from September, 1911, up to date.

2. The route of each contract, the name of the contractor, and the amount of each contract.

3. The reasons for cancelling the several contracts. Presented April 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

70*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, guarantee bonds, and other documents and security relating to the renewal of the contract with George A. Stewart for carrying mail between North Lochaber and West Lochaber, in or about the month of May, 1913, of the subsequent cancellation of said renewal contract, and of the contract made with Hugh D. Cameron for said service. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*..*Not printed.*

70*x*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and papers generally concerning the increased railway mail subsidy recently agreed upon by the Postmaster General and the various railway companies. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

70*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a return showing the names of the 82 tenderers for the carrying of the mails between Baie St. Paul and Murray Bay, County of Charlevoix, and the amount of the tender in each case. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

70*z*. Retun to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, contracts, memoranda and other documents relative to the mail contract between Pictou post office and railway station, between the Post Office Department and Peter Foley. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70 (2*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all documents, letters, recommendations, &c., in connection with a contract awarded to Christophe Lavesque, of St. Eleuthère, for the corveyance of the mail between St. Eleuthère and Sully. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

70 (2*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Whether Mr. David Armstrong, mail carrier of the City of Sherbrooke, has been dismissed. If so, for what cause?

2. Whether an investigation was held at which he was given an opportunity of meeting his accusers and being heard in his own defence?

3. How many years Mr. Armstrong has been in the service?

4. What remuneration he was receiving for his services?

5. Whether a successor has been appointed? If so, what his name is, who recommended him and what remuneration he received. Presented May 28, 1914.—*Mr. McCrea*.....*Not printed.*

70 (2*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, tenders and other documents in any way referring to the transfer from J. A. Campbell to Alexander Macdonnell of the contract for carrying the mail from Port Hood to South West Port Hood. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

70 (2*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a return in duplicate showing the number of mail contracts cancelled in the Counties of Westmorland, Albert, Kings and Kent, Province of New Brunswick, since October 9, 1911, the names of the contractors, the prices paid to them, the reason for the cancellation in each case, and a copy of any investigations and reports had into the causes of such cancellations, the names of the new contractors, and the prices paid to them in each case; and in cases where tenders were asked and received preliminary to such new contracts, a statement in duplicate showing names of the tenderers, with the offers made by each, the name of the successful tenderer, and the amount or price. for which contract was executed in each case; together with a copy in duplicate of all letters, correspondence and other communications relating to each such cancellation and the giving of any new contract. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

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71. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating to complaints, political or otherwise, made against Mrs. Marcellina Roy, postmistress at Elm Tree, Gloucester County, N.B., which led the department to issue an order for an investigation, and the said postmistress to tender her resignation, and to the appointment of her successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon* ..... *Not printed.*

72. Return to an Order of the House, of the 26th March, 1913, for a copy of all petitions recommendations, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications concerning the change in location of the post office known as Masinasin, Province of Alberta. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan* ..... *Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions concerning the closing of the Moulin Basinet post office, Parish of St. Jean de Matha, County of Joliette. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

74. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for the production of one sample of a patented lock and key sold by the Ontario Equipment Company of Ottawa to the Post Office Department. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Verville* ..... *Not printed.*

74a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department and Alleyn Taschereau, advocate of Quebec, concerning the purchase of new locks for the mail bags. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell* ..... *Not printed.*

74b. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of the application, correspondence and papers generally concerning mail lock patent No. 151043. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

75. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence exchanged between the Post Office Department and Messrs. A. de Macdonald, Elzear Monpetit and all others, relating to the change of the postmasters at Ile Perrot North and Ile Perrot South, Vaudreuil Station, Roquebrune, St. Lazare Village, Mount Oscar and Pte. Fortune, and of the report of the inquiring commissioner in each of the cases in which an inquiry was held; of the correspondence exchanged between the parties above named relative to the new post office building at Rigaud and of correspondence exchanged between the parties above mentioned, relating to the post offices lately named Choisy and Demartigny. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer* ..... *Not printed.*

75a. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all documents bearing on changes asked for in the postmastership of Port Daniel Centre, Avignon, New Richmond and Black Cape, Bonaventure County; and of all documents bearing on the closing of Black Cape East post office, Bonaventure County. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil* ..... *Not printed.*

75b. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers, and other documents connected with the removal of the post office from the store of Alexander Robertson at Red Point, P.E.I., to the store of J. E. Robertson of the same place. Presented February 20, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)* ..*Not printed.*

75c. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of any complaints made against John A. Campbell, postmaster of New Richmond, Quebec, and of all correspondence bearing on any change called for in that office. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

76. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged between the Post Office Department, the Government or any member thereof, the post office inspector at St. John, N.B., or any official of the Post Office Department at St. John, N.B., on the one hand, and the postmaster at Kouchibouguac, Kent County, N.B., Mr. Cliff Atkinson, or any other person, corporation or firms, relating to the sale or non-purchase of postage stamps, or the mailing of letters, delivery of mail, &c., at the said post office; together with a copy of all correspondence, reports and other papers and documents in any wise relating thereto, on file in the Post Office Department at Ottawa, or in the office of the post office inspector at St. John, N.B.; also a copy of all regulations or orders of the Post Office Department relating to the sale of postage stamps, or the mailing of letters, or the delivery of mails, or generally as to the use of post office by residents and non-residents. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a return showing the names, dates of appointment and salary respectively, of the employees of the Moosejaw post office. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles* ..... *Not printed.*

77a. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, recommendations, petitions and documents, relating to the appointment of Mr Pierre Cournoyer as postmaster at St. Pierre de Sorel, County of Richelieu. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

77b. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1913, for a return showing what public officers have been appointed in the City of Quebec, in the Departments of Inland Revenue, Post Office, Railways and the Transcontinental, Customs, Immigration, Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Militia, since the 1st October, 1911, up to this date; together with the names and duties of these persons, the dates of their appointment, the salary paid in each case and the increases granted since; also the date of these increases, and which ones of these officers have passed the Civil Service examinations required for the positions which they occupy, and on what dates they passed such examinations; and also a copy of all correspondence, requests, recommendations and reports relating to the appointment of these officers. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lachance.* *Not printed.*

77c. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Intercolonial Railway, or of the Government Railways Managing Board, relating or in any manner appertaining to the appointment and employment of train or ticket agents on the Intercolonial Railway and Prince Edward Island Railway, together with a copy of all statements showing the amounts received by said agent, in cash and tickets, on the trains of the respective divisions of said railways; and also showing the amounts received during corresponding periods for the past two years, in cash and tickets, on the same trains on the said respective divisions by the conductors of said trains, when no train or ticket agents were employed thereon, either before or since the employment of such agents on the respective trains and also a copy of all statements showing the results of the experiment in employing such ticket agents. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

77d. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing when Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron was appointed commissioner to hold investigations, the number of investigations held since his appointment, salary received in each case and the amount paid for travelling expenses in each case. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

77e. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all orders in council, memoranda or instructions issued to or written to H. P. Duchemin in connection with his appointment as a commissioner to conduct investigations regarding political partisanship in the Province of Nova Scotia; also a copy of all letters received by any department of the Government from the said H. P. Duchemin relating to such investigations since the date of his appointment as such commissioner, and all instructions of whatever nature at any time issued to him relating to such investigations. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.... *Not printed.*

77f. Appointment of F. Roy, as postmaster of St. Phillipe de Nery, &c., Province of Quebec. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)* ..... *Not printed.*

77g. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing when Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron was appointed commissioner to hold investigations, the number of investigations held since his appointment, salary received in each case and the amount paid for travelling expenses in each case. Presented February 23, 1914. —*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

77h. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, and other documents, relating to the removal of T. J. Oliver, as Dominion Lands Agent at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, his appointment to his present position, and the appointment of his successor at Humboldt. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely* ..... *Not printed.*

77i. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters of instructions, or other documents relating to the removal of W. S. McKechnie, as Dominion Lands Agent at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and the appointment of his successor. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*..... *Not printed.*

77j. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and papers generally in connection with the appointment of Joseph Lemieux as postmaster at Mont Louis, County of Gaspé. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

77k. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, affidavits, complaints, certificates, recommendations, reports and other documents relating to the engagement and appointment for the year 1913, of the captains and first and second engineers for dredging machines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under the control of the agency at Sorel, and employed in the deepening of the St. Lawrence below Montreal. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, affidavits, complaints, certificates, recommendations, reports and other documents, relating to the engagement and appointment of the captains and engineers for the year 1913, for the tugs *Carmelia, Chambly, Contrecoeur ,De Lévis, Emilia, Iberville, James Howden, Jesse Hume, Lac St. Pierre, Lanoraie, Lotbiniere, Portneuf, Varennes and Vercheres*, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries under the control of the agency at Sorel. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

77l. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How many additional employees have been added to the Customs Department in the City of Halifax, since October 10, 1911.

2. Their names and salaries at the time of their appointment, their respective salaries at present, and also their respective ages at the time of appointment.

3. Whether all of them passed the necessary Civil Service examinations for the Customs service.

4. How many temporary clerks there are upon the said Customs staff, who they are, and the dates of their appointment. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

77m. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all letters and telegrams exchanged between the Government and Messrs. Arch. Macdonald, Elz. Monpetit and others, on the subject of the appointment of caretakers of the post office at Rigaud, Messrs. Jean Baptiste Charlebois and Napoleon Vallée. Presented April 2, 1914. —*Mr. Boyer* ..... *Not printed.*

77n. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, &c., relating to the appointment of Allan Morrison, St. Peter's, N.S., as inspector of dwellings erected on Gregory Island, Richmond County, N.S., in 1912-1913, and of all accounts, charges, vouchers, &c., rendered to the Department of Marine and Fisheries by the said Allan Morrison as such inspector. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte* ..... *Not printed.*

77o. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the names, date of appointment, length of service, remuneration and office held by each of all the employees of the Department of the Interior in the outside service since January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, not given in the Civil Service list of 1912 or 1913. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Neely* ..... *Not printed.*

77p. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th April, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How many appointments have been made in the Customs Department at Montreal since the 1st of October, 1911.

2. The names of the persons so appointed, and the dates of their respective appointments.

3. After what recommendations have they been appointed.

4. The salary of each of these new employees.

5. What increases of salaries have been granted in the same department since the same date, and to whom, and why. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx.* *Not printed.*

77q. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the number of engineers, assistant engineers, draftsmen, clerks, divers, and students in engineering or surveying, or other parties employed by the Department of Public Works in the constituency of Bonaventure, from October 11, 1911, to date, with their names, residences, salaries, nature of their work, time employed, and on whose recommendation, together with a copy of all correspondence, and reports bearing on such employment, and of reports made to the said Department of Public Works in that constituency from January, 1913, to date. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

77r. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Whether Louis Philippe Thibault, Alphonse Poirier, J. A. Morin, C. F. Rioux, Thomas Thibault and Adjutor Demers, of Lévis, have been appointed to positions under the control of the Postmaster General of Canada.

2. If so, to what positions they have been appointed, what their duties are, when they were appointed and their salaries, respectively.

3. The names of the officers who have been dismissed and replaced by the above.

4. The total amount of the annual salaries of said dismissed officers. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa* ..... *Not printed.*

77s. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all recommendations, protests, petitions, and representations received by the Government or any Department or Minister thereof, regarling the appointment of the present collector of customs at Antigonish, and of all the letters, telegrams and correspondence relating thereto. Presented May 15, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

77t. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all recommendations, protests, petitions, and representations received by the Governmest or any Department or Minister thereof, regarding the appointment of the present collector of customs at Antigonish, and of all the letters, telegrams and correspondence relating thereto. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* ..... *Not printed.*

77u. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the employment of Arthur Dubisson as immigration agent at Gravelburg, Sask., and all papers in connection with the said Dubisson, showing the moneys paid to him and the work performed by him. Presented May 30, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles.* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all documents, recommendations and correspondence relating to the resignation of C. A. R. Desjardins, as postmaster at St. Andre de Kamouraska, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

78a. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all complaints or charges against Fred. R. Irish, postmaster at Afton, Antigonish County, N.S., and of all correspondence on file in reference thereto. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., concerning the application made by the Long Sault Development Company, with a view to dam the St. Lawrence river above the Long Sault rapids from the American to the Canadian side. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

79a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., concerning the application made by the Long Sault Development Company, with a view to dam the St. Lawrence river above the Long Sault rapids from the American to the Canadian side. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a return showing all leases of water powers granted on the Winnipeg river, the dates of such leases, to whom granted, and the location of the water powers covered by each; together with a copy of all correspondence passing between the Government, or any member thereof and any person or persons, with respect to such leases. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.....*Not printed.*

80a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a return showing whether the Government cancelled any water lot leases on the Lachine Canal and, if so, the dates of such cancellation; the names of the lessees; length of time the cancelled leases were in force, and the rental paid in each case; the names of the lessees whose water lot leases on the said canal have not been cancelled, and the rental paid by each; the basis on which rental has been calculated and the method to be followed in future; the reasons why some leases were cancelled and others allowed to remain in force; and if tenders are to be invited through the press for such water lot leases in future. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

80b. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1913, for a return showing all leases or permits granted to clubs or individuals to erect or maintain boat houses on the Rideau canal between Laurier avenue bridge and Hartwells Locks, the date of such leases or permits, to whom granted, and the rental in each case; together with a copy of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any person or persons with respect to such leases or permits and the cancellation thereof. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

80c. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a return showing whether the Government cancelled any water lot leases on the Lachine canal and, if so, the date of such cancellation; the names of the lessees; length of time the cancelled leases were in force, and the rental paid in each case; the names of the lessees whose water lot leases on the said canal have not been cancelled, and the rental paid by each; the basis on which rental has been calculated and the method to be followed in future; the reasons why some leases were cancelled and others allowed to remain in force; and if tenders are to be invited through the press for such water lot leases in future. Presented March 13, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

80d. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of the agreement for a lease of water power on the Saskatchewan river at Rocky Rapids, Alberta, made with the Edmonton Power Company, with information in detail as to the operations carried on by the company to date. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between October 10, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor between the above dates to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

81a. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th of October, 1911, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Thornton*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

81b. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th of October, 1911, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Thornton*.....*Not printed.*

81c. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between October 10, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor between the above dates to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

81d. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a Return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th of October, 1911; together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Thornton*....*Not printed.*

81e. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1914, for a return showing how much money has been paid by the Government, or any department thereof, since October 10, 1911, to the Herald Publishing Company of Halifax, N.S., for advertising, printing and lithographing. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

81f. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the names of all printing and publishing companies, and newspapers in Nova Scotia to whom any sum of money has been paid respectively, by any department of Government, during the calendar years 1912 and 1913 respectively, and the nature of the service rendered therefor. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*....*Not printed.*

81g. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between October 10, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor between the above dates to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, reports and other documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals relating to an application by the Central Railway Company of Canada to the Honourable Minister of Railways and Canals for the approval of their proposed route between Hawkesbury and South Indian. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx* .....*Not printed.*

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, memoranda, rulings, findings, appeals and correspondence relating to any appeal asserted from any decision, ruling or finding of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada to the Privy Council of Canada, and the action taken by the Privy Council thereon. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

84. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing the total cost of the Elmira Branch Railway in Prince Edward Island; the total amounts paid the contractors, Whitehead Brothers; the total amount paid by the Government after taking the work off the contractor's hands, and showing the amount paid in wages each month, the names of the men to whom it was paid, the positions they held, and the wages per day to each; also showing what materials were used, each kind and class, with the cost of each, from whom purchased, and when, and the quantities left over, if any. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)*.....*Not printed.*

85. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and documents referring in any way to the claim of the municipalities of Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro and St. Mary's for payment or refund to them of the monies paid by said municipalities for the right of way of that part of the Intercolonial Railway running through the Counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysboro. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

85a. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all claims made by H. F. McDougall, of Grand Narrows, N.S., against the Intercolonial Railway, and of all letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the said claim or claims; together with the particulars of said claims; the amount or amounts paid upon said claim or claims; the particular items of the claim or claims upon which payments, if any, were made; the date of the filing of the claims and of the payment or payments made thereon; and the total amount paid on said claims or upon any other claims made by the said H. F. McDougall against the said Intercolonial Railway or the Government of Canada. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

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85b. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents, letters, petitions, telegrams and evidence heard, reports, &c., in connection with the claims of Eugene Demers and Joseph Olivier, of the parish of St. Nicholas, County of Lévis, for damages arising out of fires caused by the Intercolonial Railway's locomotives; and, if investigations have been held, a copy of all evidence and documents relating thereto. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

85c. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, correspondence and documents relative to the claims made for damages from a fire in the village of Hopewell, County of Pictou, which was occasioned by sparks from a locomotive on the Intercolnial Railway. Presented May 13, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

86. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1913, for a copy of all reports, correspondence and other documents on file in the Department of Raiwlays and Canals, relating in any way to a suggested survey and construction of a line of railways from Country Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S., to Cape George, N.S., or any other point in Antigonish County. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

86a. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, written to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, or any other member of the Government since October 10, 1911, by S. R. Griffin, Goldboro, N.S., John S. Wells, White Head, N.S., and G. A. R. Rowlings, Sydney, N.S., relating to the construction of a branch line of the Intercolonial Railway into the County of Guysboro, N.S., also of the replies to the same. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

87. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of the contract entered into by C. R. Scoles, New Carlisle, Quebec, with the Department of Railways and Canals for the completion of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway between Caplin and Paspebiac, and of the report of the engineers on such work, of details of payments, and of all documents bearing on such matter. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Marcil* .....*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1913, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, reports and inquiries, relating to an accident which occurred at Trois Pistoles, Intercolonial Railway on 10th September, 1912, respecting the death of Arsène Ouellet, and the wounds inflicted on Joseph Gagnon, at the time that these two men were struck by train No. 150 on the above date. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay* .....*Not printed.*

89. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions under Chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 22, 1914.....*Not printed.*

90. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing:—

1. What purchases of land have been made by the Dominion of Canada since Confederation?
2. The amount of money paid for same?
3. The approximate area of land so purchased?
4. In what provinces the said land is now situated?
5. The approximate area in each province?
6. The acreage of school lands set aside by the Government for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta?
7. The present approximate value of the said school lands so set aside in each of the said Provinces?
8. The number of acres of the said school lands already sold in each of the said Provinces, and the proceeds of such sales, deducting expenses?
9. The acreage of lands set apart at any time by the Government as an endowment to any university, the name of the university, and the Province in which the lands are situated?
10. The number of acres of swamp lands transferred to the Province of Manitoba under the provisions of Chapter 50 of the Acts if 1885 and amendments thereto?
11. The gross amount of cash allowance made at any time by the Federal Government to each or any Province of Canada, to assist in the construction of necessary public buildings?
12. The approximate value of the railway, public works and other assets of each of the Provinces of Canada, taken over by the Federal Government at the time that each Province entered the union?
13. The annual compensation made to the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by reason of the fact that they are deprived of the public lands as a source of revenue?
14. The debt allowance to any time placed to the credit of each of the Provinces of Canada by the Federal Government. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

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90a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing:—

1. What purchases of land have been made by the Dominion of Canada since Confederation?
2. The amount of money paid for same?
3. The approximate area of land so purchased?
4. In what Provinces the said land is now situated?
5. The approximate area in each Province?
6. The acreage of school lands set aside by the Government for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta?
7. The present approximate value of the said school lands so set aside in each of the said Provinces?
8. The number of acres of the said school lands already sold in each of the said Provinces, and the proceeds of such sales, deducting expenses.
9. The acreage of lands set apart at any time by the Government as an endowment to any university, the name of the university, and the Province in which the lands are situated?
10. The number of acres of swamp lands transferred to the Province of Manitoba under the provisions of Chapter 50 of the Acts of 1885 and amendments thereto?
11. The gross amount of cash allowance made at any time by the Federal Government to each of any Province of Canada, to assist in the construction of necessary public buildings?
12. The approximate value of the railway, public works and other assets of each of the Provinces of Canada, taken over by the Federal Government at the time that each Province entered the union?
13. The annual compensation made to the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by reason of the fact that they are deprived of the public lands as a source of revenue?
14. The debt allowance to any time placed to the crédit of each of the Provinces of Canada by the Federal Government. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

91. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a return showing the names and purposes of the several Commissions created by legislation or Orders in Council since October 12, 1911; the names of the members of the several commissioners, with their respective salaries and remuneration; the names of commissions still in existence; and the names of commissions created since October 12, 1911, which have ceased to exist. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

91a. Partial Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of each Commission issued by the Government since October 10, 1911, directing an investigation to be held; and also for a copy of the evidence taken and the report made in each case that has been concluded. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy* .....*Not printed.*

91b. Further Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of each Commission issued by the Government since October 10, 1911, directing an investigation to be held; and also for a copy of the evidence taken and the report made in each case that has been concluded. Presented February 9, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

91c Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of Commissions formed by the Government since September 21, 1912, the names and the occupations of the Commissioners appointed, their duties, the duration of their services, and their remuneration. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Devlin.*
Not printed.

91d. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing a Commission for the purpose of beautifying the city of Ottawa and vicintiy, of all correspondence with regard to the same, and of all reports made by the commission up to date. Presented March 6, 1914. —*Sir W. Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

91e. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a return showing the names and purposes of the several Commissions created by legislation or Orders in Council since October 12, 1911; the names of the members of the several commissioners, with their respective salaries and remuneration; the names of commissions still in existence; and the names of commissions created since October 12, 1911, which have ceased to exist. Presented March 9, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

91f. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the number and particulars of Commissions appointed or issued under the Inquiries Act since October 1, 1911, the purpose or object thereof, the name of the Commissioner or Commissioners, and the cost of each to the present time. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

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92. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing all those who have been holding investigations within the judicial district of Three Rivers, since October 15, 1911, to date, in reference to the conduct of men holding offices from the Dominion Government, the place where each investigation was held, the amount paid to each investigator in each case; the names of the solicitors employed in each case, the post office addresses, and the amount paid in each case to the solicitor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1913, for a return showing whether the Government paid or intends to pay fees and disbursements of the witnesses summoned by the commissioners appointed by it in the County of Lévis, to hold inquiries on the conduct of public officers whose dismissal had been requested; the amounts which have been paid and to whom, and the sum remaining to be paid for the same purpose. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

93*a*. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1913, for a return showing the total expenditure to date by the present administration in connection with the investigation of charged partisan conduct against officials. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* .....*Not printed.*

93*b*. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing in denail the names of witnesses summoned by Commissioner H. P. Duchemin in connection with all investigations held by him in the counties of North Cape Breton and Victoria, South Cape Breton, Inverness and Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and the amounts paid in each such case. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

93*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a return showing in detail the expenditure incurred since October 11, 1911, in connection with investigations held in Bonaventure County by commissioners appointed by the Departments of the Post Office, Customs, and Marine and Fisheries into charges made against employees of said departments of offensive political partisanship, together with the names and amounts paid to each of said commissioners in each investigation, as well as details of amounts paid to witnesses and others. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil*.....*Not printed.*

93*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a copy of all statements of account for salary or remuneration to the commissioner, and his expenses for witness fees, and all other expenses in connectoin with the investigation by Commissioner Duchemin, of the following, persons in the Ciunty of Guysboro, Nova Scotia namely:—

H. L. Tory, fishery officer, Guysboro.
John W. Davis, fishery officer, Guysboro.
Patrick Shea, postmaster, Tompkinsville.
John M. Rogers, postmaster, East Roman Valley.
James Bowles, postmaster, Alder River.
Abner M. Carr, postmaster, St. François Harbour.
Everett Hadley, postmaster, Oyster Ponds.
Parker S. Hart, postmaster, Lower Manchester.
S. M. Ferguson, preventive officer, Oyster Pond.
Robert Hendsbee, postmaster, Half Island Cove.
A. B. Cox, Manager Reduction Works, Canso.
Edward Kelly, engineer, Reduction Works, Canso.
D. S. Hendsbee, weigher, Reduction Works, Canso.
Alex. Roberts, postmaster, Canso.
David Sutherland, caretaker, Canso.
Henry Hanlon, chief engineer, Hatchery, Canso.
Thos. Sullivan, assistant engineer, Canso.
W. G. Matthew, cockswain life-boat, Canso.
Patrick Ryan, assistant cockswain life-boat, Canso.
M. McCutcheon, postmaster, Sonora.
Stanley McCutcheon, preventive officer, Sonora.
Freeman Pride, lightkeeper, Sonora.
David Reid, fishery officer, Port Hilford.
L. M. Pye, customs officer, Liscomb.
Stanley Hemlow, lightkeeper, Liscomb.
W. H. Hemlow, keeper storm drum, Liscomb.
R. Conroy, postmaster, Country Harbour.
John Milward, postmaster, Stormont.
A. W. Salsman, postmaster, Lower Country Harbour.
W. B. Harris, postmaster, Whitehead.
E. L. Munro, customs officer, Whitehead.
W. L. Munro, lightkeeper, Whitehead.
Patrick Conway, lightkeeper, Whitehead
H. P. Munro, cockswain life-boat, Whitehead.
Levi Munro, harbour master, Whitehead.
William McKinnon, postmaster, Erinville.

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J. H. McMillan, manager hatchery, Isaac's Harbour.
Sanford Langley, postmaster, Isaac's Harbour North.
Fred. E. Cox, engineer lobster hatchery, Isaac's Harbour.
Simon Hodgson, assistant engineer, Isaac's Harbour.
Archibald Brass, postmaster, L. New Harbour.
Parker Sangster, postmaster, New Harbour West.
William Gerrior, customs officer, Larry's River.
James M. Webber, lightkeeper, Torbay Point.
W. A. Hattie, preventive officer, Mulgrave.
J. F. Reeves, postmaster, Mulgrave.
John P. Meagher, foreman deck-hand, Mulgrave.
Philip H. Ryan, Intercolonial Railway employee, Mulgrave.
Alex. Wilkinson, Intercolonial Railway employee, Mulgrave.
Alex. McInnis, car inspector, Mulgrave.
Frank Fougere, postmaster, Port Felix.
Sam. Smith, postmaster, Port Felix, West.
Captain Freeman Myers, postmaster, Cole Harbour.
George Taylor, postmaster, Beckerton.
Stephen C. Richard, lightkeeper, Charlo's Cove. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* .....*Not printed.*

93e. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing in detail the names of witnesses summoned by Commissioner H. P. Duchemin in connection with all investigations held by him in the Counties of North Cape Breton and Victoria, South Cape Breton, Inverness and Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and the amounts paid in each such case. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

93f. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing when H. P. Duchemin, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, was appointed commissioner to hold investigations, the number of investigations held since his appointment, names of officials investigated, if evidence and report in each investigation has been forwarded by Mr. Duchemin to the department interested, if not, in what cases has no evidence and report been submitted, salary or remuneration received in each case, and amount paid for travelling expenses in each case. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll.*
Not printed.

93g. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing the expenditures by the Intercolonial Railway in connection with all the inquiries and investigations held by H. P. Duchemin, concerning any and all employees of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Intercolonail Railway, for any cause whatever, and relating to any complaints or charges, or to any matter of whatsoever nature, giving in detail the items of all accounts or bills of or payments to the said H. P. Duchemin in connection with same, during the years 1912, 1913, and for the year 1914 to date; together with a statement showing the total amounts paid in each specified investigation and the total paid in each year, for the whole period to the said H. P. Duchemin. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

93h. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing indetail the names of witnesses summoned by Commissioner H. P. Duchemin in connection with all investigations held by him in the Counties of North Cape Breton and Victoria, South Cape Breton, Inverness and Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and the amounts paid in each such case. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

93i. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing in detail the expenses and cost of an inquiry or investigation held by Commissioner Adair, under the authority of the Department of Railways and Canals, into the affairs of the Electrical Branch of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, and the conduct of John W. Gaskin and others, in relation to their services in said branch or otherwise, held during the year 1912; together with the names of the commissioner, the agents, attorneys, counsel, constables, police officers, detectives, witnesses or other persons in connection with said inquiry; the number of days consumed and paid for in the conduct thereof, and the services rendered by each person in connection therewith; and a detailed statement of the sum or sums of money paid to each party therefor, at what rate and the amounts paid to each witness sworn and in attendance or otherwise, together with a copy of all bills, claims or accounts rendered in connection with said inquiry, and of all vouchers for moneys paid, by whom paid and to whom; with a copy of all letters or other correspondence relating to the appointment of a commissioner, and of counsel to be engaged or other officers employed, and relating to the compensation to be paid for services, and in connection with any of said bills, accounts, payments and vouchers, with a statement or summary of the total cost of said investigation, showing the number of railway employees called as witnesses the witness fees allowed and paid them, and the cases in which their time respectively was not allowed them while absent to give such evidence and the cases to which such time was allowed and no deduction made from their wages or salaries for the period of their absence in attendance at such inquiry as such witnesses respectively. Presented May 13, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*....*Not printed.*

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94. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing how many citizens of the United States have been employed by the Government since November 1, 1911, in what department employed, their names and occupations and salary paid to each, and also, the number appointed under section 21 of the Civil Service Act. Presented January 24, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and documents in any way relating to the purchase of property at Long Beach St. Mary's, Digby County, N.S., for a lobster pond. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all requests, petitions, &c., made to the Government, or any department thereof, by the residents of Mira, County of Cape Breton, for subsidies for boats, wharf accommodations, or increased facilities on the Mira river. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll.* *Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of all reports, correspondence, telegrams and other documents in the custody or control of the Militia Department or the Railway Department, concerning matters brought to the attention of the Militia Department by B. A. Ingraham, of Sydney, N.S., with reference to the transportation of the Sydney militia over the Intercolonial Railway in the year 1912. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

98. Medical inspection of immigrants at port of entry in Canada.—(*Senate*.....*Not printed.*

99. Public health service, several branches of R.S. engaged in.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

100. Proposed harbour at Skinner's Pond—Surveys made for, &c.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

101. Investigation held in 1912 *re* dredging operations in British Columbia.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

101a. Investigation held by Mr. Wilson, B.C., against Captain Murdock Young.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

102. Quantities of wheat by grades received at elevators at Fort William.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

103. Projected railway or highway bridge over the Restigouche River, N.B. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil*.....*Not printed.*

104. Relating to the employees of the different departments at Ottawa, the provinces, and territories, &c. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

104a. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Civil Service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service employed by the Government in any department since the 10th October, 1911; and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the person removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the Civil Service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

104b. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Civil Service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service employed by the Government in any department since the 10th October, 1911; and in cases where no commission of investigaiton was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the person removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the Civil Service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

104c. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Civil Service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service employed by the Government in any department since the 10th October, 1911; and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the person removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the Civil Service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

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104*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing the total number of officials and employees in the Department of Public Printing and Stationery on February 1, 1914; and the increase in wages granted to the several groups of employees during the year 1913. Presented March 18, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy.* *Not printed.*

104*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing how many persons have been appointed to positions in the inside Civil Service since October 10, 1911, who had not passed the public competitive examination held by the Civil Service Commission in May and November of each year.

2. How many of such persons were appointed in each department. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

104*f*. Return to an order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing how many persons have been appointed to the Inside Service of the Post Office Department by the present Government, with the names of the appointees, the grade each of them was appointed to, and the salary in each case; how many of these appointees passed the Civil Service examination, and how many did not do so, with the names in each case. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx*.....*Not printed.*

104*g*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of 11th December, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Civil Service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service employed by the Government in any department since the 10th October, 1911; and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the person removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the Civil Service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

104*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1914, for a return showing how mnay certificates for promotion have been asked from the Civil Service Commissioners since the 31st March, 1913; how many of such certificates have been refused, and to whom, and the reasons given in each case for such refusal. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr Carroll* .....*Not printed.*

104*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a return showing the salary of each deputy minister; the number of clerks or employees under each of the deputy ministers, or over whose work the deputy is supposed to exercise supervision; the salary of the Customs Commissioner, and length of time employed. Presented April 23, 1914. —*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

105. Return called for by Section 88, of Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before Parliament, each year, a return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories by special permission in writing of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 27, 1914 .....*Not printed.*

106. Copy of the Seventh Joint Report of the Commissioners for the Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st Degree of West Longitude. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 28, 1913.....*Not printed.*

107. Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 1st October, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 28, 1914. *Not printed.*

108. Regulations relating to the Parcel Post Service, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, January 28, 1914.....*Not printed.*

109. Report of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons for 1912-1913, pursuant to Rule 9. Presented by Mis Honour the Speaker, February 2, 1913 .....*Not printed.*

110. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between the 1st October, 1912, and 30th November, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of "The Forest Reserves and Park Act," Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 2, 1914.....*Not printed.*

110*a*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 1st October, 1912, and 30th November, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Dominion Lands Survey Act," Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. *Not printed.*

110*b*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st October, 1912, and 30th November, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. *Not printed.*

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110c. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st October, 1912, and 30th November, 1913, in accordance with provisions of subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 2, 1914.....*Not printed.*

110d. Return of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on the 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such resolution. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 28, 1914.....*Not printed.*

110e. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, homestead inspector's reports, declarations and of all other documents connected in any way with the entry and cancellation proceedings against the homestead entry of James Bruce for the southeast quarter section 36, in townshpi 49, range 27, West second meridian. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*.....*Not printed.*

110f. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the disposition of the S.E. ¼, section 16, township 25, range 5, West fifth meridian. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

110g. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the S.W. ¼, 23-16-12 W, 3 M. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles* .....*Not printed.*

110h. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the N.E. ¼-22-11-5-W. 3 M. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles.* *Not printed.*

110i. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers concerning coal lands situate in 28-19, 27-18, 27-17 and 28-18 West of the fourth meridian. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

110j. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the N.E. ¼-22-11-5 W. 3 M. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles* .....*Not printed.*

110k. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, papers, Orders in Council and agreements of sale, in connection with the sale by the Government of Canada of the following lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, viz.: Townships 23 and 24, range 18; townships 23 and 24, range 19; townships 24 and 25, range 20; townships 25, 26 and 27, range 21; townships 26 and 27, range 22, all West of the fifth meridian. Presented May 18, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

110l. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, &c., in the Department of the Interior in connection with the N.W. ¼ section 20-4, range 16 west of the second meridian. Presented May 18, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff.* *Not printed.*

110m. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, &c., in possession of the Department of the Interior in connection with the N-½-1-3-16-W. 2-M. Presented May 18, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

111. Correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada, and other documents, relating to Imperial Naturalization. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, February 4, 1914 .....*Not printed.*

111a. Return to an Oder of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and documents, or other information, as to the passage of an Act in Great Britain and the different Dominions, providing for uniformity of the Naturalization Law. Presented February 18, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

112. Account of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1913, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, section 6, subsection 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, February 5, 1914.....*Not printed.*

113. Copy of Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for a steamship service between Canada and the British West Indies. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 9, 1914.....*Not printed.*

114. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing what changes have been made in the original scheme for terminals of the Transcontinental Railway at the city of Quebec; the estimated cost of the former; the estimated cost of the said terminals under the present scheme. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Graham* .....*Not printed.*

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114a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 23rd February, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioner and the Minister of Railways, and between the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioner and the Canadian Pacific Railway regarding the Joint Terminals at Quebec; also a copy of the Order in Council regarding joint terminals at Quebec, and of the final agreement regarding same. Presented March 16, 1914.—*Mr. Graham.* *Not printed.*

114b. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all contracts by the Department of Railways or the Transcontinental Railway Commission with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with regard to the establishment of a joint station at the Palais, city of Quebec, and of all correspondence with regard to the same. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

115. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of commissioners appointed by the Government since October 10, 1911, to hold investigations, giving their names, the amount paid to each commissioner up to November 21, 1912, the number of the said commissioners still under pay, with their names. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

116. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., relating to requests for the temporary suspension of the application of the dumping clause of the Customs Tariff Act in reference to wire rods or any other products or articles, made to Department of Customs, or the Department of Finance, since November 1, 1911. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

117. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all proposals, offers, agreements, reports, estimates, letters, telegrams and of all other communications or documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Prime Minister of Canada, or of any other department of the Government, filed with said department or any of them, since the first day of January, 1910, relating to or in any way appertaining to the question or proposal of acquiring any or all, or any one of the lines of railways connecting with the Intercolonial Railway along its line, and serving as a feeder or feeders of said railway, either by lease, purchase or otherwise, also of all proposals, offers, requests, applications, petitions, memorials, or other documents, and of all letters, telegrams and other communications and correspondence, relating to or in any manner appertaining to the acquisition by any Railway company of running rights, so called, or the securing of a leasehold or other interest involving the rights by any Railway company to operate its trains over the rails of the Intercolonial Railway, together with a copy of all answers, letters, telegrams, correspondence and reports relating thereto, on the files of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Prime Minister, or of any Department of the Government. Presented February 10 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

117a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, memorials, petitions, engineers' reports and other documents exchanged by or on behalf of the proprietors of the Quebec Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, and the Department of Railways and Canals, since last session, with the view of the acquisition by the Government of these roads as branch lines or feeders of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

117b. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, reports, correspondence and other documents on file in any Department of the Government, or in the possession of any member of the Government, relating to, or in any manner connected with, the proposal to have a spur line or siding to connect the new public wharf at Sackville, N.B., with the Intercolonial Railway at that place, and of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence passed between any person or persons and any member of the Government. Presented March 11, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

117c. Return to an Order of the House of December 9, 1912, for a copy of the report made by Mr. Tessier to the Department of Railways and Canals on a proposed line of railway from Orangedale to Cheticamp in the County of Inverness, N.S.; and also all petitions, memorials and correspondence referring to the proposed line of railway. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

117d. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, engineers' reports of surveys and of all other reports on file, referring to a proposed diversion of the Intercolonial Railway from, at or near Linwood Station, through the districts of Linwood, Cape Jack and to village of Harbour au Bouché; and more particularly of the petitions and reports relating to such diversion filed in or about the years 1887 and 1891. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

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117e. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing the names of the successful contractors, with the particulars of their schedule prices respectively, on the contracts awarded by the Intercolonial Railway for the work of double tracking from Chaudiere Curve to St. Romuald, Quebec, and the division line from Nelson to Derby Junction, New Brunswick, and the division or spur line from North Sidney to Leitche's Creek, Nova Scotia, with a copy of the reports, correspondence and recommendations relating to the awarding of said tenders or contracts respectively, and also showing the estimate of cost of said works respectively. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

117f. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all memoranda, instructions and authorizations issued by the Minister of Railways and Canals since October 11, 1911, relating to the eliminating of the present grades and replacing the light bridges with heavier steel structure on the Intercolonial Railway; and of all memoranda, recommendations and reports made by Mr. F. P. Gutelius or the Board of Management of the Intercolonial Railway thereon. Presented May 6, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte.*
Not printed.

118. Memorandum of special claim on behalf of Prince Edward Island in respect to representation in the House of Commons. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 10, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

118a. Memorandum on behalf of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, claiming the right to have their original representation in the House of Commons restored. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 10, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

119. Copy of the proceedings and resolutions adopted at the last Interprovincial Conference. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 10, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

119a. Minutes of the Proceedings in Conference of the representatives of the Provinces, October, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 11, 1914..... *Not printed.*

120. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a copy of the application of Pacifique Leroux for damages sustained by removal of a bridge on the Soulanges Canal, and of all reports and correspondence on the same. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* ..... *Not printed.*

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all plans, proposals, diagrams, specifications, reports, surveys, requests, correspondence, letters, telegrams and of all other communications and documents in possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, relating or in any wise appertaining to the proposed steam ferry service for all seasons of the year between the mainland of New Brunswick, or of Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, whereby a connection could be made between the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway, by the transfer of railway cars over and across the waters of the Straits of Northumberland by means of said proposed ferry, together with a statement of all estimates and figures as to the total cost of the installation of such ferry, and the items of said estimate or estimates in detail. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*..... *Not printed.*

121a. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the establishment of a car ferry between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, of the report or reports of any engineers or experts in regard to the said proposal, and of their estimates of the cost thereof, the advertisement calling for tenders therefor, and a copy of any plans, conditions or proposed specifications therefor, or in regard thereto, and of any tenders received in response to said advertisement, of the reports, if any, of any officials in regard thereto, and of all data in possession of the Department in respect of said project. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*..... *Not printed.*

122. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the total amount of liability in the form of temporary loans on the last day of each month during the period between the 1st day of May, 1913, and December 31, 1913, together with, in each case, the rate of interest paid upon said amounts during the same periods. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*

123. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, together with the evidence taken and exhibits filed before the said commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 12, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

123a. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of the assignment by M. P. and J. T. Davis in September, 1909, of contracts numbers 16 and 17 on the National Transcontinental Railway to O'Brien, Fowler and McDougall, and of the Transcontinental Commissioner's approval thereof, in the said month of September, 1909. Presented March 4, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*..... *Not printed.*

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123b. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of the contract with Mr. Joseph Gosselin for the locomotive and car shops at St. Malo, and of all telegrams, letters and correspondence between the Department and Mr. W. J. Press, mechanical engineer, or the chief engineer, with regard to change of the price of 85 cents per cubic yard for common excavation to the price of $2.30 per cubic yard for frozen earth. Presented March 11, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

123c. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in any way relating to the tender, original contract, and amended contract of Mr. Joseph Gosselin for the locomotive and car shops at St. Malo, Quebec, together with a copy of the advertisements for tenders, the specifications, the contract, the amended contract, reports of engineers, recommendations to Council, Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, minutes or reports of interviews, and of all other documents referring in any way to the said contract or the amendment thereof. Presented March 11, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

123d. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the appointment of Messrs. Lynch-Staunton and Gutelius as commissioners to investigate the cost of construction of the Eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway, and also of the Order in Council appointing them. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Graham.* *Not printed.*

123e. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of the report of Geo. S. Hodgins, of New York, regarding the Transcona shops of the Transcontinental Railway, dated June 10, 1912. Presented March 19, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*..*Not printed.*

123f. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all plans and profiles designed by the engineers, in connection with the intended construction of the Transcontinental Railway from a point called Ste. Claire, County of Dorchester, between the twentieth and thirtieth miles, east of the Quebec Bridge, going through the parishes of St. Malachie, Standon, Cranbourne, Ste. Germaine and Ste. Justine, passing through the townships of Panet, Rolette and Valois, towards Ste. Perpetue, on the 105th mile east of the Quebec bridge, and of all the information and reports on the nature of land, timber and minerals of the places through which the engineers have been, showing also how much the railway would have cost per mile had it been built in that part of the country. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Sevigny*.....*Not printed.*

123g. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, messages, petitions, and other documents in connection with the choice of a site intended for the construction of a station at the village of St. Eleuthere, on the National Transcontinental Railway. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)* .....*Not printed.*

123h. Return to an Order of the House for a return showing.—

1. What kind of coaling plants have been provided on the National Transcontinental Railway?
2. How many have been provided?
3. Where they have been constructed?
4. If any tenders were called for them?
5. The name and address of the lowest tenderer.
6. From whom they were obtained and at what price? Presented April 15, 1914. —*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

124. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 2nd February, 1911, for a copy of all decisions of the Board of Railway Commisioners made on or after the 10th of October, 1911, on which appeals have been taken to the Governor in Council, and of all decisions given by the Governor in Council on such appeals. Presented February 13, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

125. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all rules and regulations made and passed by the Board, with the approval of the Minister, under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act, pursuant to section eight of said Act. Presented February 13, 1914. *Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

125a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the transactions and proceedings of the so-called Provident Fund Board from the 1st day of January, A.D., 1912, to date, with the names of applicants and their addresses and the nature of their employment, for retirement under the provisions of The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act, and a statement of the names so retired during that period, showing the amount of their respective retiring allowances, their respective terms of service, their respective ages, and the total of the fixed yearly charges upon the said fund made thereby; together

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with a copy of all correspondence, letters, documents and other communications relating to such applications and retirements on file in the Railway Department either at Moncton or at Ottawa, and of all correspondence, letters, petitions or other communications addressed to and received by the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Department, or any official thereof, or any member of the Government from any member of Parliament, or other person charged with the responsibility of directing Government or railway patronage, or from any person or persons, club or association assuming to advise or direct with respect to any such patronage, and of all replies made to any such letters, petitions or other communications. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

126. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the amounts of receipts and expenditures on the Intercolonial Railway during the months of April, May and June, of 1913, respectively, giving separately the revenue from passenger trains, freight traffic, mails and express and miscellaneous revenue, respectively, with the total thereof during that period; also the same information respecting the corresponding months of 1912, with the total thereof for that period. Also a statement showing the working expenses or expenditure during months of April, May and June of 1913, respectively, giving separately the working expenses or expenditure on maintenance of way and structures, maintenance of equipment, traffic expenses, transportation expenses and general expenses; with the total thereof during that period; and also the same information respecting the corresponding months of 1912, with the total thereof for the same period; also a statement showing the cost of transporting freight per ton mile during the period named in the years 1912 and 1913. Presented February 13, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

126*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing the total revenue of the Intercolonial Railway during the fiscal year 1912-1913, and the revenue from Campbellton and all stations east of Campbellton, and from those west thereof as far as Halifax, on the main line, including the branches east of Campbellton, Prince Edward Island Railway excluded. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay.*
Not printed.

126*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the total earnings of the Intercolonial Railway on Division 3 in connection with passenger traffic for the calendar years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 respectively, and the monthly passenger traffic earnings for each of the said years; the total expenses or expenditures connected with the said passenger traffic on said division during the said years respectively; together with a statement showing the monthly passenger traffic expenses or expenditures connected with said passenger traffic for each of the months during the said years; and showing, in addition, the loss and surplus for each of said years and the months thereof respectively, in connection with the passenger traffic on said division 3 between St. John and Halifax; also a statement of the revenue and expenditures on the transactions connected with said passenger traffic over said division during the months of December, 1913, and January, 1914, separately; and also a statement showing the gross passenger earnings for December, 1912, and January, 1914, respectively, and the gross expenditures with the passenger traffic for the said months respectively; together with a copy of all reports, returns, letters and correspondence relating to the earnings, expenditures or losses or surpluses on said division either in connection with freight or passenger traffic. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*....*Not printed.*

127. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the employees of all kinds on the Soulanges Canal in the section extending from the foot of the canal to the first bridge; with the functions of each of them, the salary thereto attached and the date of their hiring during the season of navigation. Presented February 13, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer*.....*Not printed.*

128. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The names of all persons from whom land or property has been expropriated for right of way and station purposes in connection with the Dartmouth to Dean Settlement Branch of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada.
2. The quantity of land or property so expropriated.
3. The amount paid or offered to such person or persons for such land or property, in cases where payment or an offer has been made. Presented February 13, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

129. Copy of the International Convention for the safety of human life at sea. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 16, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

129*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence with the Imperial authorities, or any commercial bodies, on the subject of Safety of Life at Sea; and of the Order in Council appointing representatives of Canada on the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea. Presented February 20, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

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130. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all accounts, bills, receipts and vouchers in connection with the services of N. W. White, during 1912 and 1913, as commissioner to inquire into Indian lands in the Province of British Columbia. Presented February 17, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all documents whatsoever relating to the investigation of a claim of Jean Ross or Joseph Ross, of Amqui, County of Rimouski, Province of Quebec, against the Intercolonial Railway, following an accident to a horse, which occurred on the 10th of December, 1906. Presented February 17, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

132. Copy of the Order in Council appointing a commission to investigate the cost of living. Presented February 17, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

133. Statement of the population of Canada and its Provinces and Territories in the years 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911, according to the census returns. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, February 17, 1914.....*Not printed.*

134. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all protests, if any, by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, against changes in grades of the National Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg eastward, and terminal facilities at Quebec; of all subsequent approvals of such changes, if any, by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and of all correspondence on the above subject. Presented February 18, 1914.—*Sir W. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

135. Copy of Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission on the natural resources, trade and legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken in Australia and New Zealand in 1913, in connection therewith. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 18, 1914.....*Not printed.*

136. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1914, for a copy of the Annual Report made in January, 1913, by the Central Railway Company to the Railway Department.—(*Senate*) .....*Not printed.*

137. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1914, for a copy of the Annual Report made by the Salisbury and Albert Railway Company to the Railway Department.—(*Senate*) .....*Not printed.*

138. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and documents in reference to the matter submitted to Sir William Whyte by the Government, the Transcontinental Commission or the commission appointed to investigate the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, between the Government or any member or official thereof, and any official of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; and also of all correspondence between any member or official of either the above named commissions and the Justice Department, concerning the said matter. Presented February 19, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

139. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the names, salaries and grades of the private secretaries of the members of the Liberal Government on October, 1911; the names of the private secretaries employed from time to time by the members of the present Government, and the salary and grade of each. Presented February 19, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing how many woollen industries are operated in the country; where situated, in which province, and in what city, town or village; the number of hands employed in each, and the output for each during 1913. Presented February 19, 1914.—*Mr. Verville.* *Not printed.*

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the number, location, and mileage of rural mail routes established in Bonaventure County from October, 1911, to date, if any; together with a copy of all applications, memorials, reports and correspondence generally on this matter. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* .....*Not printed.*

141a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing a tabulated statement of the number of rural mail delivery routes opened since 1911, including the number of boxes used; also the new mail delivery contracts necessitated by the establishment of said routes in each county, not already moved for. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

141b. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of rural mail delivery routes which have been established in Nova Scotia, and their names; and if any of the routes are provided with a daily service. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

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141c. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents, petitions, letters, telegrams, &c., exchanged between any one and the Post Office Department, in connection with the establishing of a rural mail service in the Parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, County of St. Johns and Iberville, and of all documents, letters and telegrams, &c., relating to the contracts for the conveyance of rural mail in said parish. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Demers*.....*Not printed.*

141d. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Whether the rural postal delivery service has been started in the County of Quebec? If so, when and in what parishes of said county?

2. Whether public tenders have been advertised for such service? If so, when, how many were received and from whom, the amount of each tender, and what tender was accepted?

3. The price of the accepted tender, the name of the tenderer, the condition or conditions of payment, and the length of the contract. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lachance* .....*Not printed.*

141e. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions and documents relative to the establishment of a rural mail delivery route from New Glasgow through Mount William, Granton and Abercrombie, County of Pictou. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

141f. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petition, recommendation and other documents relating to the establistment of the rural mail service in the parish of St. Theodore d'Acton. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* .....*Not printed.*

141 (g). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and other papers relative to the establishment of rural mail delivery routes in the County of Pictou since January 1, 1912, together with the number of said routes, the carriers on each route, the tenders received in each case for the se vice, a copy of the correspondence in relation to said tenders and their acceptance, and the post offices closed or to be closed as the result of the establishment of said routes. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing what new post offices have been established in the County of L'Islet since 1911; the names of the officer in charge of each of them; the revenue brought; the expenses incurred by these offices, including the salary and fees of the postmaster and charges for the conveyance of the mails; if these officers have been asked for by opetitions of the interested ratepayers, and if so, by whom; the quantity of letters and other postal matters that have passed through each of these offices since they have been established. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

142a. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all documents, papers, petitions, correspondence, reports, &c., in connection with the opening of a post office under the name of Giasson in the parish of St. Aubert, County of L'Islet. Presented April 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

143. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names and addresses, with rank or occupation, of all persons who accompanied the Minister of Milit'a and Defence to the Old country and Europe during the summer of 1913, and whose expenses were paid wholly or in part by the Dominion Government, or who were paid salary or allowance during such time, with the amount paid to each person. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other papers to be found in the Department of the Naval Service in connection with the death and burial, at Montreal, of Joseph LeBlanc, a sailor on D.G.S. *Canada*. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders received for the construction of a salmon hatchery on Nipissiguit river, Gloucester County, N.B., and of the contract awarded. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon* .....*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, affidavits, certificates, reports, complaints and other documents, relating to the resignation of Mr. M. C. Blais, recruiting officer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries from the Government shipyards at St. Joseph de Sorel, and to the appointment of Mr. F. P. Vanasse to this office. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relating to industrial disputes during the year 1913, between the operators and employees of any of the companies operating coal mines on Vancouver Island, and disturbances arising out of the same; and of any correspondence, either before or since the year 1913, with respect to any of the said disputes. And in particular of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents to or from the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Labour or any of the officers of the Department of Labour, respecting attempts at conciliation in connection with these disputes and to or from the Honourable the Minister of Militia, or any officers of the Department of Militia and the Honourable the Minister of Justice, or any officers of the Department of Justice, respecting the calling out and services of the militia in connection with said disputes; and a statement of the arrests made and of convictions, if any, for infringement of the laws. Also a copy of the evidence taken and reports of investigations made by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Mr. Samuel Price, Commissioner appointed by the Department of Labour, and of the Deputy Minister of Labour; together with a detailed statement of the expenses of all such investigations and expenses otherwise incurred by any of the Departments of the Government in consequence of said disputes or difficulties arising out of same. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Sir W. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

147*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and reports that have been exchanged between the Government and the strikers and operators of coal mines in British Columbia since the beginning of the strike until the present; also a copy of all Orders in Council in connection with said strike. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Verville* .....*Not printed.*

147*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relating to industrial disputes during the year 1913, between the operators and employees of any of the companies operating coal mines on Vancouver Island, and disturbances arising out of the same; and of any correspondence, either before or since the year 1913 with respect to any of the said disputes. And in particular of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents to or from the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Labour or any of the officers of the Department of Labour, respecting attempts at conciliation in connection with these disputes, and to or from the Honourable the Minister of Militia, or any officers of the Department of Militia and the Honourable the Minister of Justice, or any officers of the Department of Justice, respecting the calling out and services of the militia in connection with said disputes; and a statement of the arrests made and of convictions if any, for infringement of the laws. Also a copy of the evidence taken and reports of investigations made by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Mr. Samuel Price, Commissioner appointed by the Department of Labour, and of the Deputy Minister of Labour; together with a detailed statement of the expenses of all such investigations and expenses otherwise incurred by any of the Departments of the Government in consequence of said disputes or difficulties arising out of same. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

148. Regulations, approved by Order in Council ,dated the 19th day of January, 1914, for the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights, the property of the Crown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, and within the tract containing three and one-half (3½) million acres of land acquired by the Dominion Government from the Province of British Columbia, and referred to in subsection (*b*) of section 3 of the Dominion Lands Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 23, 1914.
Not printed.

149. Regulations in regard to grazing leases of vacant Dominion lands, &c. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 23, 1914.....*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the amounts in detail paid to Ward Fisher, of Shelburne, N.S., fishery inspector, for the years 1912 and 1913 for salary, office expenses, travelling expenses, and all other expenses. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

151. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of the report of operations at the fishery hatchery at Port Daniel West, for the year 1913. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* .....*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, investigations or other documents respecting the loss of a horse killed on the Intercolonial, on the 10th of September last, the property of Johnny Roy, of Amqui. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

153. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the increase in freight rates on live-stock, including horses, carried over the Intercolonial Railway, by the tariff effective May 1, 1913, as compared with the tariff effective April 15, 1909, for the following distances, respectively:—

Over	5	and not over	10	miles.
"	10	" "	15	"
"	15	" "	20	"
"	20	" "	25	"
"	25	" "	30	"
"	30	" "	40	"
"	40	" "	50	"
"	50	" "	60	"
"	60	" "	70	"
"	70	" "	80	"
"	80	" "	90	"
"	90	" "	100	"
"	100	" "	110	"
"	110	" "	120	"
"	120	" "	130	"
"	130	" "	140	"
"	140	" "	150	"
"	150	" "	160	"

Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the report and recommendations of the Board appointed under the Combines Investigation Act to investigate the methods adopted by the United Shoe Machinery Company. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

155. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of memorandum of agreement between the Canadian Government railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, covering the transportation of freight and passengers between Halifax and St. John over the Intercolonial Railway, in connection with the Canadian Pacific and Allan Line Steamships, carrying British mails, making Halifax the terminal port; also of all agreements, Orders in Council, petitions, memorials, regulations or orders of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of any officer or officers of the Intercolonial Railway; of letters or other correspondence, interviews with the Prime Minister and other member or members of the Government, and representations to the Prime Minister, or other member or members of the Government, in any manner relating to the said memorandum of agreement; and of all telegrams and letters received by the Government, or any member thereof, or sent by them, either in reply or otherwise; also of all letters, telegrams, representations or other documents relating to the said agreement or in any way connected therewith, received by F. P. Gutelius, the General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway, from the Canadian Pacific Railway, or from any corporation, persons or body, or sent by him, in reply thereto or otherwise, to the said Canadian Pacific Railway or to any other corporation, body or person. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*..*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all Orders in Council since the 1st of June last in any way altering the rates of duties existing under the Customs Act. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

157. Correspondence, statements, &c., in respect to certain proposed advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, for expenditure during the years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 27, 1914.....*Not printed.*

158. Memorandum of proposed harbour improvements to be made by the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec during 1914, out of certain proposed advances to be made to the said commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 27, 1914.....*Not printed.*

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, &c., between the Department of Trade and Commerce and any person or persons, companies or corporations, in the years 1912 and 1913, respecting a steamship service between St. John, N.B., and Bear River, N.S., and intermediate points, and the matter of the payment of a subsidy therefor. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

160. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of the reports made by the proprietors of the steamer *Canada*, on which the subsidy was paid to them for the season of 1913, for the service between Campbellton, N.B., and Gaspé, Que.; together with a copy of all complaints regarding the said service and of the correspondence, reports and documents in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce in that connection in the said year. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

161. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing what sum or sums of money, if any, have been expended by the Government since the 21st of September, 1911, in the County of Wright, Quebec, and how such money has been expended. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*

162. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How many temporary clerks were employed in the Library of Parliament during the Sessions of 1911-1912 and 1912-1913, their names and the salary paid to each for such service, and the total so paid?

2. How many temporary clerks are at present so employed, their names and salaries respectively?

3. If any temporary clerks were employed in said library, during the Session of 1910-1911; if so, how many?

4. What was the then number of permanent clerks in the library, and the present number of temporary clerks employed in said library?

5. Why temporary clerks are employed in said library in positions superior to and at higher pay than that paid to permanent clerks? Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

163. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, Orders in Council, instructions to officers, regulations and other papers and documents relating to a change in the regulations governing the fishing of salmon in the St. John River, above tidal water. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

164. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence in any way relating to the appointment of men in any way connected with the salmon fishing pond at Margaree during the year 1913. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

165. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders received in 1912 for the construction of a breakwater at Green Point, Gloucester County, N.B., and of all correspondence, letters and telegrams showing why the contract was not awarded to lowest tenderer. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*..*Not printed.*

166. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, &c., touching in any way the work done on Lingan Beach, South Cape Breton, under Superintendent H. D. McLean. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

167. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, advertisements, tenders, bids, contracts, reports, vouchers, accounts, receipts, correspondence, &c., in connection with a wharf recently constructed at Gold River, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

168. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents, Orders in Council, correspondence, telegrams, tenders, accounts, vouchers, part, &c., in connection with the construction of a bridge or work between the mainland and an island, known as Boutilier's island, at South West Cove, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, documents, letters and correspondence relating to the supply of coal for the Government public buildings at Lunenburg, N.S. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a comparative statement of the quantity of cubic yards of dredging done by the *Restigouche*, or dredge *No. 3*, on the outside bar of Bathurst Harbour, during the seasons of 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

170a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders received for the dredging in Bathurst Harbour, and of the contract awarded. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

170b. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams relating to the deposit of sand and mud dumped into the southwestern channel by the contractors of dredging in Bathurst Harbour. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

171. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions and memorials received by the Right Honourable R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, or the Minister of Railways and Canals, from J. A. Gillies, Esq., Sydney, N.S., or from any resident of the County of Richmond, N.S., relative to the purchasing of the Cape Breton Railway by the Government and the building of a line of railway from St. Peters to Sydney and Louisburg, and of replies thereto. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

172. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The names of all proprietors from whom land and property have been expropriated for the purpose of the Halifax Ocean Terminals between Three Mile House and the proposed site of the railway and shipping terminals?

2. The price or amount of damages paid therefor, or the amount offeerd and accepted in the case of each proprietor?

3. The amount offered or tendered each proprietor for damages and which has not been accepted.

4. The quantity of land and nature of property so expropriated from each proprietor. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

172a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, papers, documents, letters and correspondence relating to the construction of the railway from Three Mile House at Bedford Basin to Halifax Harbour, and also to the piers or wharfs and sea walls in connection with the proposed Halifax Ocean Terminals. Presented March 16, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all agreements, correspondence, papers and documents referring to any arrangement made between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway in the year 1913, relating to the hauling of Canadian Pacific Railway freight and passenger trains between St. John and Halifax, connecting with any transatlantic steamship lines at Halifax, during the winter season of 1913-14. Presented March 4, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all recommendations, correspondence, letters, telegrams and reports now on file in the Department of Justice, relating to the vacancy in the office of deputy warden of the Dorchester penitentiary, and the appointment of a successor to Mr. A. B. Pipes, who was promoted from the position of deputy warden of Dorchester penitentiary to that of warden. Presented March 4, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

175. Correspondence between the City of Ottawa and the Government, on the subject of a pure water supply for the city and Government buildings. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 4, 1914.....*Not printed.*

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, telegrams and all other documents between the Department of Railways and Canals and Archer, Macdonald, E. Montpetit, C. A. Harwood, and A. Marceau, local engineer, St. Amour, Superintendent of the Canal of Soulanges, L. A. Sauvé, and others, respecting the tearing down of several houses and dependencies erected on the Government grounds at Pointe Cascades, the property of the said L. A. Sauvé. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer* .....*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all agreements between the Transcontinental Railway Commission and the Canadian Northern Railway for the use of the line of the said company by the trains of the Transcontinental Railway from Cap Rouge to the shops at St. Malo. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Railways or the Transcontinental Railway Commission and the Quebec Harbour Commission, with regard to the construction by the said Harbour Commission of a line of railway to connect the said Transcontinental Railway from Champlain Market with the proposed Union Station at the Palais, and of all contracts by the said Harbour Commission towards that end. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts and correspondence in connection with the proposed New London Branch of the Prince Edward Island Railway. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Graham* .....*Not printed.*

180. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the total amount of available cash on deposit to the credit of the Government of Canada on the last day of each month between April 1, 1913, and December 31, 1913. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

181. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the following particulars respectively, of all loans placed or extended by the Government of Canada, upon the London market during the calendar years 1912 and 1913: Loan, date and copy of prospectus; price in prospectus and price realized; date on which loan matures; rate per cent; total issue; amount realized; charges including discount for immediate payments, &c.; net amount of cash realized; and the annual effective rate of interest per unit. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

182. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of farm labourers and public servants respectively, placed by the Government employment agents during the years 1912 and 1913; also the counties where placed and amount of bonus paid. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Sutherland*.....*Not printed.*

183. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. What chartered banks in Canada have gone into liquidation since Confederation, and at what date in each case;

2. The loss in each case to the depositors, the note holders and the stockholders respectively;

3. What relief, if any, was given in each case by the Government to any of the parties suffering loss. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*.....*Not printed.*

184. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of binders, reapers, mowers, ploughs, seeders, and cultivators exported from and imported to Canada, with their value respectively, in each of the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*.....*Not printed.*

185. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing the number of cattle exported from Canada to the United States in the months of October, November and December, 1913, and January, 1914, and for the corresponding months in 1912 and 1913. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*....*Not printed.*

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing the quantities and varieties of fish exported from Canada to the United States in the months of October, November and December, 1913, and January, 1914, and for the corresponding months in 1912 and 1913. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*. *Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Who were, from incorporation, and who are, the officers and directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company;

2. The amount of capital stock of said company, the amount paid up, and who are the holders of such paid up stock, and the amount held, and still held, by each;

3. If this company, or a subsidiary company, has contracted to build any portion of the National Transcontinental Railway; and, if so, the total amount of their contracts for such work;

4. What portion of such contracts or work was sublet, and on such sublet contracts what profit was made by the said company. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Middlebro.* *Not printed.*

188. Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate and verify the claims of applicants for Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty in the Province of Nova Scotia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, March 9, 1914.....*Not printed.*

188a. List of applicants, in Nova Scotia, for the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty whose claims have been approved.—List of Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty applicants, in Nova Scotia, received to December 31, 1913, but not yet considered. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, March 9, 1914.....*Not printed*

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1914, for a return showing what was the local minimum rate of freight on small parcels on the Intercolonial Railway prior to October 10, 1911, and also the present rate on the same. Presented March 9, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

190. Return to an Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, reports, evidence taken, and of all other papers in the possession of the Minister of Railways and Canals, relating to the investigation recently held by Mr. Ferguson, M.L.A., concerning the affairs of the Trent Valley Canal. Presented March 9, 1914.—*Mr. Burnham.* *Report only printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

191. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers necessary to convey full information as to the charter, outfit and instructions of the *Karluk* and auxiliary vessels; the names, rank, pay and terms of engagement of their officers and crews; and of all communications received from Mr. V. Steffansson, or any other person who has received such a communication, written after the expedition sailed for the Arctic Ocean. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the number of towns in the Province of Ontario which have a population larger than the town of Chesley, South Riding of Bruce, which was 1,734, according to the last census; also the number of such towns served by letter boxes on the street. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. McCraney*.....*Not printed.*

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the promoters of the National Drop Forge Company, Limited, and the powers asked by and given to said company by letters patent. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

194. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the promoters of the Canadian Contracting Company, and the powers asked by and given to said company by letters patent. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, reports, inquiries and documents or other communications had with any of the Departments of the Government, particularly with the Interior, Customs and Marine and Fisheries Departments, relating to Gustavas A. Colpitts, a Canadian citizen returning as a passenger on the Royal Mail Steamship *Empress of Britain*, in September, 1911, who alleged that he was not allowed by officers of the Government to disembark at Rimouski from said steamship. Also a copy of all letters, correspondence or other communications received by any members of the Government, particularly by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and by any Department of the Government, from the said Gustavas A. Colpitts, who was at the time a student at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, and of all letters or other communications sent in reply thereto. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

196. Number of Chinamen entering Canada during years 1911-12-13, &c.—(*Senate.*). *Not printed.*

197. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, plans, correspondence, memoranda and other documents relative to the shortening of distances on the Intercolonial Railway between Pictou and Port Mulgrave, and to the construction of a new bridge at Pictou in connection therewith. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

198. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, leases and other documents relating to the cutting of lumber by Mr. B. F. Smith from the so-called Tobique Indian reserve, in the Province of New Brunswick, and of all recommendations with reference thereto, made by the Indian agent for that portion of the Province, or any other official of the Department in the said Province; together with a statement of the lumber cut by said Smith from said reserve, with the rates of stumpage charged and amounts paid since January 1, 1912. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell* ..... *Not printed.*

198*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memorials, petitions, &c., relating to the sale or transfer of the Indian reserve at Sydney, N.S., and the removal of the Indians therefrom. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte* ..... *Not printed.*

198*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all the instructions issued to C. P. Fullerton and Fawcett Taylor, or either of them, in reference to the St. Peter's Indian reserve. Presented April 8, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* ..... *Not printed.*

199. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the purchase for the Intercolonial Railway of a quantity of coal in the United States, within the past few months. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

199*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. When the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway last called for tenders for its coal supply, and when the tenders were returnable?
2. The number of tenders received, the names of the tenderers, and their respective prices?
3. The date of the last contract or contracts for coal for the Intercolonial Railway, and who was the contractor or contractors respectively?
4. The names of the successful tenderers, as the result of the last call for tenders, and their prices respectively?
5. The amount in tons of the contract made with each, and at what prices per ton respectively?
6. If any coal was purchased for the Government system of railways in the United States since March 31, 1913? If so, by whom, from whom, and through whom it was purchased, and at what price, the cost per ton delivered, inclusive of commissions to the railways. Presented March 18, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

199*b*. Return to an Order of the House for a return showing whether the Government has purchased any coal, freight or passenger cars during the past six months for the Intercolonial Railway; if so, from whom and in what quantity; the price paid in each case; if any tenders were called for the same; who the tenderers were and the amount of each tender. Presented April 6, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

200. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing the freight rates on flour, hay, oats, lumber and firewood per 100 lbs. or per ton, between Bathurst, N.B., and Nepisiguit Junction, Red Pine, Bartibogue, Beaver Brook, and between Bathurst, Berresford, Petit Rocher and Belledune, before the changes made in August, 1913, and the freight rates on the same articles, between the same points, under the new schedule of rates. Presented March 16, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

201. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all contracts, accounts, bills, memoranda, letters, correspondence, receipts, vouchers, bills of lading, &c., referring to all materials, provisions, supplies and goods of every description purchased and forwarded to Port Nelson during the year 1913, by any Department of the Government of Canada, and agreements for employment of workmen in connection with the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway terminals at Port Nelson. Presented March 18, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

202. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters or other correspondence, instructions, reports, valuations, appointment of valuators, or appraisers, appraisements, abstracts of titles, deeds or other conveyances, in any Department of the Government or in the railway offices at Moncton, relating to, or in any manner connected with, the purchase by the Intercolonial Railway of a property in Moncton, N.B., at the corner of Archibald and Main streets in said city, formerly owned in his lifetime by the late P. S. Archibald, C.E., and now occupied by the General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, F. P. Brady, as a residence; together with a copy of all bills, accounts and statement of expenditures for repairs made on the buildings of said property; and also of accounts, commissions and bills paid to solicitors, attorneys or other agents, for searches, conveyances, and a statement of all moneys paid for charges and expenses in connection with such purchase or the procuring of a deed of said property? Presented March 16, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson.* *Not printed.*

202*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters or other correspondence, instructions, reports, valuations, appointment of valuators, or appraisers, appraisements, abstracts of titles, deeds or other conveyances in any department of the Government or in the railway offices at Moncton, relating to, or in any manner connected with, the purchase by the Intercolonial Railway of a property in Moncton, N.B., at the corner of Archibald and Main streets in said city, formerly owned in his lifetime by the late P. S. Archibald, C.E., and now occupied by the General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, F. P. Brady, as a residence; together with a copy of all bills, accounts and statement of expenditures for repairs made on the buildings of said property; and also of accounts, commissions and bills paid to solicitors, attorneys or other agents, for searches, conveyances, and a statement of all monies paid for charges and expenses in connection with such purchase or the procuring of a deed of said property. Presented March 26, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

202*b*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters or other correspondence, instructions, reports, valuations, appointment of valuators, or appraisers, appraisements, abstracts of titles, deeds or other conveyances in any department of the Government or in the railway offices at Moncton, relating to, or in any manner connected with, the purchase by the Intercolonial Railway of a property in Moncton, N.B., at the corner of Archibald and Main streets in said city, formerly owned in his lifetime by the late P. S Archibald, C.E., and now occupied by the General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, F. P. Brady, as a residence; together with a copy of all bills, accounts and statement of expenditures for repairs made on the buildings of said property; and also of accounts, commissions and bills paid to solicitors, attorneys or other agents, for searches, conveyances, and a statement of all monies paid for charges and expenses in connection with such purchase or the procuring of a deed of said property. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

203. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing the freight rates under the old tariff of the Intercolonial Railway, per 100 lbs. or per ton, on fresh, dried and cured fish, molasses, coal oil, nails, hardware and anthracite coal from Gloucester Junction and Bathurst station to and from St. John, and the present rates for the same articles between the same points. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon.* *Not printed.*

204. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing all smelt fishing licenses issued in the County of Pictou during the past season, and of all correspondence in reference to the same. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Not printed.*

204*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing all smelt fishing licenses issued in the County of Pictou during the past season, and of all correspondence in reference to the same. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

205. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all documents concerning the latest changes in the lobster fishing regulations at Magdalen Islands. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

206. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, tenders and documents connected in any way with the supplying of coal to the lobster hatchery at Margaree during the years 1910-1911, 1911-1912, 1912-1913 and 1913-1914. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

207. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of the charges made against Mrs. Marguerite Fair, postmistress of Black Cape, Quebec, on which Mr. Louis Taché of Rimouski, was authorized to hold an investigation, together with the appeal of said investigation, if any was held. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

208. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, documents, reports, &c., in connection with the proposed increase of mail service from Shelburne, N.S., to Jordan Bay and Jordan Ferry and return since October 1, 1911. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

209. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department, or any official thereof, and any person or persons, concerning the installation of street letter boxes in the village of Chesley, in the riding of South Bruce. Presented March 17, 1912.—*Mr. Graham....Not printed.*

210. Report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada on the Trent Watershed Survey, a reconnaissance by C. D. Howe, Ph.D., and J. H. White, B.A., B.Sc. F., with an introductory discussion by B E. Fernow, LL.D Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 19, 1914 ..... *Not printed.*

210a. Conservation of coal in Canada. Report of Commission of Conservation.—*(Senate).* *Not printed.*

211. Copy of evidence taken before Mr. William Henry Moore, the commissioner appointed to inquire into certain charges against Mr. Frank Fairen, store keeper on the Trent Canal, sentation in the Senate, of the Western provinces of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. March 19, 1914 ..... *Not printed.*

212. Copy of the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice on the subject of increased representation in the Senate, of ahe Western provinces of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 19, 1914 ..... *Not printed.*

212*a*. Copy of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in which application is made to the Federal Government to increase the number of senators for the said province. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 19, 1914..... *Not printed.*

212*b*. Copy of opinion of the Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice on the subject of increased representation in the Senate, of the prairie provinces of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 23, 1914..... *Not printed.*

213. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers and correspondence in the Department of Customs regarding the entry of a boring mill at Lethbridge, Alberta, shipped in August, 1913, by John Stirk and Company, and billed to the Lethbridge Iron Works. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan* . *Not printed.*

214. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of a petition dated the 9th of July, 1911, signed by Etienne Barre, Joseph Trudeau and others, taxpayers of the municipality of Chambly Basin, and addressed to the Minister of Justice, together with a copy of all documents and vouchers attached to said petition, and of all correspondence and other documents relating thereto. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Lamarche* ..... *Not printed.*

215. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing where the D.G. cruiser *Margaret* was built; the names of the builders; the contract price; whether the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer; the name and address of each tenderer and amount of each tender; if the Government or any department thereof has contracted for any other vessel or vessels during the past eighteen months; and if so, the number of such vessels, the names and addresses of the contractors, the gross tonnage of each and the contract price, and the service for which they were intended. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*..... *Not printed.*

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams or other correspondence in connection with the seizure of eleven (11) horses belonging to Mr. John M. Ferguson, Kaleida, Manitoba, on or about the 28th day of March, 1912. Presented March 24, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*..... *Not printed.*

217. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the quantities and values of potatoes imported monthly into Canada during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, and the countries from which such potatoes were imported. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

217a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the quantities and values of potatoes exported monthly from each province of Canada, from September 1, 1911, to January 1, 1914, and the countries to which the same were exported. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell* .....*Not printed.*

218. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing how many colonels, honorary colonels, lieut.-colonels, honorary lieut.-colonels, and other officers, honorary and otherwise, have been appointed by the Minister of Militia and Defence from October, 1911, to the present time. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)* .....*Not printed.*

218a. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of honourary appointments to military rank which have been made by, or with the approval of, the present Minister of Militia and Defence since he assumed office, giving the names of the persons so appointed, and the rank of each. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy* .....*Not printed.*

219. Kitsilano Indian reserve—relating to the purchase of by the Government of the Dominion of Canada from the Province of British Columbia.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

220. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, Orders in Council, correspondence, &c., in reference to the suspension of Mr. Joseph McGillis of the Department of Customs, Ottawa. Presented March 27, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

221. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of all parties who have been employed at the Experimental Farm at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière during the years 1912 and 1913, and the salary and fees paid to each of them. Presented March 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

222. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the total number of veterinary inspectors employed by the Government in the slaughter houses of the country; how they are distributed in each Province; the names of the establishments they are connected with, and the number of officers in each of them; if the Government employ some others to supervise the health of the herds on the farms besides the veterinary inspectors connected with the slaughter houses; the number of them, and how they are distributed in each Province; the number of herds of both cattle and hogs that have been submitted to inspection during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913; the number of animals in each Province slaughtered ,after tuberculosis was found in them; if the Government paid indemnities to the owners on account of such slaughtering, and if so, the amount in each Province; the respective salaries of the veterinary inspectors employed in the slaughter houses; the working hours of those officers; the respective salaries paid to the veterinary inspectors employed for other purposes; the amount of the expenses of that branch of the Department of Agriculture for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 for internal managmeent, such as salaries, and the salaries and expenses for each of the Provinces. Presented March 30, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer.* *Not printed.*

223. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of the report of George Lafontaine, received by the Department of Agriculture during the present fiscal year, relating to the manufacture of chemical manure. Presented March 30, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay* .....*Not printed.*

224. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing.—

1. Whether the Postmaster General has given a contract for rural parcel boxes; and, if so, to whom?
2. Whether tenders for the boxes were asked?
3. From whom tenders were received?
4. The price, if any, of the different tenders?
5. How many boxes were ordered, and at what price?
6. Whether the Postmaster General, since he came into office, has made a contract for rural mail boxes, and, if so, when?
7. The amount of the contract?
8. Who the tenderers were, and the price, if any, of the different tenders?
9. Who received the contract, and the price paid per box?
10. How many boxes, if any, were ordered? Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Nesbitt* ..... *Not printed.*

225. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing the rates of interest paid on all Dominion loans from 1890 to 1914. Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Pardee*.....*Not printed.*

226. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence since October, 1911, between the Government of Canada, represented by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, of the one part, and the Goverment of the United Kingdom, the Government of the United States, or any other Government, of the other part, relating to steam trawling in Atlantic waters. Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

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227. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, and written requests during the years 1912 and 1913, addressed to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or the Department of Naval Affairs, or any officer of either Department, or Marine branches of said department, or any officer or persons of either branch, by any person or persons, relating to proposals or requests that the vessels or any vessel under the control of the Naval Branch of said Department, should be present at any regatta or celebration of any description held anywhere on the Atlantic or Pacific Coasts of Canada during said years; also of all replies to such letters, telegrams and written requests. Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Law* ..... *Not printed.*

228. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda and other documents relating to the moral, mental and physical inspection of all immigrants entering Canada. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Paquet.* *Not printed.*

229. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all orders, reports, applications, letters, telegrams and other documents connected with or in any manner relating to the retirement of Amasa E. Killam, an official of the Intercolonial Railway, from the employment of the said railway, and to his claim for a retiring allowance, under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act; and also of all letters showing the date of his beginning work in the service of the said railway and of his appointment to a position in the employ of said railway on the first of April, 1897, or at any other date. Also a copy of all instructions and letters from the then Minister of Railways to the general manager or to any other official of the Intercolonial, relating to engagement or employment of the said Amasa E. Killam, and of all letters, correspondence, instructions, reports, or other documents in any way relating thereto and to the engagement of the said Amasa E. Killam, during the month of March, 1897, to take the position of bridge and building inspector on the Intercolonial Railway, to commence work on the first day of April, 1897. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*...*Not printed.*

230. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers and other documents relating to the payments made at Skinners Cove, Pictou County, for purchase of land or other rights in the year 1913. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

231. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, letters, pay rolls, accounts and vouchers in any way referring to the expenditure of money by this Government for the public wharf at Whycocomagh. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

231*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, advertisements, tenders, bids, contracts, reports, vouchers, accounts, receipts, correspondence, &c., in connection with the construction of a wharf at Feltzen South, Lunenburg County, N.S., now under construction or recently completed. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

231*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much money was expended on the repairs to the wharf at South Gut, Victoria County, during the summer of 1913?
2. How much on labour and how much on material, respectively?
3. Who was the foreman, by whom recommended, and his rate of wages per day?
4. How many days he was employed as foreman?
5. How many men he had working for him on the wharf each day, and the wages paid each man?
6. How much was paid for material for the repairs, and where it was obtained?
7. From whom the material was purchased, the nature of it, and the price paid per foot?
8. Who was the paymaster on this work and when the men were paid? Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

231*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the amount expended by the Government on wharfs, breakwaters, public works and dredging in the County of Yarmouth since October 11, 1911; and to whom the amounts so expended were paid. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Law*....*Not printed.*

231*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much money was expended on repairs to the Englishtown wharf, County of Victoria, in the summer of 1913?
2. How much on labour and how much on material, respectively?
3. Who was the foreman, by whom he was recommended, and his rate of wages per day?
4. How many days he was employed as foreman?
5. How many men he had working for him on the wharf each day, and the wages paid each man?

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6. From whom the material was purchased, of what it consisted, and the price paid per foot?

7. Who was the paymaster on this work, and when the men were paid?

8. When the work was begun and when completed? Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie* ..... *Not printed.*

231e. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, pay-rolls, vouchers and documents of all kinds connected in any way with repairs or extension of wharf at Finlay Point, Mabou, Inverness County, during the year 1910-1911. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

231f. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing the amount of timber used and the price paid for same in renewing and repairing the wharf at Port Clyde, Shelbourne County, N.S.; the amount of wages paid on same, and to whom; and the number and price of ballast poles used in the above work. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Law* ..... *Not printed.*

231g. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, documents, reports, correspondence, &c., in any way relating to a proposed extension of a wharf or the construction of a new wharf at Finlay Point, Inverness County, N.S. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

231h. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents relating to the building of a wharf in the town of L'Assomption. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Seguin* ..... *Not printed.*

231i. Return to an Address of the 19th May, 1913, to His Excellency the Administrator for a copy of all papers, tenders, contracts, accounts, and Orders in Council, between the Department of Public Works and any other person or persons, relating to the purchase of a site for the public wharf being erected or recently erected at Bear River, N.S., and also relating to the construction of said wharf, and anything in connection therewith. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

231j. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., relating to the purchase of a property at Centreville, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, as a site for a public wharf, and in connection with any monies expended on the McGray property at Centreville, upon the public wharf. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte* ..... *Not printed.*

231k. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, notes, requests, &c., addressed to the Department or the Minister of Public Works, directly or indirectly, in connection with the work necessary for the completion of the wharf at Sainte Croix, County of Lotbinière, since the 21st of September, 1911, to date. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Fortier* ..... *Not printed.*

231l. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, letters, reports, and telegrams, in the Department of Public Works, or in any of the Departments of the Government, relating to a proposed wharf or breakwater at Little Cape, and Great Shemogue Harbour, Westmorland County, N.B.; also of all correspondence, letters and telegrams exchanged between any member of the Government and M. G. Siddal, or any other persons or corporations, relating to a proposal or application to construct a wharf or breakwater at Little Cape or Great Shemogue Harbour in Westmorland County, N.B., or in connection with having a survey made in connection with any such proposal. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

231m. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all reports, memoranda, correspondence and documents of every nature, relating to the construction of a wharf in the town of L'Assomption, and of all petitions and correspondence in favour or against such construction to date, and the reasons why the construction of such wharf, authorized in the estimates of 1911-1912, has not been proceeded with. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Seguin* ..... *Not printed.*

231n. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers, pay-rolls, instructions, correspondence and recommendations relating to the expenditure on the public wharf at Arichat, N.S., since the 11th day of October, 1911. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte* ..... *Not printed.*

231o. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, memorandums, pay-rolls, accounts, vouchers, correspondence, papers and documents, &c., in connection with work performed upon the Government wharf at Croft's Cove, Lunenburg County, in 1912. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

231p. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents relating to the claim of the Bonaventure and Gloucester Interprovincial Company, Limited, in connection wtih a wharf on Bonaventure river, Bonaventure County. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Sevigny.* *Not printed.*

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231*q*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, notes, requests, &c., addressed to the Department or the Minister of Public Works, directly or indirectly, in connection with the work necessary for the completion of the wharf at Sainte Croix, County of Lotbinière, since the 21st September, 1911, to date. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Fortier*.....*Not printed.*

231*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, pay rolls, vouchers, documents, correspondence, &c., in connection with the purchase of a site for the Government wharf at Bear River, N.S., and the construction of the said wharf. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*..*Not printed.*

231*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much was spent upon Hall's Harbour wharf, Kings County, N.S., in 1913?

2. The name of the commissioner or foreman, by whom he was recommended, and his remuneration?

3. How much lumber was used upon the said wharf during 1913, from whom the same was purchased, and the price paid for the various forms thereof. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

231*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of the pay-list, including the names and residences, of all those who have worked at the wharf of L'Ile Verte, County of Témiscouata; the number of days of employment of each of them: the amount received by each of them; who has or have signed the receipt or receipts for said amounts, in connection with the works which have been going on during the summer of 1912 and during the summer of 1913. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau* .....*Not printed.*

231*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of the pay-list, including the names and residences, of the men who have worked on the wharf to the west of Rivière-Verte, Témiscouata; the number of days' work of each of them; the amount of money received by each of them; who has or have signed the receipt or receipts for said amounts on said pay-list or otherwise, the whole for: (1o) 1912; (2o) 1913. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.....*Not printed.*

231*v*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th Mrach, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence letters, telegrams, notes, requests, &c., addressed to the Department or the Minister of Public Works, directly or indirectly, in connection with the work necessary for the completion of the wharf at Sainte Croix, County of Lotbinière, since the 21st of September, 1911, to date. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Fortier* .....*Not printed.*

231*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters and telegrams addressed by G. A. R. Rowlings and J. S. Wells to the Department of Public Works, or the Minister, since October 1, 1911, relating to the construction of a public wharf at Cole Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all replies thereto. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

231*x*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence of all kinds in any way relating to repairs required on the pier at Margaree Harbour, Inverness County, received in 1912-1913 and 1913-1914. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

231*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, pay-rolls, accounts, receipts, vouchers and papers relating to the construction of Feltzen South wharf, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

231*z*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, letters, pay-rolls, accounts and vouchers in any way referring to the expenditure of money by this Government for the building and repair of the public wharf at Port Hood. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* *Not printed.*

231 (2*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, complaints, pay-rolls, vouchers and all other documents in any way connected with the expenditure of $500 during the year 1913 on Finlay Point wharf, Inverness County. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*..*Not printed.*

231 (2*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and recommendations relating to the wharf at Arichat, N.S., to be used by SS. *Magdalin*. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*....*Not printed.*

231 (2*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much money was spent upon Kingsport Pier, Kings County, N.S., during the year 1913?

2. The name of the foreman or commissioner, by whom he was recommended, and the remuneration paid him?

3. How much lumber was purchased and used for said pier, from whom it was purchased, and the particulars of the prices paid therefor?

4. What was done with the lumber or piling taken out of said pier, and if the same was sold, to whom and at what price? Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

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231 (*2d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, pay-rolls, accounts, receipts, vouchers and papers relating to the construction of Kraut Point wharf, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

232. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much money has been expended in public works in the Counties of Rimouski and Gaspé, respectively, since October 11, 1911.

2. How much of the money so expended was provided for in the estimates of 1911-1912?

3. What amount was expended on the works for which money was not included in the estimates of 1911-1912? Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

232*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing how much money has been expended on public works in Antigonish County since October 11, 1911.

2. How much of the amount so expended was provided in the estimates for 1911-1912?

3. What amount, not included in the estimates for 1911-1912, was expended on public works in said county? Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).*

232*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, reports, documents, correspondence, plans, &c., in reference to a proposed Government public building at Bear River, N.S., and the purchase of a site for the same. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, pay-rolls, telegrams and other documents relating in any way to the expenditure of money on the harbour improvements at Mabou Harbour by the Department of Public Works, during the years 1911-12, 1912-13. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th May, 1913, was issued to the proper officer for a copy of the specifications and tenders for materials to be used in connection with the proposed dry dock at Lauzon, Quebec. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

232*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all documents, letters, reports of engineers and statements of detailed expenditure in connection with dredging at Bonaventure River, Quebec. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, reports or other papers or documents in the Department of Public Works relating to the building of a breakwater at Goulman's Point, Half Island Cove, Guysboro' County, N.S. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* ..... *Not printed.*

232*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and documents of all kinds in any way relating to a lighthouse to be built at Red Cape, Margaree Harbour, Inverness County. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, correspondence, &c., in reference to the purchase of a site in Saskatoon for a post office building. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. McCraney.* *Not printed.*

232*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, petitions and documents exchanged by and with the Department of Public Works since the 1st of September, 1911, to date, with the reasons why the construction of the public building, authorized in the town of St. Lin Des Laurentides, County of L'Assomption, as per the estimates of 1911-1912, has not been proceeded with. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Seguin* ..... *Not printed.*

232*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for all correspondence, reports and documents exchanged by and with the Department of Public Works from October, 1911, to date, regarding the non-erection of the public building authorized to be erected at New Carlisle, the county seat of Bonaventure County, in the estimates of 1911-1912. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of all persons who worked on Lingan Bar, South Cape Breton, under Superintendent H. D. McLean, the wages paid to each per diem, the amount paid each or payable to each, and showing generally how the amount voted for such work was expended, and the amount received by H. D. McLean in connection with said work. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

232*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, advertisements, tenders, contracts, papers, telegrams, correspondence, returns, reports, accounts, vouchers, receipts, &c., in connection with any dredging performed by the Nova Scotia Dredging Company, or any other company, corporation or individuals, at Jeddore, Halifax County, N.S., in the years 1912 and 1913. Presented April 17, 1914. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, documents, reports, correspondence, pay-rolls, &c., in any way relating to a life-saving station which was constructed at Cheticamp, during 1912. Presented April 28, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. What firms or persons are or have been engaged in dredging for the Government in the harbour of St. John and upon the St. John river and its tributaries since October 1, 1911.

2. What amount has been paid to each firm or person for this work from October 1, 1911, to the present time?

3. Who are the officers, president, manager and secretary of each of these corporations? Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell* ..... *Not printed.*

232*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on the repairing and improvement of the Metapedia Road in the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

232*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. What tug boats, steam or gasoline tenders, have been employed by the Government since September 21, 1911, in connection with the dredging operations in St. John harbour and in the River St. John and its tributaries?

2. Who are the registered owners of these boats and from whom each is hired?

3. The sum paid per day for each tug boat or tender and how many days each has worked in the period referred to.

4. What amount of money has been paid for the service of each boat in the period referred to and to whom it has been paid. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.* *Not printed.*

232*q*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing the details as to the nature of the work concerning the damming of the Chateauguay river, the number of men employed, their names, the wages paid in each case and the period of their employment during the calendar year 1913. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

232*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports, petitions, and communications filed in the Department of Public Works since 1910, relating to the dredging of Antigonish harbour, or the straightening or widening of the channel, or other improvements proposed to be made there. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers and other documents relative to the purchase of a lot of land in the town of Stellarton, for a public building. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

232*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, letters, pay-rolls, accounts, and vouchers in any way referring to the expenditure of money by this Government in the construction of the new telegraph or telephone line from Baddeck, Victoria County, N.S. ,to North East Margaree, Inverness County, N.S., thence to Big Intervale, Inverness County, N.S., and also in connection with the lines from South West Margaree to Loch Ban, and from Scotsville to Whycocomagh, all in Inverness County, N.S. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, correspondence, &c., in reference to the purchase of a property or site on Gottingen street, Halifax, for the erection of a post office building. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*v*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a return showing all payments made in the year 1913 in connection with repairs done to, or moneys expended on, the Blue Rock breakwater in Antigonish County, with the names of the persons to whom such payments were made, the amount paid to each, and what such amounts were for. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., from any person or persons in connection with the purchase of the site for the post office at Canning, N.S. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

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232*x*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders received for the construction of a lighthouse at Grand Anse, Gloucester County, N.B., and of the contract awarded. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

232*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, reports, deeds, fees paid to lawyers, and other documents relative to the purchasing of land from Mrs. C. F. Bertrand and Arthemise Dionne, in connection with the works on the southwest side of Rivière-Verte, l'Islet, County of Témiscouata. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau* .....*Not printed.*

232*z*. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Justice, or any other member of the Government, and any person or persons, relating to the location and erection of the new post office in the village of Eganville, County of Renfrew. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Graham* .....*Not printed.*

232 (*2a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports, respecting the dredging of Des Prairies river, the work done, depth, length and width of channel dredged, the list of men employed to perform that work, their salaries respectively, and the amount of money spent on that work since the 22nd of November, 1912, up to the 2nd of February, 1914. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)* .....*Not printed.*

232 (*2b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, complaints, bills, accounts, vouchers, receipts and any documents in any way connected with the expenditure of money at Friar's Head Boat Harbour by Simon P. Doucet, during the years 1912-13, 1913-14. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

232 (*2c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the public building at Gravelburg, from and since January 1, 1912. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles* .....*Not printed.*

232 (*2d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all specifications and of all tenders pertaining to the Brantford public building now being erected, and of the contract awarded, and of all correspondence, whether by letter or telegram, with reference thereto. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. Nesbitt*.....*Not printed.*

232 (*2e*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions and memorials received by the Right Honourable R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, or any other Minister of the Crown since the first day of October, 1911, from J. A. Gillies, Esq., N.S., or any resident of the County of Richmond, N.S., relative to expenditure of public money on public works in the said County of Richmond. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte.* *Not printed.*

232 (*2f*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence betewen the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Justice or any other member of the Government, and any person or persons, relating to the location and erection of the new post office in the village of Eganville, County of Renfrew. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Graham* .....*Not printed.*

232 (*2g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the dredging operations carried on in Bonaventure County in 1913, together with a copy of estimates, reports, and correspondence. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil.* *Not printed.*

232 (*2h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents in reference to the erection of a customs building in the village of Chesley, Riding of South Bruce. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Truax.* *Not printed.*

232 (*2i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all accounts and vouchers covering the expenditure during the calendar year 1913 at South Lake, Lakevale, Antigonish County, and showing in detail, the persons to whom such payments were made, what such payments were for, the number of day labourers employed, and the rate of wages, the quantity of material used and the price paid therefor, the quantity of material hauled to the work and not used, and the persons supplying such material. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

232 (*2j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, valuations, appraisals and other documents relative to the obtaining of a site for a public building at Hantsport, Nova Scotia. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

232 (*2k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports, appraisals and other documents relative to the expropriation of the lands of John Campbell and Albert E. Milligan, in connection with the improvements on the East River at Pictou. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

232 (2*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and other documents, including pay-lists relating to the expenditure of moneys by the Public Works Department on Falmouth Township Dyke, Hants County, in 1913. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers, pay-rolls, instructions, correspondence and recommendations relating to the expenditure on the public building at Arichat, N.S., since the 11th day of October, 1911. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte* .....*Not printed.*

232 (2*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents in connection with the letting of the construction for the Toronto harbour works. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Pardee*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the nature and cost of works carried on in the County of Bonaventure by the Department of Public Works since October 10, 1911, to date, together with a copy of all reports, estimates, pay-lists, and correspondence in connection therewith. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Mareil (Bonaventure)* .....*Not printed.*

232 (2*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports respecting the dredging at Port Elgin, Westmorland County, N.B., with the names of men employed to perform that work, their salaries, respectively, and the amount of money spent on the same from January 1, 1901, to January 1, 1914. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Robidoux.* *Not printed.*

232 (2*q*). Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Justice, or any other member of the Government, and any person or persons, relating to the location and erection of the new post office in the village of Eganville, County of Renfrew. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the Immigration Hall at Gravelburg, Sask., from and since the 1st January, 1912. Presented June 1, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, accounts, vouchers, letters, documents and correspondence relating to the construction of a breakwater at The Graff, Halifax County, N.S. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

232 (2*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts and documents relating to the surrender of a contract for dredging in Miramichi Bay, N.B., by Messrs. A. and R. Loggie, and also with reference to the letting of a contract for the same, or any portion of said work, to the Northern Dredging Company; together with a copy of all notices for tenders, tenders and contracts in connection therewith. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.* *Not printed.*

232 (2*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, documents, papers, &c., in connection with the purchase by the Government of lots 1 and 2, block 125, plan 96, in the city of Moosejaw, for an examining warehouse site. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence of all kinds, pay-rolls, vouchers, &c., in any way referring to the expenditure of moneys on sheer dams on the Margaree river, at Margaree and North East Margaree, during 1911-1912 and 1912-1913. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

233. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1913, for a return showing what officers and men were employed on the dredge *Northumberland* at Pictou in the months of January, February and March, 1913, and the salaries and wages paid to them respectively; the amounts paid for repairs and supplies respectively, for said dredge during said months and to whom paid respectively. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Not printed.*

234. New Lobster Fishery Regulations established by Order in Council of the 25th March, 1914, in lieu of those established by Order in Council of the 30th September, 1910, and all amendments thereto, by virtue of the provisions of Section 54 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, April 7, 1914 .....*Not printed.*

235. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How many engineers there are in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton and at other points on that railway, and their names?

2. How many were formerly in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company?

3. Whether Martin Murphy, C.E., is employed in the service of that railway. If so, when he was employed and what his age is? Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

236. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a return showing the travelling expenses paid by the Government to the Honourable Rodolphe Roy, Judge of the Superior Court at Rimouski, during the years 1912-1913 and 1914, for trips from Quebec to Rimouski and return. Presented April 8, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

237. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The names of the lawyers who represented the Department of Justice in the district of Quebec, since the 21st September, 1911.

2. The amount of money paid to each of them. Presented April 8, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)* .....*Not printed.*

238. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and documents generally concerning the withdrawal of an appeal in the Supreme Court of Canada, in the case of His Majesty the King, appellant, and Alfred Olivier Falardeau and Constant Napoleon Falardeau, respondents. Presented April 8, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* .....*Not printed.*

239. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all transfers of lands by the Militia Department to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and of all correspondence with regard to the same. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.* *Not printed.*

240. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The quantities of wheat, by grade, received into the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, from the date of the weigh-up in 1910, to date of weigh-up in 1911, the same for 1911-1912, and the same for 1912-1913.

2. The quantities, by grade, delivered by each of the said elevators during the same periods.

3. The average or shortage, as the case may be, of each grade in each of the said elevators, as shown by the said weigh-ups in each of those above mentioned periods.

4. The date of the weigh-up in each case. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Neely.* *Not printed.*

241. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all rules, orders and regulations, &c., affecting the handling of grain made by the Grain Commission to date, and of any changes made in elevator charges and terms, if any. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Neely* .....*Not printed.*

242. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of the new rules and regulations in regard to employees of the Intercolonial Railway and Prince Edward Island Railways. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

243. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, lists of shareholders, Orders in Council, licenses, certificates and other papers and documents, and of all renewals thereof, relating to the incorporation and licensing of the Banque St. Jean, the Banque Ville Marie and the Banque Jacques Cartier, all in the Province of Quebec. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Demers* .....*Not printed.*

243a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, lists of shareholdres, Orders in Council, licenses, certificates and other papers and documents and all renewals thereof, relating to the incorporation and licensing of the Bank of Yarmouth, and of all papers and documents relating to the winding up of the business of the said bank. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

243b. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, lists of shareholdres, Orders in Council, licenses, certificates and other papers and documents and all renewals thereof, relating to the incorporation and licensing of the Pictou Bank, and of all papers and documents relating to the winding up of the business of the said bank. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

244. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of the reports made by Colin F. McKinnon, of Taylor's Road, Antigonish County, Frank A. McEchen, of Inverness, N.S., John A. McDougall of Glace Bay, C.B., J. M. McDonald, of Christmas Island, C.B., William Watkins of Cobourg Road, Halifax, S. P. Fream, of Brighton, Digby County, and J. J. Walker of Truro, N.S., special immigration agents appointed from the Province of Nova Scotia. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* .....*Not printed.*

245. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and papers generally concerning the proposed changes of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

246. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a return giving the following information, as far as may be available, respecting the constitution of Upper Chambers or Senates within the British Empire and in foreign countries, and especially such information in respect of the self-governing Dominions and of foreign countries possessing a federal system of Government:—

1. As to the method of appointment, whether by executive authority or by election by the people, or otherwise.
2. As to the term of appointment, whether for life or for a term of years, or toherwise.
3. As to a re-appointment or re-election, and generally as to the filling of vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise.
4. As to qualifications, whether by age, residence, possession of real or personal property or otherwise.
5. As to limitation of the membership, and as to the numerical relation of the membership to that of the Lower House.
6. As to provisions for dissolution, appeal to the electorate, conferences or additional appointments in case of disagreement between the Upper and Lower House.
7. As to the operation of the various systems in the several Dominions and countries mentioned, and in what respect defects or difficulties have made themselves manifest.
8. All other relevant information respecting the constitution and status of such Upper Chambers. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Middlebro.*

Printed for sessional papers only.

246a. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a return giving the following information, as far as may be available, respecting the constitution of Upper Chambers or Senates within the British Empire and in foreign countries, and especially such information in respect of the self-governing Dominions and of foreign countries possessing a federal system of Government:—

1. As to the method of appointment, whether by executive authority or by election by the people, or otherwise.
2. As to the term of appointment, whether for life or for a term of years, or otherwise.
3. As to a re-appointment or re-election, and generally as to the filling of vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise.
4. As to qualifications, whether by age, residence, possession of real or personal property or otherwise.
5. As to limitation of the membership, and as to the numerical relation of the membership to that of the Lower House.
6. As to provisions for dissolution, appeal to the electorate, conferences or additional appointments in case of disagreement between the Upper and Lower Houses.
7. As to the operation of the various systems in the several Dominions and countries mentioned, and in what respect defects or difficulties have made themselves manifest.
8. All other relevant information respecting the constitution and status of such Upper Chambers. Presented June 10, 1914.—*Mr. Middlebro....*

Printed for sessional papers only.

247. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. What it has cost the Government for bottled and distilled water in Ottawa since January 1, 1912, to March 1, 1914?
2. What it is costing the Government per day now for bottled and distilled water? Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Sexsmith*.....*Not printed.*

248. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents relative to the purchase of land from Joseph Fraser, in connection with the works at Cariboo Island, Pictou County, in the Public Works Department. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald....Not printed.*

249. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged during the year 1912, between Captain Belanger, commandant of the *Eureka* and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, both at Quebec and Ottawa. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay* .....*Not printed.*

250. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The names of the wharfingers at Coteau Landing from 1900 to 1914.
2. The names of the vessels which moored there during that period.
3. What wharfage each of those vessels paid during that time?
4. What wharfage a coaler paid for unloading between 1900 and 1912? Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Paquet*.....*Not printed.*

251. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents in connection with the removal of ice in Yarmouth, N.S., harbour, by C.G.S. *Stanley* in February, 1914. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Law* .....*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

252. Report of the Royal Commission on Penitentiaries, together with the evidence taken and exhibits filed before the said commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, April 22, 1914. (Report only) .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

253. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How many professors, lecturers and inspectors the Department of Agriculture has in the Province of Prince Edward Island?

2. Their names, the salaries they receive, and the travelling expenses of each.

3. The duties of these professors, lecturers and inspectors?

4. How many meetings were held or demonstrations given by each of these professors, lecturers and inspectors during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October last year?

5. Where each meeting was held or demonstration given, and how each was advertised?

6. How many boxes, baskets and barrels of fruit were inspected last season, and the kinds of fruit so inspected?

7. When and where the inspection took place and how many boxes, baskets and barrels were found to be improperly or falsely marked?

8. Whether the Department received a resolution or petition from the Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island.

9. If so, what prayer or request the said resolution or petition contained, and what the Department has decided to do in regard to the matter?

10. How many cheese and butter factories were operated in each of the counties of Prince Edward Island in the year 1910 and how many in the year 1913. Presented April 22, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)*.....*Not printed.*

254. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, for a return showing:—The freight rates charged during the years 1912 and 1913 on wheat from Fort William or Port Arthur to ports on the Georgian Bay and Canadian ports on Lake Huron and Lake Erie, by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, the Northern Navigation Company, the Merchant's Mutual Line, Inland Lines, and the Canadian Lake Line. Presented April 24, 1914.—*Mr. Aikins* .....*Not printed.*

255. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, recommendations and documents of every kind in connection with the purchase of a Rifle Range near Souris, Prince Edward Island. Presented April 27, 1914. —*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)*.....*Not printed.*

256. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, advertisements, tenders, bids, contracts, telegrams, correspondence, accounts, receipts, vouchers, &c., in reference to the supply of meats, hay, oats, and all other supplies for the 1913 summer and autumn drill at Aldershot Camp, Nova Scotia. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

256a. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, documents, papers, &c., relative to the supply of ice for the Aldershot Military Camp, N.S., for the season of 1914. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

257. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1914, for a Return showing:—

1. The total amount paid for pensions by the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ending March 31, 1913.

2. The number of militia officers at present on the pay-roll of the permanent corps.

3. How many private soldiers are at present on the pay-roll of the permanent force?

4. How many private soldiers joined the force during 1913?

5. How many deserted during 1913?

6. The gross amount expended by the Department of Militia and Defence for the salaries of officers and officials of every kind in the employ of the Department at Ottawa or elsewhere during the fiscal year 1912-1913.

7. The gross amount paid out for services to the private soldiers of the permanent corps during the said year 1912-1913. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.*

Not printed.

258. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, &c., exchanged between the Department of Militia and Messrs. A. Macdonald, E. Montpetit and others, in connection with the organization of the 33rd Hussars, at Vaudreuil and Soulanges. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer*.....*Not printed.*

259. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, and other correspondence, in possession of the Department of Militia and Defence, relating to the purchase of land in Farnham, Quebec, for a military camp ground. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Kay*..... *Not printed.*

260. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Customs and C. S. Campbell, Esq., K.C., relating to the importation of pure-bred animals into Canada. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Kay* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

261. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the immigration of Asiatics, including Hindus, Japanese and Chinese, which have a bearing either directly or indirectly upon the Order in Council passed by the Government during December, 1913, restricting immigration into the Province of British Columbia. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* .....*Not printed.*

262. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy in duplicate of all leases, agreements, correspondence, Orders in Council and other documents relating to the water-power or privileges connected with the Stevens Dam, so called, that had been constructed across the River Trent at the village of Campbellford, together with a copy in duplicate of a license in connection with said dam, granted to the Honourable James Cockburn and others under date December 9, 1869, and of all correspondence with, and opinions of, the Minister of Justice at the time of the granting of said license and since that date; also a duplicate copy of all papers, correspondence, Orders in Council and other documents relating to or connected with the cancellation, termination and revocation of such license on the 12th of August, 1911, and of all correspondence, propositions, agreements or other documents had and made by, to or with the Trent Valley Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited, and of all correspondence with the Department of Justice and opinions thereof relating thereto; also a duplicate copy of all correspondence, reports, Orders in Council and other documents referred to or mentioned in an Order in Council of date August 25, 1913, set forth on page W 398, in the third volume of the Auditor General's Report, 1913, and of all correspondence with the Auditor General and by and between the Auditor General and any department of Government relating thereto or connected therewith. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

263. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, deeds, contracts, &c., in connection with the purchase by the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Quebec, of a stone quarry at St. Nicholas, Que. Presented April 28, 1914. —*Mr. Lemieux* .....*Not printed.*

264. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, telegrams and other papers and documents received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries since January 1, 1914, relating to the transportation of fish from the Maritime Provinces to the United States, and of all replies thereto. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

265. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, deeds and contracts in connection with the purchase by the Department of Agriculture of a quarantine station at Lévis, Que., on or about July 29, 1913. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* .....*Not printed.*

266. Copy of Order in Council No. P. C. 976, dated 18th April, 1914, "Revised Regulations governing the entry of Naval Cadets." Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, April 30, 1914. *Not printed.*

266*a*. Copy of Order in Council dated 18th May, 1914, concerning the organization of a Naval Volunteer Force. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, May 23, 1914.....*Not printed.*

267. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and telegrams concerning the deportation of Bhwagan Singh, a Sikh priest, in defiance of a writ of Habeas Corpus. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

268. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1914, as required by 7-8 Edward VII, chapter 57, section 12. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, May 4, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269. Copy of the trust deed, dated 30th June, 1903, between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the British Empire Trust Company and the National Trust Company, Limited. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269*a*. Copy of the trust deed, dated 6th May, 1910, between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the British Empire Trust Company and the National Trust Company, Limited. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914..... .... *Not printed.*

269*b*. Copy of the trust deed, dated 19th November, 1913, between the Canadian Northern Railway Company, Mackenzie, Mann & Co., Limited, and the British Empire Trust Company, and the National Trust Company, Limited. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

269*c*. Statement showing the floating liabilities of the railway companies embraced in the general title of the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914 .....*Not printed.*

269*d*. Statement of securities pledged as collateral to temporary loans of the Canadian Northern System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

269e. Statement showing the engineer's estimate of the cost of completing the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269f. Statement of capital stock authorized and issued, of the companies set out in the first schedule. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 6, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269g. Approximate estimate of betterments for six years of the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 6, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269h. Statements as on 31st December, 1913, bearing on the financing of the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 6, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269i. Papers and statements in respect to the Canadian Northern Railway System:—
1. Correspondence, including official application for aid.
2. Detailed statements showing particulars of capitalization, earnings, cost to complete, &c. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 6, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

269j. Copy of trust deed dated October 4, 1911.—The Canadian Northern Railway to the Guardian Trust Company, Limited, and the British Empire Trust Company, Limited, and His Majesty the King and the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 7, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

269k. List of companies whose total issued stock is owned by the Canadian Northern Railway Company; also, list of companies whose total issued stock is to be transferred to The Canadian Northern Railway Company; and also, list of companies in which the controlling interest is to be transferred to The Canadian Northern Railway Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 7, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269l. Further statements bearing on the financing of the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 7, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

269m. Correspondence and telegrams received from the premiers of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Alberta, and the Acting Premier of Saskatchewan, in regard to the granting of aid to the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 7, 1914..... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

269n. Copy of trust deed dated 28th December, 1903.—The Lake Superior Terminals Company, Limited, and the National Trust Company, Limited, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 11, 1914.....*Not printed.*

270. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the refusal of the Railway Department, or any official of the Intercolonial Railway to permit employees of the railway at Moncton to attend the militia camp in the last year. Presented May 6, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

271. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence received by the Government since October 1, 1911, to date, from John M. Cormick, of Sydney Mines, N.S., in reference to the following matters in the Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria:—Railway extension into the Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria; the opening of the harbour at Dingwall, Aspey Bay, C.B.; the breakwater at Meat Cove in the said Riding; the boat harbour at Bay St. Lawrence; the breakwater at White Point; the breakwater at Neil's Harbour; the breakwater at McLeod's, Ingonish; in respect to Ingonish Harbour; the breakwater at Breton Cove; the breakwater at Little Bras d'Or; the breakwater at Cape Dauphin; the breakwater at Point Aconi; the proposed wharf at North Sydney the proposed extension of the breakwater at North Sydney; the bringing of the Intercolonial Railway to the ballast ground at North Sydney; the wharf at Sydney Mines; the wharf at Leitches Creek; the repairs to the wharf at Groves Point; the rebuilding of the wharf at Boisdale; the breakwater at Jamesville; the wharf at Castle Bay, and the proposed wharf at Shenacadie. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

272. Copy of all letters, documents and correspondence relating to action by the Government in regard to the relief of the shareholders and depositors of the Farmers Bank, and of the Order in Council appointing Sir William Meredith as Commissioner, and all correspondence in relation thereto. And also, Statement of Affairs, &c., relating to the Farmers Bank of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, May 8, 1914....*Not printed.*

273. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence received by the Postmaster General in connection with complaints made that the postmaster at Yarmouth North, N.S., had been or is selling stamps outside his jurisdiction. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

274. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of criminals released on parole from the various penitentiaries of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1913; the offence for which each prisoner so released was convicted, and showing at the same time whether such offence was a first, second, or subsequent offence. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

275. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How many acres of public land have been given to railway companies in the Dominion of Canada by the Federal Government from 1878, to the present time?

2. How many acres were granted in each year during the above period of time. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Tobin* ..... *Not printed.*

276. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the receipts and expenses of the post office at St. Philippe, East, and of the post office at St. Philippe, West, in the parish of St. Philippe de Néri, since the first of June, 1912, to date. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)* ..... *Not printed.*

277. Report of the Dominion Wreck Commissioner in the matter of a formal investigation into the causes which led to the British steamer *Saturnia* touching the ground in the Lower Traverse, River St. Lawrence, on Tuesday, April 28, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, May 12, 1914..... *Printed for sessional papers only*

278. Report of the Dominion Wreck Commissioner in the matter of a formal investiagtion into the causes which led to the stranding of the British steamship *Montfort*, on Beauport Bank, River St. Lawrence, on Tuesday, April 28, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, May 12, 1914..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

279. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing Arthur Plaunte, Esq., a Commissioner to receive claims against the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, the Baie des Chaleurs Railway and the Quebec Oriental Railway, and of the report of said Commissioner and of the statement of claims accepted and those rejected by him, with the reasons therefor, as well as of all correspondence, memorials, petitions and documents, generally bearing on said subject. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

279a. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing Arthur Plaunte, Esq., a Commissioner to receive claims against the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, the Baie des Chaleurs Railway and the Quebec Oriental Railway and of the report of said Commissioner and of the statement of claims accepted and those rejected by him, with the reasons therefor, as well as of all correspondence, memorials, petitions and documents, generally bearing on said subject. Presented May 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

280 Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, accounts, indemnities, travelling expenses, &c., from Fraserville to Quebec, and of all other documents relating to the amount of money received each year by His Honour Mr. Justice Ernest Cimon, from 1890 to 1913, as Judge of the Superior Court sitting at Quebec, during the time he was connected with the District of Kamouraska. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau* ..... *Not printed.*

281. Report of the delegates appointed by the Government of Canada to attend the "International Purity Congress," held in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., November 7-12, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 16, 1914..... *Not printed.*

282. Agreement between the Government and steamship companies for mail carriage between Canadian and European ports.—*(Senate)* ..... *Not printed.*

283. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How many passengers have been carried over the Intercolonial Railway from St. John to Halifax, and from Halifax to St. John, respectively, under the agreement made on the 30th September, 1913, between the Canadian Government Railways by F. P. Gutelius, General Manager and the Canadian Pacific Railway Comapny, by G. M. Bosworth, General Traffic Manager, from the 15th November, 1913, when the said agreement went into effect, to the 31st March last?

2. How many tons of freight of each of the classes mentioned in said agreement have been carried each way over the Intercolonial Railway between St. John and Halifax, under said agreement during said period?

3. What have been the total earnings by the Intercolonial Railway under said agreement up to the 31st March last, for passengers and freight carried, respectively?

4. What amount has been paid to or earned by the Canadian Pacific Railway for car hire under said agreement?

5. What number of empty cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been hauled by the Intercolonial Railway free under said agreement, and what has been the cost of such haulage?

6. What would have been the total amount paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the Intercolonial Railway, under the tariff prevailing at the time of the making of said agreement, for the passengers and the freight so carried, respectively?

7. Whether the said agreement has been submitted, as promised by the Government, to the Board of Railway Commissioners by the Minister of Railways for the purpose of having the Board determine as to whether or not said agreement is discriminatory against the port of St. John. If not, why was it not so submitted?

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

8. If it is the intention of the Minister of Railways to renew the said agreement, or to put in force a similar agreement, during the next Winter Port season.

9. What agreement the Government intends to make as to the Atlantic termini of the fast Atlantic mail steamers for the winter of 1914-1915. Presented May 22, 1914.—*Mr. Pedley* ..... *Not printed.*

284. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 15th May, 1914:—

1. How many judges have been retired since 1880?
2. What are their names?
3. What salary did they receive in each case?
4. How many years did they serve in each case?
5. What was the reason given for their retirement?
6. How much did they receive for retirement allowance each year in each case?

Ordered, that the same do lie on the table, and it is as follows.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

285. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and documents by any and all parties to and by the Department of Railways and Canals, or any other Department of the Government, with reference to the Southampton Railway Company, also of all reports of engineers and recommendations regarding a subsidy to the said railway, and of all Orders in Council granting same, and of all other documents and memoranda in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals or other Departments of the Government regarding the said railway. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.* *Not printed.*

286. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, documents, contracts, &c., between the Government of Canada and any company, firm or individuals from May 1, 1913, to December 1, 1913, referring to the establishment of a subsidized steamship service between Canada and the British West Indies. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

287. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, accounts and receipts concerning advances made to the Montagnais Band of Indians through the agency of Seven Islands, Quebec. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

288. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, accounts and receipts, concerning advances or payments made by the Government to Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., for legal services in connection with the Oka Indian litigation. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)* ..... *Not printed.*

288a. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th May, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Whether the Government paid Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., any sums of money for legal services during the past fifteen years?
2. If so, the amounts and when?
3. Whether the Government paid the firm of which Mr. Rowell is the senior partner any sums of money for legal services?
4. If so, the amounts and in what years? Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)* ..... *Not printed.*

289. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The date of the incorporation of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Limited, with the names, addresses and occupations of the charter members of said Company.
2. The amount of capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided.
3. The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the return.
4. The amount of calls made on each share, the total amount of calls received, the total amount of calls unpaid, and the total number of shares forfeited.
5. The names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members within the twelve months next preceding, and the number of shares held by each of them.
6. The amount of money paid to said Company by the Government in each year since incorporation. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sutherland* ..... *Not printed.*

290. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all reports made by the inspectors of agents for placing farm labourers and domestic servants in Canada during the calendar years 1912 and 1913. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sutherland.* *Not printed.*

291. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a return showing all the buildings, houses, offices and immoveables, occupied by the Federal Government in Montreal, for the use of the various Departments and services of each branch of the administration, together with the following information in each case; for what Department and for what service; where situated, street and number thereof; whether Government property or under lease; in the latter case, the length of lease, the rent per annum and also the other charges that may be imposed upon the Government. Presented June 4, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

292. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged by and with the Department of Public Works or the Post Office Department, relating to an application or applications for a post office building at the town of Melville, Province of Saskatchewan. Presented June 4, 1914.—*Mr. MacNutt.*
Not printed.

293. Memorandum, correspondence, estimates of cost, &c., in connection with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Mountain Section. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, June 4, 1914.....*Not printed.*

294. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the names and addresses of the people with whom pure bred animals have been placed by the Department of Agriculture, the breed in each case, and the conditions on which these animals were placed. Presented June 5, 1914.—*Mr. Kay*.....*Not printed.*

295. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, instructions, accounts, vouchers and other papers and documents relating to the purchase of live stock in the Maritime Provinces by one Howard Corning of Yarmouth, N.S., during the period of his employment; also a copy of the appointment of the said Howard Corning and of all correspondence, complaints and other documents relating to the dismissal of the said Howard Corning, if he has been dismissed or retired from the service, together with a copy of all recommendations, correspondence and other papers relating to the appointment of the said Howard Corning's successor. Presented June 5, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* .....*Not printed.*

296. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. How many pure bred stallions and bulls have been purchased by the Department of Agriculture for the use of settlers in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta since the first of January, 1912, to date.?
2. Where these animals were purchased, and from whom; and also the price paid for them respectively. Presented June 5, 1914.—*Mr. Douglas*.....*Not printed.*

297. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, including letters, telegrams and accounts, regarding the purchase and disposal during year 1913, of all horses, cattle, sheep and swine for the Department of Agriculture, Province of Quebec for Experimental Farms, or for the improvement of stock, together with a return showing the commission and fees paid, and to whom paid, for and on account of said purchases. Presented June 8, 1914.—*Mr. Robb*....*Not printed.*

298. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all arrangements made between the Government and the various Provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act. Presented June 10, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

299. Partial Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, Orders in Council, and other papers and documents, relating to subventions or assistance given, or to be given, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries or the Department of Agriculture to firms or joint stock companies, or persons operating cold storage plants for the preservation of fish products in Nova Scotia during the years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, excluding such correspondence, &c., as relates to companies known as Fishermen's Bait Association. Presented June 10, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

300. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 1386, of the 29th May, 1914, concerning the regulations governing the Radiotelegraph administration. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, June 11, 1914 .....*Not printed.*

300a. Copy of regulations governing Radiotelegraphy promulgated under section 11, Radiotelegraph Act, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, June 11, 1914.....*Not printed.*

301. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, tenders, telegrams, plans, specifications and other documents in regard to the construction of the new ice breaker by the Canadian Vickers Company of Montreal. Presented June 11, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

302. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, letters, affidavits, telegrams and documents to and by the Department of Justice, or any oaher Department of Government, on behalf of or in reference to Wm. J. Kelley, a prisoner in the United States federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and of all the letters, telegrams and other memoranda between the Department of Justice, or any other Department of the Government, and the British Ambassador at Washington, or the Government of the United States, regarding the imprisonment and proposed liberation of the said Wm. J. Kelley. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.*
Not printed.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1914

[No. 34—1914]

To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, September 30, 1913.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR 1912-13

To the Honourable

CHARLES J. DOHERTY, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D.,

Minister of Justice.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit herewith reports and statistics with reference to the administration and operation of the penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

POPULATION.

The average daily population of the penitentiaries for the past five years has been:—

1908— 9	1,625
1909—10	1,824
1910—11	1,834
1911—12	1,853
1912—13	1,911

The increase in the past ten years has been fifty-six per cent. There were 1,970 convicts in custody at the end of the fiscal year, of whom 984 are Canadian born. The increase in the number of Canadian born convicts during the past decade has been about ten per cent or one per cent per annum.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. V. de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Total
In custody, April 1, 1912.	494	442	220	183	331	167	58	1895
Received—								
From jails, etc.	189	158	97	95	170	113	65	887
From reformatories.			2					2
By transfer	13			1		7		21
Paroles forfeited	5	4	1					10
Paroles cancelled		3			4			7
Recaptured	5			1	1			7
Returned by provincial authorities	1							1
Discharged—								
Expiry of sentence	63	91	40	30	37	15	6	282
Pardon	1		1			1		3
Parole	93	93	67	37	88	52	15	445
Deportation	15	5	11	8	22	8	4	73
Death	12	2	1		4	4		23
Escape	5			1				6
Transfer		10	3	2	3		3	21
Returned to provincial authorities	1		2	1	1			5
Order of court	1	1						2
In custody, Mar. 31, 1913.	516	405	195	201	351	207	95	1970

The only unusual incidents in connection with custody that occurred during the year were the escape of an insane life prisoner from the insane ward at Kingston, followed shortly after by the escape of five convicts from the isolation ward.

These occurrences were, of course, due to the inefficiency, or neglect, of certain officers in charge, but the reputation of the staff was retrieved by the other officers who recaptured the escaped men. The activity, courage and good judgment displayed by the officers who effected the recapture are worthy of special commendation. Their success is due largely to the fact that they were already properly armed and able to take up the pursuit without delay. If they had been obliged to go to the armoury to be outfitted before starting in pursuit (as would have been the case at some of our institutions) the convicts would no doubt have out-distanced them and might be still at large. Readiness for emergency is essential in the management of penal institutions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAROLES AND PARDONS

	Paroles.	Pardons.		Paroles.	Pardons.
1899–0	71	70	1905–6	179	36
1900–1	122	36	1906–7	157	29
1901–2	157	43	1907–8	215	29
1902–3	113	35	1908–9	244	14
1903–4	122	31	1909–10	286	17
1904–5	126	50	1910–11	334	15
			1911–12	380	17
			1912–13	445	3

The practical substitution of parole for pardon is undoubtedly in the public interest. The parole system provides a sympathetic supervision of the man after his release that is alike helpful to the unfortunate and a protection to the state.

NATIONALITY—(PLACE OF BIRTH).

	Number of convicts.	Number to 10,000 of each nationality.
British:		
Canada	984	1.75
England	206	4.
Ireland	67	7.4
Scotland	56	3.3
Other British Countries	29	
Foreign:		
United States	260	8.7
Italy	117	33.3
Austria-Hungary	73	4.
Russia	49	5.4
Germany	34	8.5
Sweden	15	5.
China	20	6.5
Other foreign countries	60	
	1,970	

CREEDS

Creeds	Number of convicts	Number to each 10,000 of adherents.
Christian—		
Roman Catholic	947	3.34
Greek Catholic	30	3.33
Anglican	345	3.31
Lutheran	60	2.6
Baptist	86	2.3
Methodist	215	2.
Presbyterian	213	1.9
Other Christian creeds	17	
Non-Christian—		
Buddhist	15	15.
Hebrew	14	2.
Unclassed	28	
	1,970	

SOCIAL HABITS.

Abstainers	285
Temperate	998
Intemperate	687
	1,970

The intemperate constitute about 35 per cent.

FINANCIAL

EXPENDITURE, 1912-13.

	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	166,761 28	45,684 84	121,076 44
St, Vincent de Paul	143,429 68	4,633 60	138,796 08
Dorchester	79,735 24	2,988 56	76,746 68
Manitoba	69,579 76	4,836 53	64,743 23
British Columbia	105,537 82	3,457 44	102,080 38
Alberta	76,758 90	1,565 50	75,193 40
Saskatchewan	56,728 14	3,117 70	53,610 44
	698,530 82	66,284 17	632,246 65

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	109,430 42	118,639 59	121,076 44
St. Vincent de Paul	121,205 61	125,130 24	138,796 08
Dorchester	70,764 34	67,933 76	76,746 68
Manitoba	46,138 38	56,524 05	64,743 23
British Columbia	64,894 46	97,661 78	102,080 38
Alberta	61,196 81	65,271 70	75,193 40
Saskatchewan	.....	58,522 55	53,610 44
	473,630 02	589,683 67	632,246 65
Average daily population	1,834	1,853	1,911

COMPARATIVE COST PER CAPITA

	Kingston.	St. V. de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Col'bia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	178 87	170 55	210 61	191 07	142 00	195 70	366 96
Maintenance of convicts	71 47	68 59	66 54	56 95	66 83	65 33	85 61
Discharge expenses	7 20	4 58	8 16	6 82	4 95	6 83	9 72
Working expenses	33 49	44 24	41 55	36 80	32 55	26 79	96 57
Industries	105 86	23 27	16 24	34 76	15 44	27 10	1 79
Lands, buildings and equipment	18 80	37 86	36 70	36 13	31 56	103 67	172 09
Miscellaneous	4 30	77	34	3 21	4 15	3 69	8 86
Revenue per cap	91 73	11 11	14 30	26 00	10 02	8 69	41 02
Cost per cap	328 24	338 75	365 84	339 74	287 45	420 46	700 58

COST PER CAPITA FOR PAST THREE YEARS

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	241 55	242 94	328 24
St. Vincent de Paul	238 61	294 54	338 75
Dorchester	300 98	310 96	365 84
Manitoba	323 97	327 23	339 74
British Columbia	287 84	345 82	287 45
Alberta	296 64	404 38	420 46
Saskatchewan	.....	1,120 46	700 58

ACTUAL COST

Supplies on hand April 1, 1912	$189,941 00	
Gross expenditure, 1912-13	698,530 00	
		$888,471 00
Deduct—		
Supplies on hand March 31, 1913	$134,871 00	
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue	75,000 00	
		$209,871 00
Net cost		$678,600 00
Cost per caput		355 00
Cost per caput per diem		97

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	1911.	1912	1913.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Gross expenditure	525,648 00	649,350 00	698,530 00
Net expenditure	473,630 00	589,684 00	632,246 00
Actual cost	448,751 00	565,742 00	678,600 00
Cost per caput	244 68	305 31	355 00
Cost per caput per diem	67	84	97
Average daily population	1,834	1,853	1,911

The fact that each man sentenced to hard labour costs the country a dollar per day in excess of his earnings seems to require explanation.

We respectfully submit the opinion that the weakness which has produced such results is not due to the inefficiency of the officers by whom the institutions are primarily controlled, but to the policy by which those officers have been restricted.

It is a statutory duty imposed upon the inspectors to embody in their annual report such suggestions for the betterment of the institutions as they may deem necessary and expedient. An examination of past reports will show that they have not been remiss in performing that duty. From the several suggestions contained in those reports there are two that seem to us to be vital and which involve a reversal of the policies by which the pentitentaries have been governed during the past decade. They are in brief:—

1. That the penitentiaries shall be administered by the minister, through his responsible officers, and free from local or other external interference.

2. That the government shall utilize the obligatory labour of its wards in supplying, so far as possible, its own needs and requirements.

In connection with the first suggestion, we attach as an appendix to this report, an extract from the annual report of the inspector of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897. It will be observed that the recommendation of Commissioners Taché and Miall, who investigated penitentiary conditions in 1879, indicates that they anticipated the injurious results of local interference that have been since realized and intensified. (See Appendix No. 1 attached).

As regards the second suggestion, the difficulties of management and discipline that are caused by the insufficiency of suitable intra-mural labour, are not realized. We have farms and quarries upon which such convicts as can with safety be employed beyond the walls find employment during the summer season, but the large majority of the convicts are practically without work that is either instructive or remunerative. We attach as Appendix No. 2, herewith, a copy of a report by the inspectors of penitentiaries addressed to the Minister of Justice on October 22, 1909, which indicates that the inspectors have repeatedly recommended relief, and that existing conditions are not due to negligence or inefficiency on the part of penitentiary officials.

We respectfully submit the opinion, based on twenty years' intimate acquaintance with penitentiary management, that the adoption of the policies indicated would result in advantage to the public, give the convicts labour of a kind that would be suitable and also advantageous to them after release; and, generally, put the administration of our penal institutions on a business basis that would reflect credit upon the government, while materially reducing the burden of cost to the tax-payers.

During the past year, the penitentiaries have been subjected to more than the usual quota of criticism. It is needless to state that fair constructive criticism is welcomed as helpful, and receives careful consideration by those engaged in the task of administering penal institutions. There is a class of criticism, however, which is merely the parrot-like reiteration of the mis-statements of officials who have violated their oath of office, or the equally unreliable vapourings of ex-convicts who seek notoriety. Such criticism is unfair and injurious. There is no close season to protect officials from such attacks. They can do so only in their annual reports.

If, in the presentation of our views, our language has been characterized by directness rather than by diplomacy, we can but paraphrase the reply of a celebrated statesman when asked to abolish capital punishment: 'Let our critics set the example.'

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,
W. S. HUGHES,
Inspectors.

OTTAWA, July 25th, 1913.

APPENDIX No. 1.

(Extract from the annual report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, 1897.)

GENERAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL

Previous to 1875, the management of penitentiaries was vested in a board of directors. At that date the board was abolished and the direct control was vested in the minister of justice.

The change has been the subject of a considerable amount of adverse criticism and although it involves a question of public policy yet in view of comments which recent investigations have evoked, it seems appropriate that the general system should be considered in connection with any defects in the details of administration which may have occurred. The trend of opinion among those most closely identified with the prisons has been adverse to direct departmental control, and the case from that point of view is forcibly set out by Messrs. Taché and Miall in their report in connection with the management of the penitentiaries, dated 23rd of December, 1879. In closing their report the commissioners state:—

> 'In dealing with the difficulties which have given rise to the present inquiry, we doubt not the idea must have been suggested to your mind, as it has certainly most forcibly impressed itself on ours, that prison management is not a fit subject for departmental control, and we feel bound to refer, before closing this report, to the radical change inaugurated by the legislation now in force in relation thereto.
>
> 'The study of the subject of prison management, if pursued free from the influence of preconceived ideas, must lead an unbiased mind to the conviction that such institutions should be governed and directed by an organization or body of men free from political or other extraneous influences.
>
> 'Such organized bodies exist in every civilized country, whether under the name of inspectors, superintendents, directors or commissioners, and are generally constituted into boards, whose relation to the executive officers of each establishment are somewhat analogous to the relation subsisting between parliament and cabinet, under a constitutional form of government. Their duties are consultative, deliberative, and, in a measure, legislative. They decide upon what general principles the prisons shall be governed, and their decrees, when approved by the minister of state, are carried into effect by the local executive.
>
> 'Such was the condition of the question in Canada before the passage of the Act in 1875, which we are bound to call an unfortunate deviation from the usual course pursued in almost every country aiming at the reform of its criminal population.
>
> 'The reasons to be urged in favour of the appointment of a board of directors are obvious, and almost equally self-evident are the reasons why a department, having other and onerous duties, must be unfit to direct from a distance the detailed administration of institutions of such a special and complicated nature.
>
> 'The government of penal institutions in christian countries has become a distinctive science—a science, too, demanding for its attainment a con-

tinuity of practice and experience acting upon a diversity of minds. A combination of mental and moral qualities seldom centralized in one person (and of which some important elements are almost sure to be lacking in a department whose main duties are of an entirely different character) is essential to the judicious control of a mixed criminal population, especially if the object aimed at be reformatory as well as punitive.

'The avowed object with us is to reform the convicts, and to educate them to honest occupations, as well as to see that they are adequately punished without being crushed.

'A government department might almost as well undertake to treat, at a distance, the patients of our public hospitals, as direct, by correspondence, the life and conduct of a penitentiary. The officers and clerks of a department can hardly be considered as *ex-officio* authorities on prison matters, and if directors or inspectors are made under-officers of a department, they lose, by the very fact of occupying such a position, the freedom, the status, the immunities which are necessary to the proper discharge of their important and often delicate functions, at the same time the feeling or sense of responsibility on account of their trust is materially lessened.

'The board of inspectors, commissioners or directors—(by whatever name they may be called)—should (subject only to supreme authority) have sufficient liberty of action to permit each unit of their body to develop in his own chosen or assigned sphere of action, that individuality of mind and heart which could not be expected to govern any departmental action, while by frequent consultations at the board, the attrition of mind with mind would, through that breadth and diversity of thought, which, perhaps alone, makes consultative bodies useful, prevent that individuality losing its freshness and usefulness by growing with eccentricity. The warden should carry into execution the matured decisions of that board, he, too, being allowed that latitude which is essential to the proper exercise of executive power, whether vested in one man or a body of men. The history of prisons proclaim that every real reform, great or small, has been wrought by men so circumstanced, in strange and striking contrast with the result of departmental management historically recorded.

'There is, perhaps, no sphere of action in the administration of the duties of which officers of all grades require so much liberty of action, combined with docility and amenability, so much breadth of view and sympathy combined with decision of character and promptitude of action, and where such liberty of action is demanded by the exigencies of the service, it can only be yielded by those having the power to yield, suspend, or withhold it, and who can, from time to time, witness on the spot the use that is made of it.

'A further reason why a board, and not a single individual, should govern institutions of this nature is, that a continuity of practice and experience is required, and the death or removal of one of the body from time to time does not involve the loss of the collective knowledge and practical experience possessed by the board as a body.

'All these principles consecrated by the grand test of time, approved and endorsed by the entire civilized and christianized world, have been set aside by the Penitentiary Act of 1875. By its provisions all the benefits from diversity of thought, breadth of mental and moral culture, are swept away as useless. One single inspector is provided for, who is expected (it may be assumed) to combine in his person all the breadth and diversity of a Board, both breadth and diversity being neutralized, however, by the provisions that he shall be an officer of the department.

'These remarks must be understood to have no force against the department of justice, *per se;* if they have any force, they are intended to apply to the principle and spirit of bureaucracy, not to any special department or individual.

'The outflow of the legislation has been such as might have been anticipated—misunderstandings as to the jurisdiction of officers, unfortunate appointments, indefensible contracts, and worse than all, perhaps, a lurking feeling which, sooner or later, invades all such extraneous departmental trusts, that individuality and earnestness are not recognized servants of the state. It is, therefore, with full confidence in the rectitude of our view, that we recommend to your consideration the advisability, nay, we may say the necessity, of abrogating the Act of 1875 and its amendments, and the restoration of a board of directors of penitentiaries, constituted after the manner and possessing the powers of that which existed prior to the recent unfortunate innovation.'

The ability and successful administrative experience of the commissioners entitle their views to the greatest possible respect. It is necessary to remember, however, that they do not speak from knowledge gained in the practical management of penal institutions, but from the standpoint of general theoretical principles. The objections urged against direct departmental control of the penitentiaries will apply with equal force in the case of other branches of the public service. The minister of justice is held responsible to parliament for every item of expenditure in connection with the prisons, and his responsibility could not reasonably be continued if his control should be limited by the intermediary authority of a board of directors. I respectfully submit the opinion that the weakness does not lie in the system, but in the manner in which it has been administered. The system vests the control of all penitentiaries in the minister of justice, but, as a matter of fact, succeeding ministers have been harassed and embarrassed to such an extent by the persistent interference of local political organizations, that the control of the patronage, including the selection of officials, has been virtually delegated to local and irresponsible organizations, whose chief aim has been the potency of the institution as a political factor in the constituency in which it is situated.

It is quite apparent that so long as this *de jure* departmental control, but *de facto* local control, continues, the whitewash brush of departmental officials and the tar brush of special commissioners will be alike ineffectual in removing the stains which are occasionally exhibited to public gaze. What is required, is such action as will relieve the prisons from the grasp of the tentacles of the local political octopedæ. The burden of maintaining the institutions is imposed upon the whole of Canada, and it is but reasonable that the privileges which attach to the patronage should be equally extensive.

APPENDIX No. 2

(Report of the inspectors of penitentiaries on prison labour.)

OTTAWA, October 22, 1909.

Memorandum for the Minister of Justice. The increase of population at the various penitentiaries, together with the closing of the twine factory at Kingston, has created what may be termed a crisis, and we respectfully bring the matter to your attention in the hope that some general policy may be adopted that will solve the difficulty and avoid the scandal that must inevitably ensue if present conditions continue.

The question of the employment of convicts has engaged the attention of the governments of nearly all civilized countries, and various policies have been promulgated with more or less success. Canadian penitentiaries are at a disadvantage from the fact that asylums, hospitals, schools and other institutions, where the products of prison labour can be advantageously utilized, are under the control of provincial and municipal authority, thereby practically closing to us an outlet for our products that is available in other countries. In the United States, for example, the penitentiaries (with two or three exceptions) are under local state control, and the labour is available in supplying all state and municipal requirements in so far as such needs can be supplied by the prisons. In nearly all American prisons the contract system prevails and affords the principal employment. In several states, however, (notably the State of New York), the system has been abolished and the employment of convicts has been confined to state and municipal work. From a purely economic standpoint, the contract system has many advantages. The institution enters into a contract with a firm for an output of a minimum quantity of boots, shoes, or cigars, annually—the employers supply the raw material, while the prison supplies the necessary plant and labour. The work is done under the supervision of expert foremen, who are paid by the firm, and in the shop, or factory, forty or fifty convicts are controlled by one guard. Each convict is allotted his 'stint' or number of pieces to make or prepare. If he fails to make his 'stint' he is punished by reduced rations, or otherwise. If, on the contrary, he is expert and is able to exceed his 'stint', he is credited with his surplus work and paid his extra earnings on release. It is in this way an incentive to industry. Usually, from one-half to two-thirds of the convicts are employed on contract work and, as a result, there are a number of American prisons that are financially self-sustaining. The penitentiary at Stillwater, Minnesota, returns annually a large surplus of revenue to the state. From a disciplinary point of view, however, the system is demoralizing. Through the foremen, who are absolutely irresponsible to the prison authorities, the convicts have a medium of free communication and traffic with their 'pals' outside the prison, and the abuses are obvious. About thirty or forty years ago the Kingston penitentiary had a similar contract for the manufacture of locks, and the termination of the contract was followed by a statutory prohibition of the system.

In Virginia penitentiary they have a pending contract for the manufacture of boots and shoes, giving employment to several hundreds of convicts, but we understand that at its termination the system will be discontinued. As a substitute, they are engaged in a system of road-making throughout the state. Upon this work

about 700 penitentiary convicts, and an equal number of common jail prisoners, are now employed. The state engineer negotiates with the counties or other municipalities and fixes the grades and specifications. The municipality supplies the stone for culverts, macadam, etc., and the prison supplies the plant, tools and labour. The work is carried out by prison officials under the supervision of the state engineer. The road under contract is absolutely closed to the public during construction. The convicts are housed at night in rough, portable shanties, each holding a gang of 40 or 50 men. Each cot is placed with the foot towards the centre of the structure and each convict is shackled, and the shackle is attached to a chain which extends the entire length of the shanty. So far no escapes have occurred at night. The successful escapes during working hours have been about six per cent. The most striking result of the roadwork is the improvement in health and weight of the convicts. This is reported to be remarkable. The number of guards employed is not greater than at our penitentaries—about one to ten convicts. Virginia has two distinct advantages in operating this system. Its climatic conditions enable continuous work throughout the year, and the fact that about ninety per cent of the convicts are negroes, who are more amenable to control than are others. The difficulties in adopting the system in Canada are:

(1) In view of the class of convicts in our custody, and the class of men that we obtain as guards, we would require one officer to five convicts, where the facilities for escape are so great.

(2) We would have the provincial government, as well as the municipalities to deal with, and the absolute closing of highways, which would be obligatory, would involve complications.

(3) The work would be available for but a few months, at a season when we can employ a larger proportion of our men at farming and structural work. It would in that way interfere with existing employment during the summer and afford no relief during the seven months that the lack of work is most keenly felt.

From the report of the Commissioners of Prisons for England and Wales for last fiscal year, it would appear that nearly seventy per cent of the effective prison population was engaged in manufactures, and that the revenue from prison labour so employed during the year amounted to more than half a million dollars. The average number employed exclusively on manufactures was 12,942, of whom 2,534 were employed in making mail bags, which appears to be the most important of the many manufactures. In the report of the comptroller, he states:—

'The greatest care is always taken to avoid rivalry with free labour. The various trades are so organized, and the manufactures are so diversified, that competition with the outside workers is practically non-existent. At the same time we are doing our utmost to carry out the wishes of the legislature by using industrial training as a leading factor in the reclamation of the criminal classes.

'As a concrete instance, it may be mentioned that the average number of prisoners engaged in mat-making for sale to the public, only amounted to 114 during the past year, as against 2,823 when the county and borough prisons were taken over by the government from the local authorities in 1878.

'Owing to short sentences, want of skill, and limited hours of labour, the output of mats per man is far below that of an expert tradesman, hence it will be seen at once that the employment of less than one per cent of the workers in the manufacturing department on this particular industry cannot possibly affect the trade at large. The same argument is equally applicable to other handicrafts.

'It is, however, to the government itself that we rightly look for the great bulk of the work carried on in H. M. prisons. The large departments of the state continue to render most willing assistance, with the result that it is possible to curtail labour for outside firms to an extent unthought of a quarter of a century ago.'

The proportion assigned to each branch of prison work is given as follows:—

Manufacturing department	12,942
Farm	433
Prison Building department	1,806
Admiralty Building department	214
Service of the prison	3,238

The comparatively small number actually required for the internal service of the institutions gives one an idea of the labour available at our institutions for such work as may be decided on. Lest it should be supposed that we have been negligent in calling public attention to the lack of employment for our convicts, we may state that, a few months after his appointment, Mr. Stewart placed before the minister of justice a memorandum suggesting the adoption of the policy which we still recommend—namely, that, so far as possible, the labour of the convicts be employed in providing articles required for the several departments of the government. The minister expressed himself as strongly favourable to the policy suggested, and authorized Mr. Stewart to confer with the ministers of the several departments from whom work might be obtained. The inspector interviewed the Ministers of Railways and Canals, Public Works, Militia, and the Postmaster-General, all of whom approved of the policy and referred him to their officials in charge of the several branches, with the request that they should co-operate with the inspector in the matter. In following up the matter, Mr. Stewart found that the articles were almost wholly supplied by contract, and that nothing could be done until the expiry of existing agreements. The subordinate officials were generally reluctant to co-operate, through fear of antagonizing contractors. Before anything could be done, there was a change of government, and the whole question of the administration of the penitentiaries was referred to special commissioners. In the following year (1896) Mr. Stewart referred to the question in his annual report as follows:—

'The insufficiency of suitable work for the convicts is a serious detriment to the proper management of the prisons, and it seems extremely desirable for financial, disciplinary and reformatory reasons that some change should be made in the existing policy in this regard.

'It is somewhat of an anomaly that the prison authorities should be expected to enforce sentences of "hard labour" upon thirteen hundred convicts, and, at the same time, that they should be restricted in the means of enforcement to the routine requirements of a half dozen institutions. It is to be assumed that when a sentence of "hard labour" is pronounced, it is intended that it shall be enforced; the economical and disciplinary management of the prison, as well as the physical and moral well-being of the convicts, require that it be enforced; and yet the means available are so restricted as to render enforcement impossible.

'The products of our shops being restricted to the internal requirements of the prison, their operation frequently entails financial loss. This is especially the case at the smaller institutions where the value of prison requirements in particular lines, is not equal to the cost of maintaining the shops and providing instructors. The convicts receive benefit from the instruction given, but the institution suffers direct financial loss, and receives no value for the convict labor.

'In connection with the question of convict labour, I may be permitted to quote from a memorandum, with reference to the employment of convicts, which I submitted to the department a few months after assuming my present duties:

' "This question is the principal difficulty in connection with the administration of the penitentiaries. At present there are about forty convicts engaged in the manufacture of binder twine, and about half that number engaged in making pails and tubs, but the only employment available for the remaining twelve hundred convicts is that connected with the requirements of the various prisons. It is submitted that the work required for the prisons could be performed by about half that number, and that there are, therefore, about six hundred men whose services are available for any new work which may be found for them.

' "The policy of engaging in the manufacture of articles which compete on the open market with the products of ordinary industry would seem to be defensible only on the ground of necessity; and the question which presents itself is whether or not such necessity exists. In this connection, the opinion is respectfully submitted, that if the government will but adopt the policy of patronizing its own workshops—thereby utilizing the labour of its own wards—there will no longer be any necessity for introducing, or continuing, industries which compete with the products of ordinary industry in the open market.

' "There are many articles required for the use of the various departments of the public service, which could be supplied from the penitentiaries, but which are not so supplied because of the reluctance of departmental officials to accept prison-made goods.

' "Among the articles required by the government which could be supplied by the prisons, are:—

' "Mail bags, of all grades and descriptions.

' "Boots, caps and uniforms for the militia, military schools, letter carriers and railway mail clerks.

' "Uniforms for conductors on government railways, customs officials, fisheries protection service.

' "Boots, stable suits and saddles for mounted police; clothing for the Indians and industrial schools.

' "Pails, brooms and tinware for the lighthouse and coast service.

' "Wire fencing for government railways, and for other railways which are subsidized by the government.

' "Freight cars of all descriptions for government railways.

' "Objection may be urged that prison-made goods are inferior and therefore unsuitable, but this objection can be met with the assurance that the prison authorities shall guarantee satisfaction as to quality and finish. If the system should be adopted, it must necessarily be introduced gradually. It would in some cases necessitate the employment of a different class of trade instructors, and additional appliances in the workshops; but with proper facilities for carrying on the work there is no reason why substantial work of the kind indicated should not be done in the prisons.

' "An objection that may be anticipated is that, to supply goods which replace those made in ordinary industrial establishments would be as injurious indirectly to the trade as though the products of the prisons were placed on the open market. It must, however, be admitted that a government has the moral right to supply its requirements from its own resources. Further, it would seem difficult to justify the expenditure of public funds

for labour which can be supplied without such expenditure. If the head of a department were to put the work of his department to tender, and award it to the lowest outside bidder—while leaving his staff in idleness and on salary —his position would seem quite as defensible as that of a government which pays for labour which could be performed by its own wards.

' "The question of prices is one which it is not necessary to consider in connection with the adoption of the policy. Whether the prices at which the work shall be procured be high or low, the profit would accrue to the government, and the expenditure would be placed beyond criticism.

' "It may be also noted that the operation of the present system of procuring government supplies gives profit and employment to but a limited number of tradesmen and operatives, while the practical effect of the proposed system would, by saving expenditure, distribute the profit among all Canadian taxpayers."

'The question of prison labour was considered by the departmental committee on prisons, whose report was presented to the Imperial Parliament in 1895. The recommendations of the committee may be summarized as follows:—

'(*a*) Unproductive labour to be abolished whenever possible.

'(*b*) Association for productive work and technical instruction to be extended gradually, and with due caution, throughout the prisons.

'(*c*) Productive prison industries to be increased as much as possible, especially as regards gardening, farming and land reclamation.

'(*d*) Every effort to be made to secure additional orders from government departments.

'(*e*) Prisoners to be enabled to earn something continuously during their sentence.

'Referring to recommendation (*d*) the directors of convict prisons in their report for 1895-6, state:—

' "Considerable success has already attended the efforts of the prison commissioners to secure additional orders from government departments. The Admiralty, War office, Post Office, office of works, and the office of the metropolitan police have all been approached, and we feel sure that we may rely on their cordial co-operation. Many additional orders have already been booked."

'In my last annual report I referred to the advantages to be derived from agricultural labour, but as this employment is available during a comparatively short portion of the year, it need not necessarily interfere with the adoption of a system of government workshops for the manufacture of goods required for the various departments of the service.'

In 1905, in our annual report, we state:—

'In several of the penitentiaries there is not adequate labour available and the question of providing additional work is therefore urgent. The suggestion that prison labour must not come in competition with free labour is self-evident absurdity. So long as our laws require that hard labour shall be a portion of each penalty it must necessarily follow that the work performed in compliance with the sentence will displace that amount of free labour. The work involved in cooking, cleaning, repairing and in the construction of buildings within the prison walls could all be done by free labour, and, therefore, every day's work performed by a convict displaces labour that would otherwise be available to ordinary labourers. The sentence of the court and the statute upon which it is based impose labour upon a convict, and it becomes the imperative duty of the government to furnish facilities

for carrying out the sentence. That convicts must labour is imperative and that such labour will displace that of free citizens is unavoidable. These are matters of obligation and not merely questions of policy. It may not be desirable to employ prison labour in the manufacture of articles that will compete with the production of free labour in the open markets of commerce, but in order to avoid doing so it is necessary that the government should, so far as possible, utilize the labour of its wards in supplying its own requirements. It is not unreasonable to expect that the government will utilize the labour of its own wards in supplying its own wants, especially when the labour is imposed by statutory obligation.

'In several of the neighbouring States, legislation on these lines has been enacted with satisfactory results.

'The principle has been embodied in the constitution of the State of New York, and after several years' experience there is no complaint of injustice to any citizen.

'The following excerpts show the character of the legislation referred to:—

' "No person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from providing that the convicts may work for, and that the products of their labour may be disposed of, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof; . . . . in productive industries for the benefit of the State, or the political divisions thereof, which shall be under rules and regulations for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the State Commission of Prisons.

' "Articles so manufactured shall not be purchased from any other source, for the State or public institutions of the state, or the political divisions thereof, unless the State Commission of Prisons shall certify that the same cannot be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim thereafter shall be audited or paid without such certificate."

'The propriety of adopting similar legislation in Canada is respectfully submitted for your consideration.'

In our last annual report we have taken the liberty of again referring to the matter as follows:—

'The rapid increase in population has intensified the labour difficulty and makes it necessary to decide upon some solution without delay. The question of prison labour is not one of policy. Labour is imposed as a part of the sentence and is as obligatory as detention. The only question of policy involved is that of determining the kind of labour to be adopted. The work required to maintain the institutions provides employment for one-half the prison population. If the other half is to be employed, as the sentences require, what employment shall be adopted?

'So far as we can see, there are but three courses open for consideration:—

'(1) To maintain the convicts in idleness or semi-idleness, in defiance of the sentence and at the expense of the tax payers.

'(2) To establish industries and dispose of the products on the open market.

'(3) That the government shall utilize the labour of its wards in providing for its own requirements.

'The objections to the first and second proposals are obvious, but we can see no valid or reasonable objection to the suggestion that articles required for the various departments of the government should be provided by the labour of those who are maintained at public expense. In a previous report (1905) we called attention to the policy adopted by the legislature of the State of New York and subsequently embodied in the constitution of that State.

'We understand that the statute was drafted after consultation with, and with the concurrence of, representatives of the manufacturing and labour interests, and that its operation is entirely satisfactory to both.

'The present condition of our penitentiaries makes the question an urgent one, and we respectfully submit it for your consideration.'

The reports just quoted are reiterations of the same difficulty, with the same recommendation. In our experience, with the limited operations of the twine factory at Kingston, we are convinced that it is not feasible to introduce industries that will necessitate sales on the open market. Manufacturers and jobbers usually sell on terms. In order to compete we would have to either sell on terms or give a heavy cash discount. If we gave the discount we would be accused of selling at 'slaughter prices.' If we gave terms, we would have to discriminate as to the financial standing of traders, thereby giving ground for complaint. It is also difficult to enforce payment by the government, as debtors who may be in sympathy with the party in power frequently use political influence to stay proceedings. This makes it difficult to conduct business on business principles.

In recommending an adaptation of the New York constitutional provision we are satisfied that no serious obstacles would arise. We could furnish, periodically, to each department a list of such articles as we can supply, and it would only be necessary that those in charge of such purchases be prohibited from purchasing otherwise, unless we notified them of our inability to supply the articles.

The articles which we are prepared to supply without adding to our existing facilities are:—

(1) Brooms, mops, scrubbing brushes and door mats for all public buildings.

(2) Letter carriers' uniform (including caps and boots).

(3) Rural mail boxes.

(4) Uniforms for employees of the government railways, fishery protection service and railway mail service.

(5) Overcoats for the militia.

(6) Boots and uniform for the Dominion police and undress uniform (stable suits) for the R.N.W.M. police.

Without any considerable expenditure for plant, the list could be extended to include desks, filing cabinets, etc., for offices, and also the entire uniform for the militia throughout Canada.

The question of the policy to be adopted is respectfully submitted for your consideration and instructions.

(Sgd.) DOUGLAS STEWART,
(Sgd.) G. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors.

APPENDIX A.

DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the Honourable
CHARLES J. DOHERTY, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual report on the parole system for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

ITINERARY.

During the past fiscal year I have visited the seven penitentiaries and interviewed 483 prisoners; also, I made inquiries into a large number of cases submitted from the department for inquiry and investigation, and reported on the same. While visiting the various centres I found the men on parole in steady employment and doing well generally. I have also obtained employment for over 400 men before their release on parole and in some cases readjusted their environment and employment after their release.

STATISTICS OF FISCAL YEAR.

During the past fiscal year, 445 prisoners have been released from the seven penitentiaries and 470 from the provincial prisons, jails and reformatories of the Dominion—in total, 916. The number of cancellations for non-compliance with conditions of license for the past fiscal year was 32, or 3 per cent, and the number of forfeitures for subsequent convictions was 45, or 4.9 per cent. In total, the number of delinquents for the past fiscal year is 77, or 8.4 per cent. The number of prisoners who completed their paroles during the fiscal year was 354, and the number who have not completed and who are still reporting is 485.

STATISTICS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE ACT 14 YEARS AGO.

It is impossible to use the above figures from the past fiscal year, or any one previous year, as a criterion of the success or of the failure of the parole system, as a number of the forfeitures and cancellations published each year revert to the preceding years in cancellations and forfeitures. The only satisfactory or crucial test we can make is to take our deductions from the figures embracing the aggregate results up to the close of the past fiscal year. By so doing we can form a correct opinion of the working out of the system.

The total number released on parole during the past 14 years, ending March 31, 1913, is 5,495, divided as follows: From the penitentiaries, 2,967; from the provincial prisons, jails and reformatories, 2,058. The number of sentences com-

pleted on parole during the 14 years was 4,513; that is, 82 per cent of the entire number released have finished their paroles and are now absolutely free from the oversight of the system, and, as far as we know, enjoying good citizenship. The total number of prisoners now on parole and reporting, is 668, revealing that another 12 per cent of the entire number have still the prospect of finishing their parole during the coming years.

On the other hand, during the 14 years' operation of the parole system, the total number of forfeitures for subsequent conviction was 145, or 2.6 per cent. The number of cancellations for non-compliance with conditions of license for the past 14 years was 169, or 3 per cent, bringing up the total number of failures in the system to date, 314, or 5.7 per cent on the entire system.

I am sure these results must be gratifying indeed to those who have taken an interest in this movement and who believe that there is a responsive chord in the hearts of men, which will vibrate to the appeal of integrity and honour.

COMMENT.

The number of releases cannot be increased from year to year without there being a corresponding increase in the number of forfeitures and cancellations. Should the parole system ever develop so that all prisoners in our penitentiaries would have an opportunity of demonstrating their ability to keep a parole, in proportion to the number now released from our penitentiaries, the failures would not exceed 15 per cent on the whole, but the percentage might be much larger, as under our present system great discrimination is used and thoughtful consideration given on the merits of each case before the minister gives his decision on any individual case. I really think that an automatic system of parole from the prison viewpoint of conduct and industry, if ever inaugurated, would destroy the efficiency and the results as now obtained through much thought and careful study of each individual case. The parole system, in its economic value to the community, is seldom spoken of, yet when we consider that these prisoners average an earning capacity as wage earners of $8 per week, supporting themselves and, in some cases, their wives and families, while under supervision, that were they still in custody in our prisons they would not be producers but wards of the state, costing the country more than $300 per capita per annum.

It is also gratifying to know that so many of them have completed their paroles and are now enjoying good citizenship. Some of these men are receiving large salaries and are to-day holding positions of trust and honour in every province of the Dominion. Best of all, a large majority of them are changed men and are leading upright lives.

If in the final analysis of reformative measures or methods, we find 75 or 80 per cent demonstrate their ability to reform and remodel their character, we must admit that a tremendous force is in operation in our communities for the uplift and general good of our anti-social fellow citizens.

The figures published in this report have been furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Police, and are exact with those given by the Secretary of State Department, except in the totals for delinquency for the past fiscal year, namely : cancellations and forfeitures.

The Secretary of State Department figures read:

Cancellations	31	
Forfeitures	37	
		68

The Chief Commissioner of Police Department figures read:

Cancellations	32	
Forfeitures	45	
		77

Making the divergency 9. The percentages, as published from the police figures, increase the total delinquency 1 per cent.

The following is the complete report of the Chief Commissioner of Police for the past fiscal year, and totals on the entire system:

1912-1913 to March 31st :

Released on parole from penitentiaries	446	
Released on parole from other prisons	470	
		916
Licenses revoked	32	
Licenses cancelled	45	
Sentences completed on parole	354	
Sentences not completed	485	
		916

1899-1913 to March 31st :

Released on parole from penitentiaries	2,967	
Released on parole from other prisons	2,528	
		5,495
Licenses revoked	169	
Licenses cancelled	145	
Sentences completed on parole	4,513	
Sentences not completed	668	
		5,495

PENITENTIARIES.

Number of prisoners released on parole for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913:

	Men.	Women.
Kingston	92	1
St. Vincent de Paul	93	
Dorchester	66	1
Manitoba	37	
British Columbia	88	
Alberta	50	2
Saskatchewan	15	
	441	4

Penitentiaries—total	445
Provincial prisons, jails and reformatories	470
Grand total	915

NOTE.—There is a divergency of one in our figures from the tabulated statement of the penitentiaries, from that of the Dominion Police in regard to Alberta penitentiary; one license being refused by the prisoner : it could not be counted as a license on parole.

There is no doubt but what the large majority of prisoners, convicted for their first offence, are not confirmed criminals, but victims of temptation, and if subjected to reformative treatment will respond sympathetically and become good citizens. If a number of our best educated citizens, anywhere, were adrift in an open boat on the high seas without food or water, it would only be a question of time when these men would be casting lots as to which of them should be killed and eaten. If the same number of our ordinary citizens, anywhere, were in a like situation, it is probable, even if not certain, that they would neglect the formality of casting lots and the weaker would be sacrificed to the stronger. This illustration is only used to establish the fact that criminal instincts are latent in all humans. While some may represent a more orderly process as the outcome of a higher education or environment, the ordinary person represents the natural struggle for existence; and in both cases the result would be practically the same when tested. What I mean is this—the average citizen owes at least a large share of his good conduct to the inherited social advantages in which civilization and our social environment has placed him. Remove the advantages and increase the stress, and the good, or so-called good, man breaks. I firmly believe that the law-breaker is not born a criminal any more than that which the universal human family possesses from nature; but criminals are made by environment and so-called society. It is probable that 95 per cent of all crime is curable, and if this is so, at least 95 per cent of all criminals are curable also. It is a consolation that the criminal type, thus far, generally remains to be discovered in the prisons, and not outside of them, and if ever our criminal anthropologists should be let loose on society to pick out criminals with a full table of indications, such as are now published, and a complete set of measurements, there is no telling who would escape from criminal taints revealed by these wonderful professors of criminology. But the question is, from a reformative viewpoint—what can be done for the ninety and nine who have gone astray, rather than spend our substance in helping one black sheep who never deserved a fold? From a study, based on observation and investigation, I firmly believe, not over 5 per cent of our population in the penitentiaries are born with abnormal criminal instincts.

The question of heredity is not for a layman or a student like myself to opinionize, but it is one rather for those who have made the medico-psychological study of prisoners a specialty. That there is a small percentage of criminals who inherit constitutional criminal tendencies, or traits of a criminous character, no one will dispute, but even among this small percentage you will find very few prisoners who will prove impervious to the gracious influences of a sane treatment, having for its object the ultimate cure of the criminal. The much discussed heredity and environment question may rightly be made to include all conditions of criminality. One of the most successful methods of combating the criminal in every man, is found in providing remunerative employment, which enthrones the will and the conscience of men, so that the needs of life may be reduced to the limits of possibility in relation to crime and economics.

Unfortunately, in recent years, there has been a prejudice against prison labour. Industry is the main factor in the reconstruction of men and the nature of employment furnished the prisoner while in custody has crystallized itself into legislation which makes it difficult to provide suitable or educational employment for prisoners, and, as a result, convicts in our penitentiaries are sometimes sent out on their discharge handicapped for want of a trade. These conditions are detrimental to the State as well as to the individual. We find more men in prison deteriorate, both physically and mentally, for want of proper employment than from overwork or other treatment in prison. Prison labour has never been in competition with outside labour, for I find in the United States Census Bureau of Statistics (we have no figures bearing on this question in Canada) that the amount of prison labour is only fifty-four one hundredths of 1 per cent of the entire output of labour in

the United States. I think if the Canadian figures could be carefully compiled, they would reveal no larger percentage than this, and probably smaller, as the prison output in this country is much less in percentage than the prison labour output in the United States. You can readily see at a glance that prison labour in Canada practically amounts to nothing, as far as an influence on wages or the wage-earner is concerned. Then why this annual outcry against prison labour by our politicians? Is it not an object of vote-catching rather than any vital principle involved? Suitable legislation could easily control the output of prison labour, and our institutions might produce a great many commodities for the government which would prove of lasting benefit to the inmates of the federal prisons in their instruction of skilled labour, and demonstrate not only its economical value, but its far-reaching influences on the future life of unfortunate and erring men. I have always held that the state has the absolute right to instruct prisoners in their institutions in every branch of high-class labour. Education of the hand as well as of the heart and head is essential in their treatment. The relation of occupation to crime is having, and has had, some consideration, and we are not ungrateful for small mercies, but yet there is but little effort to solve the problem of prison labour and provide better instruction for the inmates of our penitentiaries. From a penological viewpoint, the greatest need of the situation is the establishing of educational or technical industries in our penitentiaries, embracing all classes of industries, and until a technical plant is undertaken we cannot expect better results from those released on parole or on expiration of sentence. The penitentiary surely should be a place to qualify and fit men for usefulness in life, even if they have gone astray, and this cannot be accomplished, or our hopes realized in fruition, until this handicap is lifted and a more sane and humanitarian system inaugurated. It is impossible to expect the good results from a man held on a stone pile or kept at menial labour all through his sentence and everlastingly punished or made to feel that his punishment is so great that his manhood must be humiliated by the most debasing labour. All labour, we earnestly uphold, is honest, but there is a limit in the drudgery and debasing tasks imposed, sometimes, in our penitentiaries, oftentimes, for want of a properly equipped plant of industry. Surely our country is rich enough and our men in power strong enough, and the general public sympathetic enough to make such changes as advocated by the inspectors for so many years, a living reality in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. ARCHIBALD,
Dominion Parole Officer.

APPENDIX B.

WARDENS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

(During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, this institution was in charge of one of the inspectors of penitentiaries.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

April 1st, 1913.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with crime statistics and other reports in connection with this penitentiary for the year ending the 31st March, 1913.

Remaining convicts at midnight, 31st March, 1912, was..	442	
Received during the year from common jails.....	156	
" " " " " forfeiture of license.....	4	
" " " " " licenses revoked.....	3	
		605
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	91	
" parole.....	93	
" deportation.....	5	
" death.....	2	
" transfer to Kingston.....	8	
" Court order.....	1	
		200
Remaining at midnight, 31st March, 1913.....		405

The conduct of the convicts has been very good. No serious breach of discipline has occurred.

A large amount of building work was accomplished during the year, namely:

North Wing.—The reconstruction of the north wing, commenced in May, 1912, has been pushed forward rapidly. I venture to hope it will be completed and ready for occupation this summer. It will contain 181 large, well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated cells, each furnished with water-closet, wash basin, electric

light, bed, stool and table. All the work in the reconstruction of this wing is being done by convicts, under the direction of trade instructors. As few of the convicts are skilled workmen it is remarkable the progress that has been made; masons, plasterers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, stonecutters, carpenters, electricians, engineers and moulders have all been employed preparing and shaping the material required.

Hot Water Heating.—It having been decided to heat the new wing by this system, a 14-inch Presto Heater was installed in December, 1912. A 16-inch heater was installed in keepers' hall basement to heat the hospitals, protestant chapel, warden's and accountant's offices, deputy warden's residence, Roman catholic chapel, store and north lodge. This change throws out of commission the three old furnaces, and will effect a considerable saving in fuel.

Quarry.—During the summer a gang of 25 to 30 men were employed quarrying and carting stone for the reconstruction of the new wing.

Tramway.—The tramway trestle bridge was repaired temporarily early in the spring. It having been decided to build a concrete culvert this year, teams are engaged carting refuse stone and earth to extend the embankments.

Warden's Residence.—The laying of a concrete walk at front entrance and west side of the warden's residence was completed in the fall.

Boundary Wall.—Pointing and repairing the west side of boundary wall was started in July last. The coming summer will, I hope, see a large part of this work completed.

New Hospital.—Work will be resumed on this building in April, and pushed forward until completed.

General Repairs.—There has been the usual amount of repairs to buildings and machinery during the year. In addition to the foregoing, the shoemakers, tailors, tinsmiths and bookbindery departments have all been fully occupied.

I recommend that the building of a concrete pier to protect the main water supply pipe from the ice jamming in the river be commenced as soon as the culvert is completed.

In finishing my report, I beg to say that, as a rule, the officers have, during the past year, manifested zeal and faithfulness, which merit the thanks hereby tendered to them.

Respectfully submitted,

G. S. MALEPART,
Warden.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., April 28, 1913.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,

Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with crime statistics and other reports, in connection with this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

During the year there has been a decrease in the population at this penitentiary. On March 31, 1913, the total population was 195, as against 220 on March 31, 1912.

Farming operations were seriously handicapped owing to the very rainy season, and results were disappointing. Work on the new boundary wall was carried on during the summer and fall, and I trust the coming summer will see the wall completed.

The discipline has been good and the officers faithful in the discharge of their duties. In conclusion, I again desire to express my sincere thanks to yourselves for the courtesy and assistance extended to me, and also thanks to the general staff for the respect and good-will accorded me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. PIPES,

Warden.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 25, 1913.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—Owing to only having been appointed warden of this penitentiary during the last month of the fiscal year, I am unable to make a report from my personal knowledge of affairs here during the past year; I therefore attach hereto the reports and statistics from the several departments, including the surgeon, chaplains, school instructor, farm instructor, accountant, and the crime statistics. From these statistics I wish to draw your attention to the following:

There were remaining on the register, March 31, 1913.....	200
" " " March 31, 1912.....	183
showing an increase at the close of the fiscal year of.....	17

and a daily increase in the average of 12.

There were no deaths during the year, and there was only one accident of a trifling nature during the building operations. One convict was insane when received, and was returned to the provincial authorities; two convicts developed insanity, one of whom was transferred to the insane hospital at Selkirk. Two female convicts were received and transferred to Alberta penitentiary. One convict who had been transferred to the insane hospital at Selkirk, escaped from that institution, was arrested and reconvicted on another charge at Regina, and subsequently transferred to this penitentiary. There were 97 prisoners received from the different jails and penitentiaries during the year; 80 were released, as follows: 30 by expiration of sentence, 37 by ticket-of-leave, 8 deported, 1 returned to provincial authorities, 1 transferred to the hospital for the insane, Selkirk, 2 transferred to Alberta penitentiary, and 1 escaped from the hospital for the insane, Selkirk.

Yours faithfully,

J. C. PONSFORD,
Warden.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, B.C., May 7, 1913

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Sirs,—I have the honour to present the statistical and other reports of the British Columbia penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1913.

The net increase in prison population, as shown by the number of convicts in custody when the year began and when it ended, is 20. This contrasts very favourably with the net increase of 71 which I had to report last year; but it is, unfortunately, rather too favourable a showing. As it happened, the number of prisoners discharged just before the end of the year was large, and the number received small. The daily average statement shows an increase of 55. The statement of punishments, on the other hand, appears to show more difficulty in maintaining discipline than in the previous year, but, as a matter of fact, discipline on the whole was more satisfactory. A large number of the punishments inflicted were short terms of bread and water diet, or losses of a few days' remission, and the bulk of these were on reports arising out of greater strictness in searching the convicts and their cells. A more determined effort has been made throughout the year to suppress 'trafficing,' and this has resulted in weeding out the staff, and also, as indicated, in increasing the number of punishments inflicted on prisoners. The statement of recommitments is rather more favourable than in the previous year.

Early in October an outbreak of violent temper on the part of a convict led to the death of an officer and two convicts. Where a considerable number of convicts, some of whom are drawn from the most lawless classes on the coast, are working in gangs, using stone-hammers, axes, picks, shovels, and so forth, it is impossible to guard completely against the occurrence of such deplorable affairs as that above referred to, but measures have been adopted which, to some extent at least, will decrease the probability of serious results.

No escapes are reported. It is true that three men on one occasion, and one man on another, ran away from the gangs in which they were employed, but they were recaptured within a short time and with very little difficulty. None of these men had a year to serve. They were all good conduct men, who might fairly expect release on parole before their time was up, and the fact that they risked, in such circumstances, incurring the penalties attaching to attempt to escape, shows how difficult it is to carry on work outside the penitentiary wall without either employing an extravagantly large number of guards, or risking occasional escapes. I am speaking, of course, particularly of the situation here, where patches of bush are within a few minutes' run from almost any point of the reserve, and the whole surrounding neighbourhood, owing to the rapid development of this part of the country, is gridironed with roads and trails.

The returns of work done for the year will, to some extent, show what we have been able to accomplish. The principal work, and that to which our main attention has been given, is the building of the new east wing. There is a heavy cement basement which, rising some two feet above the ground level at the upper end, next to the prison, is some 16 feet above ground level at the lower, or east end. This was completed some time ago, and the close of the year found the brickwork of the walls well under way. Work was suspended for over a month on account of the unusually heavy snowfall in January, but since its resumption, very satisfactory progress has been made, and we now hope that this building will be ready for occupation in the summer of 1915.

The new entrance to the prison was opened January 1, and is more convenient for the public and much less objectionable in the matter of guarding against inter-

course between the public and convicts at work than the old entrance. The new entrance road is not completed as yet, but is quite usable during the summer weather, and will, I hope, be metalled and rolled before next winter, sufficiently to remain in good condition during the wet weather. On the rearrangement of the grounds in front of the penitentiary, a large amount of work has been done, but we shall not be able to make much progress with this during the next few months, as farm work and brick making will furnish full employment for all the convicts whom we can venture to employ outside the walls, and for the officers available to guard them.

I am congratulating myself, I hope not without warrant, on the condition of the staff. The officers who have been for some time in the service continue to discharge their duties diligently and faithfully, and amongst those more recently employed, the greater number promise to develop into efficient officers.

I wish to put on record here my sense of obligation to the officers of the Salvation Army and to several employers of labour for their kindness in looking after and finding employment for discharged convicts, and also to the chiefs of police of New Westminster and Vancouver and the detective officers under them, for assistance in a good many matters in connection with my duties as warden.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. BROWN,
Warden.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, ALTA., April 30, 1913.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with detailed reports from the various departments of the Alberta penitentiary, for the twelve months ending March 31, 1913.

Our building operations have been successful, the warden's house and the east wing cell block are almost completed, and the foundation for the workshops are all in. Our brick-yard has supplied all the brick necessary for our buildings, and we have over half a million good brick piled in the yard ready for this summer. Our farm has been successful in supplying all our vegetables, and we have a good supply on hand until the new crop comes in; also plenty of hay for the horses.

The coal mine has been successful in supplying all our needs. On account of our convicts being scattered in three different buildings, it took a large amount of coal to keep these places warm.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good, and the officers have maintained good discipline.

The matron deserves credit for her good management, and the large amount of work done in the female ward.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my officers for their hearty support.

Respectfully submitted,

M. McCAULEY,
Warden.

SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., April 2, 1913.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1913, together with statistical and other statements.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were 58 convicts within the walls of the penitentiary; we have received 65 since then, making a total of 123. Of these, 6 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 15 by parole, 4 by deportation, 1 transferred to Manitoba penitentiary, and 2 females transferred to Alberta penitentiary, leaving 95 on hand at the end of the fiscal year.

I am pleased to report that there were no deaths or escapes during the year.

Considerable work has been done during the year; the warden's residence is completed and occupied.

The deputy-warden's residence has been started, concrete footings and concrete walls of basement to ground floor have been completed. Ground floor joists are in, and first rough floor laid. All door and window frames, outside and inside sash are made, and we are working on the inside doors and frames. Outside work on the building will be resumed as soon as the weather permits.

A good baking oven has been built in the west wing, and is giving good satisfaction.

A complete brick-making plant has been put up, all the necessary drying racks, buildings covering machinery, and one of the large sheds covering the brick kilns.

We manufactured 178,000 first-class bricks; 75,000 are being used in the deputy-warden's residence.

We expect to run this plant to its full capacity during the coming summer.

Provision will have to be made in the near future for more cell accommodation; if our convict population increases next year as it has done this one, it will more than fill our present cell block.

Farm.—We had 80 acres under crop, and threshed out 2,332 bushels of grain, oats, barley, and wheat. The acreage will be increased this year to 100 acres. We had a fairly good crop of vegetables, enough to fully supply the prison.

The piggery is yet in its infancy; 2,114 pounds of pork was sold to the steward's department, and we have 31 live hogs on hand; 40 loads of good hay were cut and stacked; 175 cords of wood was cut from the prison bush lands, and put up for the brickyard.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good; there were only three serious breaches of discipline during the year.

The instructors of the various trades are all busily engaged and doing good work, considering the raw labour material they have to work with.

The discipline has been good and well maintained. I regret to say that a large number of the police staff left during the year; it is hard to get good men to replace them; the salary is small, and the work tedious. This necessitates the employment of men on the temporary staff that cannot possibly qualify for the permanent staff.

The brickmaker instructor was shot and killed while away on holidays deer shooting; he was a good officer, and it will be hard to replace him.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers for their hearty support during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. KERR,
Warden.

APPENDIX C.

SURGEONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—In accordance with the law in connection with the administration of the Dominion penitentiaries, I hereby submit my annual report of the medical department of the Kingston penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1913.

In the formulating of a report year after year, it would be impossible to avoid a certain similarity in them, in view of the fact that the work, and the administration in connection with it, are of a kind which admit of very little variation in its performance so long as the duties are honestly, willingly and agreeably accomplished. It is that *esprit de corps* in every department, not alone in the penitentiary service, which makes every duty a pleasure, and every special effort the symbol of interest taken in the work. The year which has now passed has not been marked by any particular occurrence on which one could make a special observation. Indeed, the programme of former years may be justly taken as the ground-work on which to erect the superstructure which I have now undertaken to erect, and to weave briefly the material at hand into a legible form.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 516 prisoners in the penitentiary. There was the usual amount of sickness amongst them, but there was no infectious disease to be reported. Many of the prisoners come to prison with diseases contracted on the outside world, and for which no treatment has been sought on account of their having no funds for the payment of proper attention. Consequently, as soon as they enter prison, they are at once placed under a proper regime, and given such treatment as they may require, till cured. It is remarkable how soon a prisoner wants to be cured when he comes to prison, even though for years he has carried the most loathsome disease around with him, untreated. It is, I presume, on the principle that he can now get something for nothing, and he usually gets it. Though there have been a large number of prisoners suffering from glandular tuberculosis, the glands of the neck being generally involved, yet there is at the present writing, only one who manifests the symptoms of tuberculosis of the lungs. The reports of prisons generally, indicate that pulmonary tuberculosis is one of the commonest of the chronic diseases, and which is, as a rule, fatal in its termination. In prison, this is generally owing to the fact that prisoners, before incarceration, have given themselves up to riotous living and vicious habits, which have a tendency to weaken the system and lessen the resistance of parts prone to disease, in their hereditary make-up.

As an evidence of the degeneracy of the age, it may be noted that an unusually large number of youthful prisoners required to be adjusted with spectacles, having worn glasses previous to their admission. Again, there are others who suffer from defective sight temporarily, owing to their range of vision which had been for long

distances previous to imprisonment, being now restricted to the abbreviated range within the prison enclosure. The eye, however, soon adjusts itself to conditions, and spectacles are soon dispensed with; the condition which was at the time thought to be a permanent defect, now appearing to be merely a matter of adjustment to the new surroundings.

The sanitary condition of the prison for the year has been up to the usual standard of efficiency. Every effort has been made to leave nothing undone which should be done to carry out the principles on which these important measures are established. The various workshops, dormitories, and other departments are carefully attended to as regards ventilation, heating, and cleanliness. The water used for drinking purposes was examined during the year, and found free from organic particles which would cause disease. To the pure water from the bored well, and to the care and attention exercised over the cleanliness of the vessels used for drinking purposes, may be attributed the comparative freedom from any form of fever, the germs of which are water-borne for some years. The food has been abundantly served, well cooked, and distributed in vessels to the prisoners in a palatable form.

There were 140 cases of officers on the sick list during the year, all of whom required my daily service. On one officer I performed a serious operation, and he is now in good health. Many of the officers suffered from pneumonia, and required repeated visitations from me during the day, and frequently during the night, till the crisis was over. To the sick officers I rendered 1,110 visits.

As usual, the hospital has been kept in a good condition and always ready for the reception of the sick, who receive every attention, day and night, the directions being carried out most carefully. The admissions to the hospital have been large, and approximate to the numbers of former years. Several minor operations were performed on the eye, ear, nose, and throat and on other parts of the body. These can now be performed with the great facilities offered by our new operating room, provided with all the requisite armamentaria for the work. One amputation of the thigh, owing to tuberculosis of the knee joint, was performed, and though the prisoner had at the time all the appearances of impending dissolution, he made an uneventful recovery, and returned to his home in Italy. Another prisoner who suffered from obstruction of the bowels, with gangrene of the parts, on whom I performed an operation to restore conditions, made a most satisfactory recovery, and is now acting as an orderly in the service of the hospital overseers, and is grateful for his restoration to health. A great many prisoners suffer from congenital mental deficiency, which, during trial, has been entirely ignored and absolutely unrecognized until the condition is diagnozed in prison. The establishment of special institutions whereby the mentally weak could be transferred and maintained until a proper certification could be furnished that they could be released with safety, would be a great auxiliary to the present prison system of dealing with this class. With the exception of an injury to the eye, producing a traumatic cataract which will later require an operation, there was no accident amongst the prisoners.

It is with regret that I have to record the death of the Rev. A. W. Cooke, the chaplain, whose daily ministrations to the sick and to those in distress, was a source of much comfort to them. Verily, a life is noble in proportion as it has before it a noble ideal, and strives manfully to live up to it. In no case has this been so well exemplified as in the subject of this brief sketch, and though he had reached a time of life when most people begin to feel to some extent the ravages of time, he gave daily, by his example, a demonstration of old age rendered venerable by all the gentler qualities of human kind. His character was absolutely pure and without stain.

In connection with the hospital management it may be stated that the number of dispensary patients who received treatment and advice was 6,205, the daily average being 17. The number treated in the hospital was 339, the number of days in the

hospital was 4,450, and the average number of patients daily in hospital was 13. Besides the work of administrative detail, which is always urgent, there was an enormous amount of medicine compounded wholesale daily on the surgeon's standard prescriptions for the dispensary patients, by the hospital overseer and his assistant, who, besides preparing all necessary prescriptions for the sick in hospital, also prepared 605 special and individual prescriptions for the officers, 90 for the inmates of the female prison, 319 for the asylum patients, 277 for the occupants of the prison of isolation, totalling in all, 1,291 special prescriptions.

Female Ward.—The females now occupy their new home on the grounds. As a rule they are very healthy, and, with the exception of affections of the nervous system, and indisposition occasioned by some bronchial affection, they cause very little trouble. There were 11 inmates in this department at the close of the year.

Insane Ward.—At the close of the fiscal year there were forty-one inmates in this department, which is, as usual, kept in a perfectly sanitary condition. The movements, transfers and admissions, may be seen in the statistical portion of the annual report of the penitentiaries. Many of the inmates recovered so far as to be returned to work in the general prison population, though on the borderland of recovery it is impossible to state positively when absolute mental health has taken place. There were two deaths amongst the insane.

Prison of Isolation.—This ward, which had been closed for some years, was reopened by the present management, who, always in advance in penological matters, saw the great necessity of its immediate occupation by a certain class of incorrigibles and degenerates which infest every prison, and act as a disturbing element. It is needless to say that the reopening of the ward has been a great advance in prison methods. The incorrigibles and degenerate class are isolated where they can find time to consider a line of conduct which will be in harmony with disciplinary regulations. Isolated as they are, they find relief in the quietude of their solitary apartments. Twelve inmates now occupy these quarters.

The usual statistical reports of the hospital overseer are appended.

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,
Surgeon.

RETURN OF SICK TREATED IN HOSPITAL FROM APRIL 1, 1912, TO MARCH 31, 1913

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess	1	18	19	.....	18	1
Bronchitis	2	34	36	.....	36	.....
Colic	.....	28	28	.....	28	.....
Contusion	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....
Debility	3	25	28	.....	27	1
Diarrhoea	1	17	18	.....	18	.....
Influenza	1	44	45	.....	44	1
Lumbago	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....
Rheumatism	1	34	35	.....	34	1
Other Diseases	8	119	127	12	106	9
Totals	17	339	356	12	331	13

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1912	$ 303 55	
Drugs and medicines purchased during 12 months	466 11	
		$ 769 66
Stock on hand, March 31, 1913	$ 432 56	
Received for medicine to officers	96 51	
		$ 529 07
Net expenditure for drugs		$ 240 59

Per capita cost, 49 cents.

H. W. WILSON,
Hospital Overseer.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the nine months ended March 31, 1913. From the records of my predecessor it would appear that nothing of an extraordinary character occurred during the three previous months.

The health of the convicts generally is satisfactory. There were two deaths—one caused by gastro-intestinal trouble and the other as the result of an accident. We also had one light case of small-pox.

Eight convicts were transferred to the insane ward at Kingston penitentiary.

I have given eleven thousand two hundred and eighty-five consultations, and one hundred and fifty-seven convicts have been treated in hospital.

I have to thank the members of the staff for the courtesy extended to me.

The good will and competence of the hospital overseer has been of great assistance to me in the performance of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. POMINVILLE, M.D.
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess		7		7	
Anaemia		7		7	
Adenoid superated	1			1	
Adenite		2		2	
Adenite ganglion		7		6	1
Amygdalite		7		6	1
Bronchitis	1	11		12	
Bubon		1		1	
Cystitis		1		1	
Cholerine	1	2		3	
Conjunctivitis		3		3	
Codylome		1		1	
Contusion		5		5	
Coxalgy		1		1	
Constipation		4		4	
Cerebral congestion		1		1	
Pulmonary congestion		1	1		
Calcul du Rein		1		1	
Diarrhoea		2		2	
Depression		2		2	
Gastro-Intestinal		1	1		
Enteritis		7		7	
Eczema		1			1
Entorse		4		4	
Fracture		1		1	
Furoncle		7		7	
Fluxion		1		1	
Fever		11		11	
Fever, putrid		1			1
Gingivitis		1		1	
Gastritis		7		7	
Grippe		1		1	
Inf. Glands		1		1	
Epilepsy		1		1	
Haemorrhoids		3		3	
Hernia		1		1	
Hepatite		1			1
Insanity		1		1	
Intestinal inflammation		1		1	
Insolation		1		1	
Lumbago		11		11	
Laryngitis		2		2	
Neurasthenia		1		1	
Orchitis	1			1	
Periostite		1		1	
Paralysis		1		1	
Wounds to leg		2		2	
Pneumonia		1		1	
Pleurodemia		1		1	
Poisoning		2		2	
Syphilis	1	2		3	
Taenia		1		1	
Rheumatism		1			1
Stricture		2		2	

STATEMENT OF MEDICINES, ETC.

Drugs on hand March 31, 1912		$ 205 99
Drugs purchased during year 1912-13		381 65
		587 64
Drugs sold to officers during year	$ 47 49	
Drugs issued to convicts during the year	314 01	
		361 50
Drugs on hand March 31, 1913		$ 226 14

Cost per capita, 76 cents.

D. O'SHEA,
Hospital Overseer.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., April 22, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1913.

During the past year the health of the convicts has been fairly good. There were the usual number of colds, sore throats, and rheumatism, these being largely attributable to the many climatic changes during the past winter. There were no real epidemics. One death from pleuro-pneumonia occurred on March 17, 1913. The patient was fifteen days in the hospital. There were three cases of insanity, these were transferred to the insane department of Kingston penitentiary. I consider the sanitary conditions of the penitentiary good. The food served to the convicts is of good quality and both abundant and nourishing. The convicts seem satisfied in this respect.

I greatly appreciate the courtesy shown me during the year by the staff.

Respectfully submitted,

D. D. McDONALD, M.D.,
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess	.....	5	5	.....
Acidity	1	30	31	.....
Asthma	.....	2	1	1
Boils	.....	15	15	.....
Bronchitis	.....	3	3	.....
Burns	.....	5	5	.....
Cardialgis	.....	6	6	.....
Catarrh (nasal)	.....	20	20	.....
Cephalagia	.....	27	27	.....
Chills	.....	19	19	.....
Colds	.....	70	70	.....
Colic	.....	8	8	.....
Contusions	.....	29	29	.....
Costiveness	1	69	70	.....
Coughs	.....	85	85	.....
Cutaneous eruptions	.....	16	16	.....
Debility	.....	6	6	.....
Diarrhoea	.....	75	75	.....
Dysentery	.....	6	6	.....
Dyspepsia	.....	8	8	.....
Cystitis	.....	8	6	2
Erysipelas	.....	5	4	1
Frost bite	.....	3	3	.....
Gonorrhoea	1	7	8	.....
Heart disease	.....	4	4	.....
Hernia	.....	4	2	2
Haemorrhoids	.....	12	12	.....
Incontinence	1	9	10	.....
Indigestion	.....	19	19	.....
Influenza	.....	18	18	.....
Insomnia	.....	16	16	.....
Lumbago	.....	26	26	.....
Migraine	.....	15	15	.....
Neuralgia	.....	32	32	.....
Ophthalmia	.....	16	16	.....
Otitis	.....	14	13	1
Retention	.....	12	12	.....
Rheumatism	3	16	17	2
Scrofula	.....	3	2	1
Sore throat	.....	31	30	1
Spermatorrhoea	.....	12	12	.....
Sprains	.....	10	10	.....
Stomatitis	.....	13	13	.....
Stricture	.....	3	3	.....
Syphilis	1	4	5	.....
Teeth extracted	.....	107	107	.....
Tonsilitis	2	18	20	.....
Tuberculosis	.....	2	2	.....
Varicocele	.....	3	2	1
Varicose veins	.....	2	2	.....
Wounds	.....	15	15	.....

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL

Diseases.	Remained	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Debility	1	1	2	.....	.....	1 deported.
Insanity	.....	3	3	.....	.....	Transferred to Kingston.
Pleuro-pneumonia	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Rheumatism	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Stricture (operation)	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	Paroled.
Total	2	7	7	1	1	

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1912		$493 25
Drugs and sundries purchased		534 64
		$1,027 89
Less—		
Drugs, etc., on hand, March 31st, 1913	$734 15	
Received for medicines supplied officers	52 00	
Drugs to farm department	90	787 05
Net expenditure for drugs		$240 84

Per capita cost, $1 15.

D. D. McDONALD,
Surgeon.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 14, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit report of the medical department of Manitoba penitentiary for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

During the year the health of the convicts has been fairly good, only a very few of the cases treated being of a serious nature. There have been no deaths, no epidemics or infection, and no serious accidents, excepting a sprained ankle resulting from a fall from a scaffold. One insane patient was transferred to Selkirk asylum, and one was sent back to the provincial authorities.

The general health of the officers has been good.

Statements of cases treated at the dispensary and in hospitals are appended.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. McGUIRE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL

Diseases	Remained April 1, 1912.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Transferred to Selkirk.	Remained April 1, 1913.
Abscess in ear		1	1		
Abscess in gum		1	1		
Boil		2	2		
Bruise		7	7		
Cold		20	20		
Constipation		3	3		
Contusion		1	1		
Debility		1	1		
Diarrhoea		1	1		
Dysentery		1	1		
Dyspepsia		1	1		
Epilepsy		1	1		
Frost bite		1	1		
Furuncle		2	2		
Gastric ulcer		1	1		
Hemorrhage of lungs		1	1		
Heart disease		1	1		
Herpes		1	1		
Indigestion		6	6		
Insanity		3	1*	1	1
Influenza		12	12		
Lumbago		1	1		
Mental deficiency		1	1		
Morphianism		1	1		
Nephritis	1	1	2		
Neuralgia		1	1		
Pain in groin		1	1		
Piles		2	2		
Pruritis		1	1		
Pain in chest		1	1		
Rheumatism	1	20	21		
Scalding		1	1		
Sprain		2	2		
Strain		1	1		
Sore throat		2	2		
Stricture		1	1		
Stye		1	1		
Syphilis		1	1		
Tonsilitis		6	6		
Toothache		3	3		
Tuberculosis		2	2		
Tumor		1	1		
Ulcer of leg		1			1
Vomiting		1	1		
Wound		1	1		
Total 1	2	122	121	1	2

*Sent back to provincial authorities.

CASES TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

Diseases.	No. of cases.	Diseases.	No. of cases.
Acnae	10	Indigestion	162
Adenitis	3	Influenza	14
Alopecia	3	Insomnia	2
Anaemia	11	Irritable bladder	2
Apthae	1	Jaundice	2
Biliousness	17	Laryngitis	3
Boil	7	Lumbago	41
Bronchitis	3	Myalgia	10
Bruise	4	Nephritis	8
Bursitis	1	Neuralgia	19
Catarrh	9	Neurasthenia	10
Chapped hand	8	Ophthalmia	15
Cold	135	Otitis	6
Conjunctivitis	4	Otorrhoea	12
Constipation	154	Pain in back	1
Corns	4	Pain in groin	2
Coryza	4	Piles	12
Cough	14	Psoriasis	2
Crabs	6	Pruritis	7
Cramps	6	Rheumatism	28
Cystitis	7	Stomatitis	11
Dandruff	1	Sprain	2
Debility	8	Strain	13
Diarrhoea	91	Stricture	14
Eczema	21	Syphilis	13
Epilepsy	14	Tonsilitis	33
Epistaxis	2	Teeth extracted	21
Eruptions	12	Toothache	10
Foreign body in eye	3	Tubercular glands	4
Frost bite	4	Tumor on breast	1
Gastric ulcer	11	Ulcer	14
Gleet	6	Varicose veins	5
Goitre	1	Warts	7
Headache	22	Wax in ear	12
Heartburn	8	Weak eyes	11
Heart disease	1		
Hernia	4		
Herpes	10	Total number at dispensary	1,165

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINE.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1912		$253 61
Drugs and sundries purchased		215 90
		$469 51
Drugs on hand, Mar. 31, 1913		$316 81
		$152 70
Drugs sold to officers	$37 71	
Drugs sold to farm	1 00	
	$38 71	$38 71
Net expenditure for year		$113 99

Cost per capita, 62c.

J. H. DAIGNAULT,
Hospital Overseer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., April 1, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as surgeon of this penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1913.

The health of the convicts has been good, not many serious cases occurring, and the number of cases treated in hospital being about the usual number in proportion to the increased prison population.

The principal feature of the year, perhaps, was an epidemic of la grippe among the guards, at one time as many as eight or nine being laid off with this complaint.

The usual tables are appended showing the work done during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. DeWOLF-SMITH,
Surgeon.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913

Name.	Age.	Cause of death.	Date of admission to Hospital.	Date of death.	Nationality.	Days in Hospital.
Norman Wilson.....	22	Bullet wound....	28-10-12	29-10-12	Canadian.	1
Johnny Peter.....	50	Tuberculosis	23-1-13	31-1-13	Indian.	8
Joseph Smith.....	24	Hanged.	.....	31-1-13	English.	.....
Philip Hopkins.....	42	Tuberculosis	8-2-13	6-3-13	Afro-American.	26

CASES TREATED IN DISPENSARY

Diseases.	No. of cases.	Diseases.	No. of cases.
Abscess	5	Insomnia	8
Abscess, dental	4	Irritable bladder	1
Acne	12	Itching	1
Adenitis	3	Laryngitis	1
Anorexia	11	Lumbago	18
Biliousness	6	Masturbation	1
Bronchitis	2	Malaena	4
Bruises	8	Myalgia	1
Callus on foot	1	Myopia	2
Catarrh	19	Necrosed bone	1
Cellulitis	3	Nervousness	1
Colds	60	Neuralgia	29
Congestion of kidneys	1	Opened finger	1
Conjunctivitis	17	Ophthalmia	3
Constipation	43	Otitis	3
Corns	2	Otorrhoea	7
Coryza	27	Pains, various	123
Cough	91	Palpitation of heart	1
Cramps	13	Pediculi	5
Cuts	7	Pharyngitis	39
Dandruff	2	Psoriasis	6
Deafness	1	Rheumatism	62
Diarrhoea	9	Sciatica	4
Dizziness	3	Seminal emissions	4
Dropsy	1	Sinus	2
Earache	5	Sores, various	42
Eczema	5	Splinter in finger	1
Enlarged glands	2	Sprains, various	6
Enlarged testicle	1	Strain of back	1
Epilepsy	1	Stricture	2
Fatty tumour	3	Stye	2
Flat foot	1	Sunburn	1
Frequent micturition	2	Synovitis	2
Furuncle	17	Syphilis	2
Gingivitis	1	Tinnitus	1
Gleet	6	Toothache	47
Gonorrhoea	3	Torticollis	1
Grippe	1	Trachoma	1
Gumboil	5	Tuberculosis	3
Haemorrhoids	26	Teeth extracted	31
Headache	49	Ulcers, various	14
Helminthiasis	4	Urticaria	4
Hernia	4	Varicocele	5
Hydrocele	3	Varicose veins	2
Indigestion	98	Warts	1
Ingrowing toe nail	3	Wax in ears	4
Injury to arm (old)	1	Weak ankle	2
Injury to feet (old)	1	Weak eyes	22
Injury to eye	1	Weak wrist	1
Insane	2		

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged	Died.	Remaining.
Anorexia	1	.....	1	1	.....	
Adenitis	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Abscess	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Appendicitis	.....	3	3	3	.....	
Bilious	.....	2	2	2	.....	
Bullet wound	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Cellulitis	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Cold	1	4	5	5	.....	
Cough	.....	2	2	2	.....	
Cramps	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Hæmorrhoids	.....	2	2	2	.....	
Indigestion	3	4	7	7	.....	
Insane	.....	2	2	2	.....	
Lumbago	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Rheumatism	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Synovitis	.....	3	3	3	.....	
Scrofula	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Syphilis	1	.....	1	1	.....	
Sprained ankle	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Tuberculosis	1	5	6	4	2	
Varicose ulcers	.....	1	1	1	.....	
	7	37	44	40	3	1

STATEMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Value of drugs on hand, March 31, 1912	$212.00	
Value of drugs purchased, 1912-13	477.32	
		$689.32
Received for medicine supplied officers	30.86	
Value of drugs on hand March 31, 1913	272.68	
		$303.54
Net cost of drugs		$385.78

Cost per capita, $1.12.

R. J. ROBERTSON,
Hospital overseer.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, May 28, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—During the year which ended March 31, we had perhaps more than the usual number of men complaining of colds, la grippe, and rheumatism, the work in the coal mine (which is a damp place to work) being the cause of much of it. The sanitary condition of the prison is as good as can be expected with the temporary cell accommodation for the great majority of the prisoners. With the completion of the east wing this will be much improved.

We did not have any very serious accidents, with the exception of one prisoner who injured his hip falling down the mine shaft.

We had four deaths, one from typhoid fever, with perforation during a relapse; one from pulmonary tuberculosis; one from fatal syncope. This man did not recover from a fainting spell occurring a few minutes after coming from his work in the mine; the climbing of the hill to get to the prison was very likely the direct cause, over-exertion. He was much troubled with rheumatism, which had a weakening effect on his heart. Also one death from septic meningitis, caused by absorption from an ulcerated tooth. One prisoner was operated on for appendicitis in the hospital corridor, with good results.

The health of the female convicts has been good, with the exception of one who is suffering from Hodgkins' disease.

My experience in attending the sick in the prison is, that when a prisoner gets down with typhoid fever or tuberculosis, the fact of being in prison seems to have a very depressing effect on the patient, and it is hard to get the patients' will-power to assist recovery, which is a big factor in sickness very often.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

ALEX. FORIN,
Surgeon.

EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand March 31st 1912	$298.32	
Drugs purchased during year	259.34	
		$557.66
Drugs on hand March 31st 1913	$289.89	
Medicine sold to officers during year	2.65	
Drugs used by convicts	265.12	
		$557.66

Cost per capita, $1.47.

CASES TREATED AT DISPENSARY

Diseases.	No. of cases.	Diseases.	No. of cases.
Abscess	2	Lumbago	13
Adenitis	2	Muscular rheumatism	25
Anaemia	1	Nasal catarrh	8
Blood poison	4	Neurasthenia	3
Bronchitis	31	Neuralgia	34
Carbuncle	2	Neuritis	27
Cold	3	Operation for appendicitis	1
Colic	2	Orchitis	2
Congestion of lungs	3	Otitis	5
Conjunctivitis	9	Piles	7
Constipation	36	Pharyngitis	10
Corns	4	Psoriasis	2
Cystitis	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Diarrhoea	6	Scalded feet	1
Dyspepsia	2	Septic meningitis	1
Eczema	20	Sprain	9
Fatal syncope	1	Sprained wrist	1
Goitre	7	Stomatitis	8
Gonorrhoea	6	Syphilis	1
Hæmorrhoids	5	Tonsilitis	24
Hernia	1	Tonsillotomy	2
Hodgkins' disease	1	Torpid liver	15
Indigestion	24	Toothache	1
Indisposition	42	Tooth extracted	22
Inflammatory rheumatism	39	Typhoid fever	2
Injured fingers	1	Ulcer	5
Injured hand	1	Ulcerated tooth extracted and pyaemia	1
Injured hip	1	Urticaria	2
Insomnia	4	Vaccinated	5
Intestinal indigestion	3	Valvular disease of heart	2
La grippe	96	Weak heart	4

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL

Diseases.	Admitted.	Remaining.	Died.	Discharged.
Injured hip	1	1		
Inflammatory rheumatism	1			1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1		1	
Typhoid fever	2	1	1	
Ulcerated tooth extracted, and pyæmia	1		1	

SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., April 2, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the second annual report of the medical department of the prison, for the year ending March 31, 1913.

The health of the convicts generally has been about the same as last year, there being considerable sickness during the winter.

I regret to report the death of Wm. Porter, brickmaker instructor, due to shock of a badly comminuted gunshot fracture of the femur, together with pneumonia, due to exposure from a 60-mile drive in very cold weather.

We had one operation on an urgent case of appendicitis with serious complications, with good recovery, although life was despaired of for a time.

I would strongly urge that some method be adopted whereby convicts suffering from chronic ailments, such as anæmia, indigestion, constipation, syphilis, etc., could obtain the necessary amount of outside air. In this connection, I would recommend that all convicts be allowed, and required, to take daily outings.

I would also recommend that the necessary screens for doors and windows be provided for kitchen, dining-room, surgery, and hospital.

I understand that the isolation hospital and isolation cells are under consideration.

The usual statistical tables are appended.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. FOURNEY, B.A., M.D.,
Surgeon.

RETURN OF SICK TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Appendicitis...		1	1		1	
Dysentery.....		2	2		2	
Fol. tonsilitis..		8	8		8	
Fractured ribs.		1	1		1	
Mumps.....		1	1		1	
Neuralgia.....		1	1		1	
Neurotic heart.		1	1		1	
Rheumatism...	1		1		1	
Tubercula. pul.	1	1	1			1
Vaccinia.....		3	3		3	
Total.....	1	19	20	0	19	1

PATIENTS TREATED IN DISPENSARY

Diseases	No. of cases.	Diseases.	No. of cases.
Abscess	3	Laryngitis	5
Anoesthesia general	1	Morphinomania	1
Acne vulgaris	2	Migrane	1
Adenitis	6	Mitral regurgitation	1
Astigmatism	6	Neuralgia	11
Anaemia	5	Nose bleed	2
Boils	4	Neurotic heart	3
Bronchitis	31	Otitis	4
Blistered hands	1	Pain in side	3
Chapped hands	8	Pleurodinia	5
Chapped wrists	9	Pharyngitis	47
Chapped lips	1	Pediculosis corporis	5
Constipation	151	Punctured foot on nail	2
Conjunctivitis	11	Punctured hand on nail	1
Coryza	76	Palpitation	2
Catarrh	5	Rheumatism	46
Colic, abdominal	9	Sprained wrist	3
Cyst of neck	1	Sprained side	2
Crushed finger	1	Sprained thumb	1
Crushed toe	1	Sprained knee	1
Corns	1	Sprained ankle	1
Cut finger	3	Strained back	1
Cut hand	3	Strained tendon	1
Cut cheek	1	Sore throat	6
Diarrohoea	51	Sore feet	2
Emphysema	1	Splinter in hand	1
Eczema	10	Splinter in toe	1
Enlarged tonsils	8	Scabies	1
Earache	1	Syphilis	3
Examined for sanity	3	Stomatitis	5
Encuresis	1	Sunburn	3
Fainting fits	1	Tonsillitis	3
Follicular tonsillitis	4	Toothache	26
Gonorrhoea	3	Teeth extracted	23
Gastritis	5	Torpid liver	5
Gravel	4	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1
Hammer toe	1	Ulcerated teeth	1
Haemorrhoids	3	Ulcerated mouth	2
Hernia, inguinal	4	Ulcers on leg	2
Headache	44	Uviulitis	3
Heartburn	1	Utiscaria	7
Herpes	2	Vaccinations	10
Hordoleum	1	Vaccinia	5
Indigestion	15	Varicose veins	3
Insomnia	5	Wax in ear	2
Impetigo	1	Wrenched hip	1
Ivy poison	1	Wound on scalp	1
Kicked by horse	1	Wound on knee	1
Lithaemia	3	Wound on shoulder	1
La grippe	7	Wound on coccys	1
Lame back	20		

HOSPITAL OVERSEER'S REPORT.

Drugs on hand March 31, 1912	$ 40.88	
Drugs purchased during the year	201.38	
		$242.26
Drugs on hand March 31, 1913		122.11
		$120.15
Drugs sold to officers	$ 9.55	
Drugs sold to stables	1.50	
		$ 11.05
Net expenditure for the year		$109.10

Cost per capita, $1.43.

APPENDIX D.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, May 27, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I beg leave herein to report, as catholic chaplain, for the past fiscal year, 1912.

During the past twelve months I have been in constant attendance in the penitentiary. From close observation of the men under my spiritual supervision, I feel quite convinced that some have awakened to a consciousness of their evil lives of the past through their coming to the penitentiary, and as the result of the opportunities afforded them of practising their religion, hearing religious discourses and receiving the sacraments of the church at regular intervals, the shock of the revelation to such is in the nature of an exasperating torture. To such individuals a too long detention in surroundings which are inevitable here must be demoralizing and hardening, hence if they could be soon removed to their homes, it would be the better for them, their families and the community. In general the men are quite eager to comply with their religious duties and fully alive to any interest taken to improve their conditions. The library is a great boon to those who can read, and through the medium of the school-room many more obtain what they have never had before, a fair knowledge of reading, writing, with a little practice in arithmetic.

During the past year, I registered eighty new names, struck off sixty-four who were either paroled or served out their sentences, and on the 31st of March had a total of two hundred and six men and six women.

The officers have uniformly treated me with kindness, all of which I highly appreciate.

Yours respectfully,

M. McDONALD,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

March 31, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—On this date last year, the Reverend Father O. Harel was suffering from a very serious illness, which, within a few days, caused his death.

I feel that in writing this, my first annual report, I owe it to his memory to state what sincere sympathy and regret I have found among the prisoners who were under his charge. This was further shown by letters addressed to me by mothers, wives, sisters, or other relatives of prisoners, who asked me to continue the kindness to the unfortunates that they had been accustomed to at the hands of Father Harel.

Owing to the illness and death of my predecessor, and to the opening of a new register, the present report will not be so much given to figures and statistics as to the attention I have given during the past few months to the moral state of the prisoners under my charge.

I am happy to express my complete satisfaction with their general attitude in chapel and their respectful attention to the services, as well as the execution of the liturgical chants.

As to attendance at the sacraments, although of course, there are numerous abstentions, the fact that I have heard 1,500 confessions shows that a considerable number are endeavouring to amend their lives as well from the moral as from the spiritual side.

The present number on my register is 331. Two prisoners died in the hospital during the past few months—one from wounds received by accident. Both received the sacraments of the church and manifested sincere dispositions of faith and repentance.

I thank you, sir, as well as all those who, under your instructions, have contributed to the maintenance in our chapel of the excellent discipline by which it is characterized.

Yours respectfully,

A. MARTIN, Priest,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, April 1, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour of herewith submitting my eighteenth annual report as protestant chaplain of this institution.

It is pleasing to me to be able to report that the conduct of the men in the chapel has, with a few trifling exceptions, been good. I may mention here, however, that there are more absentees than the 'rules and regulations' would, if strictly enforced, permit. This is not the first time I have felt it necessary to mention this matter, as a reference to my report of 1905 will show. During the year the services on Sundays and holy days have been regularly held; the hospital visited three or four times a week, more frequently when necessary, and private interviews given to the men in the vestry of the chapel. In these interviews, it is sought to obtain the confidence of men and to get into closer touch with them. Such, however, is not always the result, it frequently happening that the attitude of the convict towards the chaplain is influenced by what he deems injustice; it may be:—

1. In the working of the parole system as at present administered; or,
2. In the disparity of sentences passed upon the convicted; as, for instance, where one man is given fifteen years for raising a pay check, and another thirty months for shooting with intent to commit murder; or,

3. The hopelessness of one who has been a convict ever getting a chance of making a living honestly, owing to the way they, the ex-convicts, are shadowed, and interfered with by the civic or provincial officials. They say: 'What is use of my trying to live a straight life, if, as soon as I find a job, and am getting on my feet again, the police come along and tell my employer that I have "done time," with the result that I lose my place? Can you blame me if I take a drink or two?'

But while some urge such arguments as an excuse, or justification, in turning a deaf ear to the exhortations addressed to them, others, and I am happy to say not a few, listen and appear grateful for the interest taken in their welfare, acknowledging and lamenting their own weakness in permitting themselves to be drawn into a course of life which has been so disastrous to them.

It will, of course, be understood that in what I have said of the excuses given by those who refuse to listen to advice or exhortation, I am merely stating the case from the convicts', not the chaplain's, point of view. But after nearly eighteen years' experience in dealing with men of this class, I cannot help feeling that there is much in what they say that might furnish food for reflection to those in whose hands lies the power of correcting any abuse or injustice, if such there be.

Some time ago, the chaplains were invited to report upon the desirability of segregation and classification of the prisoners in the several penitentiaries. I sincerely hope, for the sake of the younger prisoners, some of them mere boys, that this much-needed reform may be found practicable in the near future.

Convicts remaining in the protestant chapel on March 31, 1912	72	
Received since	26	
Total for the year		98
Discharged—		
On completion of sentence	10	
On parole	15	
By transfer	3	
By deportation	1	
		29
Remaining, March 31, 1913		69
Nationality—		
Canadians	26	
English	10	
Americans	10	
Scottish	6	
Irish	3	
French	2	
Italy, Sweden, Porto Rico, Turkey, Finland, Germany, Newfoundland, Switzerland, Russia, Jamaica, China and Greece, one each	12	
Total	69	
Creeds—		
Anglicans	32	
Presbyterians	15	
Methodists	11	
Lutherans	3	
Baptist	1	
Church of Christ	1	
Unclassed	6	
Total	69	

Thanking you, sir, and the staff generally, for the kind consideration and support which I have received in the performance of the duties of my office during the year,

I beg to remain, Yours faithfully,

JOHN ROLLIT,

Protestant Chaplain.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, March 31, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—The protestant chaplain has pleasure in placing in your hands the report of his office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

The outstanding feature of the report which calls for special pleasure, is that of a marked decrease in the year's registration.

The absence of death from the ranks of the protestants is gratefully noted.

We have pursued the path of duty throughout the year with diligence, ever keeping in mind the fact that crime is a calamity which overtakes the man or woman in the career of life, and that, in the hour of calamity, no remedy is so helpful as the consolations of the gospel of Jesus Christ. We affirm with confidence, that we have tried to faithfully preach that gospel to all who have come before us. We have also supplemented that work with personal interviews, with visits to the hospital and cells, and in some cases have been greatly encouraged.

There have been three observations of the Lord's Supper, and the ordinance of baptism has been once administered during the year included in this report.

The deportment of the prisoners in all chapel exercises makes it clear that a high standard of discipline is rigidly maintained.

The general health of the convicts under my spiritual direction is good.

We are especially pleased with the character of the singing rendered by our choir in recent months, and cannot refrain from recording our appreciation of the valuable assistance cheerfully given by our efficient organist.

Believing that wholesome reading is a valuable adjunct to christian work, we call attention to the fact that our general library is somewhat depleted.

My sincere appreciation of your hearty co-operation in the discharge of my duties is here recorded. In like manner, we make grateful mention of the very hearty sympathy accorded me by the deputy warden, the matrons, and the chief keeper, and, indeed, every member of the staff.

A brief summary of statistics taken from the protestant register is incorporated in this report.

The number of prisoners in custody at midnight, March 31, 1912: 118.

The number in custody at midnight, March 31, 1913: 102.

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON H. THOMAS,
Protestant Chaplain.

DORCHESTER, N.B., April 30, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1913, on which date I had ninety-two male convicts and one female inscribed on my register, as against one hundred and two convicts, no female, last year.

Catechism classes are attended with interest and good results.

As far as I can judge, both school and library are well looked after. When well directed, they are two potent agents to elevate and brighten the mind, and bring salubrity and serenity to the soul.

The divine service on Sundays or other holy days is attended with proper decorum.

In fact, whether in the chapel or at catechism classes, in whatever place or occasion I have to meet the convicts, I must say in justice, to a man, that their behaviour is most commendable. Their attention and general demeanour during Mass and public instructions are praiseworthy.

In the course of the past year, I have heard from few 'paroled' convicts who wrote to me in such cheerful tones as to bring joy to my heart; they had secured work, kept away from old associates in crime, adopted good steady habits; in short, were trying to carry into effect their good resolves taken whilst in prison, and, with God's grace, to continue their moral reform by leading a good christian life.

Largely can these excellent results in the right direction be assigned in almost every case to our present 'parole system,' which so far has been a marked success. It has, and will continue to accomplish an immense good amongst the criminal classes, if what so far has been the case, good judgment and proper discretion are exercised by the tribunal which administers it.

It was my sad duty to register one death in the course of this fiscal year.

In conclusion, I must express my sense of gratitude to the Hon. Minister of Justice and P. M. Cote, Esq., of that same department for their untiring zeal in devising ways and means to reform criminal classes; also for the many acts of kindness towards me and especially their co-operation to help my work of uplifting and moral reform amongst the convicts under my spiritual charge.

The uniform civility and gentlemanly demeanour of the officers with whom I came in contact in the discharge of my official duties, including yourself, I cannot ignore, and to mention it here is to show my high appreciation thereof.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your humble servant,

A. D. CORMIER,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

MANITOBA.

April 2, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—In presenting this, my sixth annual report, permit me to extend to you a hearty welcome as the head of this institution. I trust that our relationships will be of the most cordial character. I desire also to ask for your sympathetic co-operation in my department of this work. As you grasp the details of the workings of the institution, I trust that you will see that the reformation of the individual is by far the most important part of the work. While the punitive side towards the criminal and the protective side towards society have their proper places and bearings, yet surely, as a christian people, we must give first consideration to the reformation of the individual.

In looking back over the work of the past year, I am far from satisfied; I have abounded in opportunities but lacked in facilities. Under the most propitious circumstances, there must always be the waiting between the sowing and the reaping of the harvest. Under different conditions, often the most intensive forms of cultivation are necessary to secure any harvest. I therefore appeal to you for your most sympathetic co-operation in this most difficult, yet important part of the work.

I would like to draw your attention to the number of young men, or grown-up boys, in the institution. Some of these boys are only in the formative stages of their character, and it seems a pity that some method cannot be evolved which would protect these young men from the contaminating influence of the older criminals in the gang.

While I believe in the possibility of the reformation of all, if you can only touch the right chord in their lives, yet these young men especially appeal to us. I am desirous of making every effort of saving these young fellows and to start them aright in life again.

With new hopes and courage we give ourselves afresh to this great work and trust for greater results.

The following have been the movement and classification of the prisoners under my care during the past year:—

Remaining on March 31, 1912		103
Received during the year		55
		158
Discharged—		
By expiration of sentence	13	
By paroles	23	
By deportation	4	40
Remaining on March 31, 1913		118
Creeds—		
Church of England	46	
Presbyterian	24	
Lutheran	17	
Methodist	15	
Baptist	7	
No creed	3	
Jewish religion	2	
Orthodox Greeks	2	
Congregationalist	1	
Unitarian	1	118

Your obedient servant,

S. W. L. STEWART,
Protestant Chaplain.

STONY MOUNTAIN, March 31, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to report that eighty convicts are under my care on March 31, A.D. 1913. As you are aware of the fact the immense majority of these are of foreign nationalities. In my opinion, two facts are responsible for this number, that seems out of proportion with the number of population of these people. The Immigration Department has been too much after the *number* of people to be brought, and not quite severe enough in the *choice* of them; and, second, our courts of justice have seemed in the past more severe for the foreign element than for the rest of the community. Of course, these people must be impressed with the law, but in the meantime it tells on the population of our institution.

Believe me, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR BELIVEAU,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 1, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I beg herewith to present to you my report for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Convicts remaining April 1, 1912	218
Convicts received during fiscal year	122
Total ministered to during the year	340
Discharged by expiry of sentence	32
Death	2
Paroled	62
Deported	12
Transferred to provincial authorities	1
	109
Total under my charge, March 31, 1913	231

Creeds—	
Church of England	63
Presbyterian	53
Methodist	40
Buddhist	15
Lutheran	14
Baptist	12
Greek Orthodox	12
Russian Orthodox	3
Jewish	2
Carmelite	1
Christian Church	1
Congregational	4
Sikh	4
Methodist Episcopal	2
No creed	5
Total	231

The foregoing figures show an increase of four in the number of men received during the year, and an increase of thirteen in the number of prisoners at present under my charge.

The large number of men either admitted to parole, or deported, is worthy of note.

I have to report two deaths during the fiscal year. Concerning the sad circumstances surrounding these deaths it is, perhaps, better to be silent.

Nothing further of an unusual character has occurred during the year.

The duties devolving on the chaplain have been faithfully attended to.

The conduct of the men in chapel has, as usual, been good.

I desire to thank you, and all the officials, for kindness and courtesy in the discharge of my duties.

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT EDWARD VERT,
Protestant Chaplain

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I beg herewith to present to you my report as Catholic chaplain for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Every Sunday, services have been conducted and visits have been made regularly during the week.

I thank you and the officers for courtesy and kindness in the discharge of my duties.

Yours respectfully,

ED. MAILLARD, O.M.I.,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 1, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

The usual religious services have been conducted every Sunday morning, and have been very much appreciated by the great majority of the men.

The service of praise is led by a competent choir and organist selected from among the men, and practice is held regularly every Saturday afternoon. On Christmas morning, a song service was given by some of the leading male vocalists of the city, which was a considerable help to the men.

The Salvation Army and the W.C.T.U. still continue to render valuable assistance along religious and other practical lines, both before and after freedom is attained. It is here that the helping hand is most needed and appreciated.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you, as warden, and all the officials of the institution for your kindness and consideration to me in the discharge of my duties.

Yours respectfully

D. G. McQUEEN,
Protestant Chaplain.

EDMONTON, April 1, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my report for the year ended March 31, 1913.

The actual number of catholic convicts stands as follows: men 74, women 4; of different nationalities, English, Irish, German, French, Half-breed, Ruthenian.

Mass and sermon are given on every Sunday and feast of obligation, and attended by all the catholic convicts, who assist at the divine services with respect and attention. About all the catholic convicts have this year fulfilled their Easter duties, at the end of a five days' retreat, preached during Lent by an experienced missionary preacher. At the request of a few catholics unfamiliar with the English or French languages, German or Ruthenian priests, at different times during the year, exercised their ministry with those people.

Allow me to tender my hearty thanks to the warden and to all his officers for the delicate attention that they have at all times extended to me.

Yours truly,

J. A. OUELLETTE,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., April 2, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I beg herewith to present to you my report for the year ended March 31, 1913.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts remaining April 1, 1912	37	0	37
Convicts received during fiscal year	43	1	44
Total ministered to during year	80	1	81
Discharged by—			
Expiration of sentence	5	0	5
Parole	8	0	8
Deportation	4	0	4
Transfer to Alberta penitentiary	0	1	1
Transfer to Manitoba penitentiary	1	0	1
	18	1	19
Remaining under my charge, March 31, 1913	62	0	62

Creeds—	
Church of England	22
Presbyterian	13
Methodist	8
Lutheran	6
Baptist	6
Jewish	2
Mennonite	1
United Brethren	1
Salvation Army	3
Total	62

Divine service has been held regularly every Sunday during the year.

I am pleased to be able to say that these services are very much appreciated by the men, and that their behaviour in chapel has been all that could be desired.

The placing of an organ in the chapel has helped our services by making them hearty and cheerful. The men are fond of music, and join very heartily in the singing.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered four times during the year.

Our prison population has more than doubled during the past year, and if the present rate of increase continues our chapel accommodation will very soon be too small to allow for all the men to attend service at one time.

The prisoners do a great deal of reading, and several of them have more than average ability.

I have to thank yourself, the deputy warden, and all the other officers, for the help given to me in the discharge of my duties.

Yours truly,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Protestant Chaplain.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., April 2, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report of my labour as Roman Catholic chaplain of the penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1913.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts remaining on hand, April 1, 1912.....	21	0	21
Convicts received during the fiscal year.....	20	1	21
Ministered to during the year.....	41	1	42
Discharged—			
By expiration of sentence.....	1	0	1
By parole.....	7	0	7
Transfer to Alberta penitentiary.....	0	1	1
	8	1	9
Remaining under my charge, March 31, 1913.....	33	0	33

Divine service has been regularly held in the prison chapel, and attended by the convicts, with proper attention and devotion. I am glad to say that most of them appreciate our work, trying to adorn their souls with christian virtues.

During the year, our beloved bishop was glad to accept, with your permission, my invitation, and our convicts will remember his interesting address on the day of confirmation, and on Good Friday.

To bring these poor inmates nearer to God, by the observance of the divine commandments, and submission to the rules of our dear country, in a word, striving to alleviate the misery of man, and to lighten the burden of his infirmities, whether this misery and these infirmities are hereditary or whether they are the result of his own wrong doing; such is my ambition as a minister of the gospel.

In conclusion, allow me to tender you my best thanks, as well as to all the staff for your kindness in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILE PASCAL, O.M.I.

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

APPENDIX E.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the school in this penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1913.

The total number enrolled during the year was 85; of this number, 35 passed out capable of reading, writing, and arithmetic; 10 retired at expiration of sentence; present attendance, 40.

The studies of these are as follows:—

Reading in Part I	12
Reading in Part II	9
Reading in second book, and writing	9
Reading in third; writing, and arithmetic	10
	40

H. W. WILSON,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total number of volumes in library.	Number added during the year.	Number condemned during the year.	Average number of convicts who used books.	Total number of issues during the year.
General library	4,461	175	413	420	50,782
Protestant library	311				
Roman Catholic library	300				
Total	5,072	175	413	420	50,782

H. W. WILSON,
Librarian.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

March 31, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith a report of the English school and library of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

A total of thirty-three pupils enrolled during the year. They were given lessons in reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic.

Their behaviour in the school-room was irreproachable, and their desire to learn very satisfactory.

A total of 110 convicts were given slate, pencil and books for private study in their cells.

I take this opportunity to thank my superiors for their assistance in the discharge of my duties.

Yours respectfully,

D. O'SHEA,
English School Instructor.

April 1, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit you my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

During the year, twenty convicts were admitted to follow the French course. At the end of the year only eight were attending school. The pupils have been taught spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

The conduct of convicts when at school has always been exemplary; they were attentive to the lessons, and I am quite satisfied with the progress they made.

Mr. O'Shea and I have supplied one hundred and ten convicts with books, copy-books, slates, pencils, etc., for private study in their cells.

I take the opportunity to extend to my superiors my sincere thanks for their kind assistance in the discharge of my duties.

Yours respectfully,

G. J. RENEAULT,
French School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Number of books in library, April 1, 1912	4,750
Number of books added during the year	276
Number of books condemned during the year	429
Number of books in library, April 1, 1913	4,597
Number of convicts who have used books	417
Number of issues during the year	38,168

G. J. RENEAULT,
D. O'SHEA,
Librarians.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., April 18, 1913.

To the Warden.—

SIR —I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1913.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by forty-seven pupils.

The present attendance is thirty-three, divided as follows:—

Reading, writing and arithmetic	16
Reading and writing	7
Reading only	10

Five are reading in the Fifth English Reader; four in the Fourth; twelve in the Third, two in the Second, and ten in the First.

I am pleased to state that most of the pupils have made good progress, and their conduct has been most satisfactory.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to yourself and other officers for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

G. B. PAPINEAU,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total number of volumes in library.	Number added during the year.	Average number of convicts who used books.	Total number of issues during the year.
General library	1,734	80	155	16,120
Roman Catholic library	165		23	598
Protestant library	112		13	338
Total	2,011	80	191	17,056

G. B. PAPINEAU,
Librarian.

MANITOBA.

March 31, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this institution for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Of the twenty-seven pupils on the register during the year, twelve were Austrians, two Russians, two Finlanders, four Italians, six Canadians, and one French. The attendance at the close of the year was classified as follows:—

First Reader, Part I	4
First Reader, Part II	4
Second Reader	4
Third Reader	3

All were given lessons in arithmetic and geography. A total of one hundred and seventy-two convicts are at present supplied with school books and slates for the purpose of studying in their cells. The conduct and industry during school hours have been very satisfactory, and I am pleased to say that the progress of the pupils has been good, and shows much diligence on their part.

I beg to express my sincerest thanks to those in authority for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DAIGNAULT,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Volume received during the year	1
Volumes condemned during the year	80
Volumes on hand, March 31, 1913	1,369
Number of convicts using books	164
Circulation	19,213
Average per convict	117

J. H. DAIGNAULT,
Librarian.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 1, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by thirty-seven pupils. The average attendance has been forty-seven. Total number enrolled during the period, twenty. Fourteen passed out, leaving a present attendance of fifty-one, classified as follows:—

Arithmetic, spelling and writing	12
Reading, spelling and writing	20
Reading and spelling	16
Reading only	3
Total	51

R. J. ROBERTSON,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total number of volumes.	Volumes added during year.	Convicts using books.	Circulation.
General library	1,762	324	340	35,360
Roman Catholic library	206		13	156
Protestant library	308		17	204
Officers' library	16			
Totals	2,292	324	370	35,720

R. J. ROBERTSON,
Librarian.

ALBERTA.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1913.

At the beginning of the year there were twenty pupils on the list; since that time, eleven have been discharged, and nineteen added to the list. Owing to my time being taken up with my various other duties, work is all done in the cells, with help given from time to time; very fair progress was made in reading, writing and arithmetic.

I beg to express my sincere thanks to yourself and the other officers for assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

Your obedient servant,

PETER CONWAY,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Volumes on hand at beginning of year	1,415
Volumes added during year	0
Volumes condemned during year	414
Total number on hand at end of year	1,101
Total issues during year	23,800
Number of monthly magazines	8

PETER CONWAY,
Librarian.

SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., March 31, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the school in this penitentiary for the year ending March 31, 1913.

The total number enrolled during the year was twenty-two. Of this number, four retired by expiration of sentence and parole. Present attendance, eighteen.

The conduct of the pupils was good, and fair progress was made in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The attendance at close of year was eighteen, classified as follows:—

Primer and writing	3
First book, writing and arithmetic	10
Arithmetic only	5

I beg to express my sincere thanks to yourself and the other officers for assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

F. SERJEANT,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Volumes on hand at beginning of year	519
Volumes added during the year	30
Total on hand at end of this year	549
Total issues during the year	10,909
Number of monthly magazines	6

F. SERJEANT,
Librarian.

APPENDIX F.

MATRONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, March 31, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—In submitting my annual report of the female prison for the year ending March 31, 1913, I beg to state that everything connected with the department is in a very satisfactory condition, and the conduct and industry of the inmates has been good.

The new building for female prisoners was completed, and we have been occupying it since February. It is very convenient and comfortable, and a decided improvement over the old quarters.

During the year, five prisoners were received, one discharged by expiration of sentence, and one paroled; leaving eleven women at present in the institution.

Yours respectfully,

R. A. FAHEY,
Matron.

WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD.

Number of Articles.		Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	For Male Department.		cents.	$ cts.
340	Pairs socks	680	.20	136.00
1,880	Towels	156	.20	31.20
935	Sheets	245	.20	49.00
453	Pillow slips	75	.20	15.00
81	Bed ticks	6	.20	1.20
449	Handkerchiefs	37	.20	7.40
74	Night shirts	74	.20	14.80
401	Blue striped shirts	401	.20	80.20
219	Contract shirts	219	.20	43.80
	Bandages for Hospital			.20
	Laundry for police mess, hospital, etc.			40.68
	Officers' laundry (revenue)			66.00
	For Female Department.			
	Making clothing, washing, cooking, cleaning, etc.	1,413	.20	282.62
	Totals	3,306		768.10

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, April 1, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the female prison for the year ended March 31, 1913.

On March 31, 1912, there were four female prisoners; since then, four have been received, one released on parole, and one transferred to insane asylum, leaving five at present in this department.

The industry of the women has been good, and their conduct very satisfactory.

Yours respectfully,

E. McMAHON,
Matron.

WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD.

Number of Articles.		Equal to days.	Rate per day.	Amount.	Total.
	For Male Department.		cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.
24	Pairs socks	13	20	2 68	
7,298	Pairs socks repaired	635	20	127 00	
199	Sheets	48	20	9 60	
297	Towels	33	20	6 75	
	Laundry for officers and mess	19	20	3 80	
	Laundry for officers (revenue)	50	20	10.08	
					159 91
	For Female Department.				
	Outfits for discharged	20	20	4 00	
	Making clothing, washing, cooking and cleaning	1102	20	220 40	
					224 40
	Total				384 31

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 1, 1913.

To the Warden,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1913.

On March 31, 1912, there were eight female convicts under my charge; during the year eight have been received, two have been deported, two released on parole, and one discharged; leaving at present eleven in the female ward.

I am pleased to say that the conduct and industry of the women have been very good.

Yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH CUMMING,
Matron.

WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD.

Number of Articles.		Equal to days.	Rate per day.	Amount.	Total.
	Work done for Male Prison.		cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.
86½	Doz. mason's gloves and mitts	110½	20	22 10	
96	Bath towels	4½	20	90	
157	Cell towels	8	20	1.60	
40	Roller towels	2½	20	50	
108	Pillow cases	5	20	1 00	
162	Convict handkerchiefs	11	20	2 20	
48	Laundry and carpenters' aprons	7	20	1 40	
1	Large oiled sheet	5	20	1 00	
141	Top shirts	44	20	8 80	
126	Sheets	12	20	2 40	
3	Operating gowns	2	20	40	
2	Bandages	½	20	10	
3	Pair sleeve protectors	1	20	20	
186	Pair pants	65¾	20	13 15	
73	Denim caps	21	20	4 20	
2	Laundry baskets	2	20	40	
	Repairs to clothing	511¼	20	102 25	
					162 60
	Work done for Female Prison.				
12	Convict dresses	17	20	3 40	
30	Pair drawers	10	20	2 00	
30	Chemises	9½	20	1 85	
9	Petticoats	5½	20	1 10	
14	Aprons	3⅜	20	75	
9	Cell towels	½	20	10	
4	Bath towels	½	20	10	
10	Pair stockings	4½	20	90	
2	Capes	4	20	80	
6	Sheets	1	20	20	
4	Pillow cases	¾	20	15	
26	Night dresses	12	20	2 40	
4	Freedom outfits	46½	20	9 30	
	Cleaning, washing, etc	1436	20	287 20	
					$310 25
	Total work done for male prison			162 60	
	Total work done for female prison			310 25	
					$472 85

APPENDIX G.

CRIME STATISTICS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In custody, March 31, 1912	.....	.....	.....	486	8	494
Received since—						
From common jails	186	3	189			
From other penitentiaries	11	2	13			
From forfeiture of parole	5		5			
From recapture	5		5			
Returned from provincial authorities	1		1			
				208	5	213
				694	13	707
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	62	1	63			
By pardon	1		1			
By parole	92	1	93			
*By deportation	15		15			
By death	12		12			
By escape	5		5			
By court order	1		1			
By return to provincial authorities	1		1			
				189	2	191
In custody March 31, 1913	.....	.....	.....	505	11	516

*Including 2 deported at expiry of sentence.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand. Total
In custody, March 31, 1912	442		442	
Received from common jails	156	2	158	
Paroles forfeited	4		4	
Paroles revoked	3		3	
				607
Discharged during the year—				
By expiration of sentence	91		91	
By parole	93		93	
By deportation	5		5	
By death	2		2	
By transfer to Kingston	8	2	10	
By Court order	1		1	
				202
In custody, March 31, 1913	.....	.....	.....	405

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1912	216	4	220			
Received from common jails	93	4	97			
Received from reformatories	2		2			
Forfeiture of license	1		1			
				312	8	320
Discharged since—						
By expiry of sentence	39	1	40			
By parole	66	1	67			
By pardon	1		1			
By deportation	11		11			
By transfer to Kingston	3		3			
By death	1		1			
Return to provincial authorities	1	1	2			
				122	3	125
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1913	.....	.....	.....	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, March 31, 1912	183		183
Received since—			
From common jails	93	2	
From other penitentiaries	1		
Recaptured (escaped from Selkirk Asylum for Insane)	1		97
	278	2	280
Discharged since—			
By expiration (3 time expired at Selkirk Asylum)	30		
By paroles	37		
By transfer to Alberta penitentiary		2	
By deportation	8		
By escape (from Selkirk asylum)	1		
By returned (insane when received)	1		
		2	79
	77		
Remaining, March 31, 1913	.....	.....	201

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1912	331		331
Received since—			
From common jails	167	3	
Revocation of license	4		
Recaptured	1		175
			506
Discharged since—			
By expiration of sentence	*37		
By deportation	22		
By parole	88		
By death	4		
By transfer to Edmonton		3	
Returned to provincial authorities	1		155
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1913	.....	.....	†351

*This includes one convict whose time expired in the provincial hospital for the insane.
†This includes two convicts in the provincial hospital for the insane.

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1912	159	8	167
Received since—			
From common jails	112	1	113
From other penitentiaries		7	7
	271	16	287
Discharged since—			
By parole	50	2	52
By pardon	1		1
By deportation	6	2	8
By expiration of sentence	14	1	15
By death	4		4
	75	5	80
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1913	195	11	207

SASKATCHEWAN.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In custody, March 31, 1912	58	0	58			
Received since—						
From common jails	63	2	65			
				121	2	123
Discharged since—						
By expiry of sentence	6	0	6			
By parole	15	0	15			
By deportation	4	0	4			
By transfer to Alberta	0	2	2			
By transfer to Manitoba	1	0	1			
				26	2	28
Remaining in custody, March 31, 1913				95	0	95

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

KINGSTON.

Years.	Admission.			Discharges.																					Daily average.
				Expiry of sentence		Pardons		Deaths.		Parole.		Deported.		Escapes.	Other penitentiares.	Removed by order of court.	Transfers to asylums		Total.			Remaining at end of year.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1903-04	151	4	155	90	4	6	2	13	....	31	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	144	6	150	437	11	448	451
1904-05	136	3	139	83	3	14	1	6	....	27	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	132	7	139	441	7	448	443
1905-06	163	5	168	88	2	9	....	9	....	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	154	2	156	450	10	460	455
1906-07	109	6	115	54	1	13	....	7	....	37	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	115	2	117	444	14	458	461
1907-08	175	6	181	74	2	8	1	5	1	52	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	143	8	151	476	12	488	463
1908-09	239	6	245	89	3	2	....	7	1	58	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	158	5	163	557	13	570	535
1909-10	187	16	203	107	7	2	1	12	....	68	....	14	1	....	....	....	3	....	206	9	215	538	20	558	571
1910-11	174	2	176	105	4	2	2	12	....	83	1	18	1	....	....	2	2	....	224	8	232	488	14	502	520
1911-12	178	4	182	84	5	3	....	6	1	77	4	*10	....	....	....	....	....	....	180	10	190	486	8	494	487
1912-13	203	5	208	62	1	1	....	12	....	92	1	†15	....	....	....	1	1	....	184	2	186	505	11	516	498

*Including 4 deported after expiration of sentence. †Including 2 deported after expiration of sentence.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Years.	In custody beginning of the year.	Admissions. Common jail. Male.	Common jail. Female.	Reformatory. Male.	Other penitentiaries. Male.	Grand total. Male.	Grand total. Female.	Grand total. Total.	Discharges. Expiry of sentence. Male.	Pardon. Male.	Parole. Male.	Death. Male.	Escapes. Male.	Transferred to other penitentiaries. Male.	Transferred to other penitentiaries. Female.	Deported. Male.	By order of court. Male.	Grand total. Male.	Grand total. Female.	Grand total. Total.	Remaining at the end of the year. Male.	Daily average.
1903-04	335	124	1	3	35	162	4	163	81	5	35	2	1	7	2	....	...	131	2	133	365	346
1904-05	365	135	1	....	....	135	1	136	87	18	33	2	1	2	1	....	....	143	1	144	357	365
1905-06	357	178	....	....	....	178	....	178	68	4	46	3	....	4	....	....	....	125	...	125	410	380
1906-07	410	118	3	1	1	120	3	123	85	5	32	3	....	2	3	1	....	128	3	131	402	403
1907-08	402	168	4	....	....	170	4	174	116	5	45	1	....	2	4	2	....	171	4	175	401	392
1908-09	401	276	4	....	....	276	4	280	107	2	42	7	....	6	4	3	...	167	4	171	510	457
1909-10	510	214	10	....	....	214	10	224	101	5	65	5	....	4	10	11	...	191	10	201	533	536
1910-11	533	190	....	....	....	190	....	190	152	6	75	5	....	4	....	5	....	247	....	247	476	498
1911-12	476	178	2	....	....	178	2	180	123	8	65	2	1	7	2	6	....	212	2	214	442	461
1912-13	442	163	2	....	....	163	2	165	91	...	93	2	....	8	2	5	1	200	2	202	405	417

DORCHESTER.

Years.	In custody beginning of year.			Admissions.									Discharges.													Remaining at the end of year.			Daily average.
				Common jails.		Military prisoners.	Reformatory.	Other penitentiaries.	Forfeiture of parole.	Total.			Expiry of sentence.		Pardon.	Parole.		Deaths		Deported.	Removed by order of court.	Other penitentiaries.	Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1903–04	228	9	*237	104	5	4	....	....	....	108	5	113	42	2	10	37	...	2	....	....	7	....	98	2	100	238	12	250	244
1904–05	238	12	250	88	4	9	....	1	2	100	4	104	65	2	5	40	3	....	....	....	5	3	116	5	121	222	11	233	251
1905–06	222	11	233	87	7	1	....	....	2	89	8	97	49	5	10	46	3	2	....	....	1	1	111	8	119	200	11	211	229
1906–07	182	12	194	60	4	....	....	....	4	64	4	68	36	3	5	40	1	....	....	....	....	....	81	4	85	182	12	194	203
1907–08	182	12	194	112	8	....	....	....	....	112	8	120	30	5	5	36	....	2	....	1	....	....	74	5	79	220	15	235	211
1908–09	220	15	235	112	7	....	....	....	....	112	7	119	45	3	2	53	1	....	1	3	....	....	103	5	108	229	17	246	240
1909–10	229	17	246	104	7	1	4	....	2	111	7	118	35	7	6	53	3	4	....	6	†2	2	107	11	118	233	13	246	234
1910–11	233	13	246	114	3	....	....	....	2	116	3	119	45	4	1	51	3	1	1	2	....	2	102	8	110	247	8	255	250
1911–12	247	8	255	80	2	....	....	....	....	80	2	82	41	4	‡3	61	1	3	....	2	....	2	111	6	117	216	4	220	231
1912–13	216	4	220	93	4	....	2	....	1	96	4	100	39	1	1	66	1	1	....	11	x2	3	122	3	125	190	5	195	209

*Including one from reformatory. †Including one by order of minister of justice (female.) ‡Including one female (conditional pardon.)
xIncluding one female by order of minister of justice, and one male transferred to lunatic asylum.

MANITOBA.

Years.	In custody at beginning of year.	Admissions. Common jails. Male.	Admissions. Common jails. Female.	Admissions. Other penitentiaries.	Admissions. Recaptured.	Admissions. Total. Male.	Admissions. Total. Female.	Admissions. Total. Total.	Discharges. By expiration of sentence. Male.	Discharges. Pardoned. Male.	Discharges. Transferred to other penitentiaries. Male.	Discharges. Transferred to other penitentiaries. Female.	Discharges. Escapes. Male.	Discharges. Parole. Male.	Discharges. Deaths. Male.	Discharges. Deportation. Male.	Discharges. To provincial authorities. Male.	Discharges. Total. Male.	Discharges. Total. Female.	Discharges. Total. Total.	In custody at end of year. Male.	In custody at end of year. Female.	In custody at end of year. Total.	Daily average.
1903-04	140	111	2	....	2	113	2	115	39	6	37	2	2	10	3	....	....	97	2	99	156	....	156	144
1904-05	156	103	1	1	....	103	2	105	40	11	....	1	2	14	2	....	....	70	1	71	190	....	190	177
1905-06	190	109	2	....	....	109	2	111	47	6	....	2	2	25	3	....	....	83	2	85	216	..	216	203
1906-07	216	44	....	....	1	45	....	45	26	3	24	....	....	31	2	....	....	86	....	86	175	....	175	191
1907-08	175	42	....	....	....	42	....	42	44	3	4	....	....	40	2	3	1	97	....	97	120	....	120	140
1908-09	120	75	....	....	2	77	....	77	24	1	1	....	1	21	....	2	....	53	....	53	144	....	144	129
1909-10	144	83	1	....	....	83	1	84	28	....	....	1	1	22	1	9	1	62	1	63	165	....	165	158
1910-11	165	90	....	....	....	90	....	90	40	....	2	....	....	32	1	4	3	83	....	83	173	....	173	163
1911-12	173	94	1	....	....	94	1	95	26	....	4	1	....	46	2	5	1	84	1	85	183	....	*183	174
1912-13	183	93	2	1	†1	95	2	97	30	....	....	2	†1	37	...	8	1	78	2	80	200	....	*200	186

*Including two convicts at Selkirk asylum. †Escaped from Selkirk asylum, recaptured, sentenced to five years and transferred here from Saskatchewan penitentiary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Years.	In custody at beginning of year.	Admissions. From common jail. Male.	Admissions. From common jail. Female.	Admissions. License revoked.	Admissions. Other penitentiaries.	Admissions. Recaptured. Male.	Admissions. Returned by order of court. Male.	Admissions. Surrendered. Male.	Admissions. Total. Male.	Admissions. Total. Female.	Admissions. Total. Total.	Discharges. By expiration of sentence. Male.	Discharges. By pardon. Male.	Discharges. Death. Male.	Discharges. Sent to asylum. Male.	Discharges. Escapes. Male.	Discharges. Returned to provincial jails. Male.	Discharges. Parole. Male.	Discharges. Sent to other penitentiaries. Male.	Discharges. Sent to other penitentiaries. Female.	Discharges. Deported. Male.	Discharges. Removed by order of court. Male.	Discharges. Total. Male.	Discharges. Total. Female.	Discharges. Total. Total.	In custody end of year.	Daily average.
1903–04	95	44	....	....	7	....	....	....	51	....	51	22	3	2	1	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	37	....	37	109	102
1904–05	109	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	....	59	17	1	1	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	1	29	....	29	139	123
1905–06	139	49	....	....	....	....	1	....	50	....	50	25	9	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	1	47	....	47	142	140
1906–07	142	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	....	34	26	2	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	2	39	....	39	137	134
1907–08	137	83	1	....	....	....	....	....	83	1	84	31	3	2	....	6	....	24	....	1	....	2	68	1	69	152	142
1908–09	152	108	1	....	....	4	....	....	112	1	113	18	4	4	....	3	....	28	....	1	....	3	60	1	61	204	178
1909–10	204	89	1	2	....	....	....	....	92	1	93	29	2	1	....	....	1	43	....	1	10	....	87	1	88	209	213
1910–11	209	140	....	2	....	1	1	1	145	....	145	32	2	1	....	2	2	44	....	....	....	2	94	....	94	260	226
1911–12	260	162	1	4	....	1	....	....	167	1	168	23	2	1	....	5	....	55	....	1	10	....	96	1	97	331	290
1912–13	331	167	3	4	....	1	....	....	172	3	175	*37	....	4	....	....	1	88	....	3	22	....	152	3	155	351	†345

* This includes one convict whose time expired in the provincial hospital for the insane.

† This includes two convicts in the provincial hospital for the insane.

ALBERTA—SEVEN YEARS.

Years.	In custody at beginning of year.			Admissions.			Discharges. Expiration of sentence.		Pardons.		Paroles.		Deported.		Transfers.		Escapes.		Deaths.		Total.			Remaining at end of year.			Daily average.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1906–07	....	....	....	66	....	66	1	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	9	....	9	57	....	57	41
1907–08	57	....	57	45	3	48	1	....	4	....	17	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	25	....	25	77	3	80	70
1908–09	77	3	80	58	2	60	2	....	3	....	39	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	48	1	49	87	4	91	86
1909–10	87	4	91	105	2	107	7	1	1	1	31	1	2	1	2	..	2	....	1	....	46	4	50	146	2	148	112
1910–11	146	2	148	116	2	118	12	....	3	....	45	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	67	....	67	195	4	199	177
1911–12	195	4	199	91	8	99	12	....	1	....	66	3	6	....	36	...	1	....	4	1	128	3	131	159	8	167	168
1912–13	159	8	167	112	8	120	14	1	1	....	50	2	6	2	1	....	....	...	4	....	76	5	81	195	11	206	180

SASKATCHEWAN.—TWO YEARS.

Years.	Admissions.			Discharges.																	Remaining at end of year.			Daily average.
				Expiry of sentence.		Pardons.		Paroles.		Deportation.		Transfer to other Penitentiaries.		Escapes.		Deaths.		Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1911-12	64	2	66	3	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	6	2	8	58	....	58	....
1912-13	63	2	65	6	....	....	....	15	....	4	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	26	2	28	95	....	95	76

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date of sentence.	Term.
A.. Larocque	1	Wounding	Ottawa	April 9, 1912	3 years
Jos. Cross	1	Buggery	Peterborough	May 2, 1912	5 years
John Murray	1	Shopbreaking	London	May 11, 1912	3 years.
Alfred Pugh	3	Horsestealing	Windsor	May 25, 1912	3 years.
Frank Smith	1	Burglary	Toronto	May 30, 1912	5 years.
Jas. Mulhall	2	Stealing	Toronto	June 10, 1912	4 years.
C. Schroder	1	Burglary	Toronto	June 10, 1912	3½ years
J. .T Delance	2	Bestiality	St. Thomas	June 6, 1912	2½ years.
M. Granger	1	False pretenses	Stratford	June 22, 1912	3 years.
S. Desjardins	1	Stealing and forfeiture)	Ottawa	July 11, 1912	5 years.
John Collins	2	Theft	Trenton	July 19, 1912	5 years.
Patrick Riley	1	Theft	Trenton	July 19, 1912	5 years.
J. Lynch	1	Robbery	Toronto	Aug. 12, 1912	3 years.
Edward McKenna	2	Burglary and breaking jail	Stratford	Sept. 9, 1912	5 years.
John Lampman	2	Shopbreaking and theft	London	Aug. 29, 1912	5 years 15 days.
Nelson Parker	1	Assault and robbery	Chatham	Dec. 9, 1912	4 years.
Jos. Davies	1	Assault and robbery and (forfeiture parole)	London	Dec. 6, 1912	10 years.
G. Anderson	2	Burglary	Newcastle	July 6, 1911	5 years.
Henry Moore	2	Stealing	St. Catharines	Feb. 3, 1913	5 years.
Wm. Rand	2	Horse stealing	London	Jan. 9, 1913	3 years.
Hy. Barnum	2	Shopbreaking and theft	Belleville	Mar. 29, 1913	3 years.
A. Stephenson	1	Wounding (forfeiture of parole)	Toronto	Jan. 21, 1908	1 yr, 8 mos. 14 days.
D. Burgoyne	1	Theft and forgery (forfeiture of parole)	Toronto	Aug. 16, 1907	1 yr, 2 mos. 25 days.
F. Michel	1	Theft (forfeiture of parole)	Quebec	Mar. 20, 1911	11 mos. 13 days.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date of sentence.	Term.
Auclair, Emile	1	Shopbreaking and theft	Montreal	Aug. 22, 1912	3 years.
Brunette, Hector	1	Shopbreaking	Montreal	April 25, 1912	2 years.
Belleau, Alphonse	1	Shopbreaking and theft	Montreal	July 8, 1909	Balance 3 years term.
Brussens, Prosper	1	Theft	Montreal	Nov. 21, 1912	7 years.
Bonenfant Emile. Henri	1	Theft	Quebec	Nov. 27, 1912	3 years.
Carpentier, Armand.	1	Theft from the person	Montreal	Aug. 28, 1908	Balance 4 years term
Comeau, William alias Eddie	2	Indecent assault and escape from jail.	St. Francis	Aug. 31, 1912	3 years.
Champoux, Adolphe	2	Forgery	Montreal	Dec. 9, 1912	5 years.
Chartrand, Cyrille	3	Buggery	Montreal	Feb. 4, 1913	10 years.
Denis, Omer	1	Theft	Montreal	Nov. 4, 1912	4 years.
Desrosiers Adelard, alias St. Germain	2	Shopbreaking	Quebec	April 12, 1912	2 years.
Dionne, Laureat, alias Ls Morin	1	Shopbreaking and theft	Quebec	April 30, 1912	3 years 9 mos. 26 days.
Duquette, Joseph	3	Theft	Bedford	June 23, 1912	7 years.
Deneault, Octave	1	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Bedford	Oct. 20, 1911	5 years.
Desgroseillers, Alexandre	1	Rape	Montreal	Mch. 22, 1913	32 years 8 months
Ethier, Charles	3	Theft and assault	Montreal	Oct. 29, 1912	2 years.
Fontaine, Joseph	2	Theft	Montreal	June 18, 1912	4 years.
Finn, Partick	1	Theft	Montreal	Jan. 28, 1913	5 years.
Finn, John	1	Unlawfully wounding with intent to maim or disfigure	Montreal	Mch. 22, 1913	5 years.
Gratton, Louis	1	Gross indecency	Bedford	Oct. 15, 1912	2 years.
Gilbert, Alfred	1	Theft	St. Hyacinthe	Oct. 26, 1912	3 years.
Gagne, Philippe	2	Theft of post bag	Quebec	Nov. 12, 1912	5 years.
Geoffrion, Eugene	1	Breaking and entering with intent	Montreal	Mch. 13, 1913	7 years.
Hoolahan, John	2	Shopbreaking	Montreal	April 18, 1912	6 years.
Hays, George, alias Blanchard	1	Theft and forgery	Pontiac	Feb. 18, 1913	7 years.
Hoolahan, John	3	Shopbreaking and theft	Montreal	Feb. 18, 1913	7 years.
Homier, Alphonse	1	Breaking and stealing	Montreal	Mch. 7, 1913	4 years.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Con.*

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date of sentence.	Term.
Herpoel, Pierre	2	Theft	Montreal	Mch. 22, 1913	3 years.
Jetté, Valmore	1	Theft	Montreal	Feb. 3, 1913	3 years 8 mos. 29 days.
Latour, Pierre, alias Beriault	3	Theft in a church	Quebec	Sept. 10, 1913	2 years
Lafontaine, Edmond	1	Theft and shop-breaking	Montreal	May 21, 1912	3 years..
Lapierre, Joseph Armand	1	Theft	Montreal	Sept. 19, 1912	3 years.
Levesque, Arthur	1	Housebreaking and theft	Montreal	Feb. 11, 1913	8 years.
Lafortune, Edgar	1	Housebreaking	Montreal	Feb. 20, 1913	4 years.
Lambert, Pierre	1	Robbery and assault	Montreal	Mch. 27, 1913	10 years.
Martin, Henry	1	Theft	Iberville	June 4, 1912	2½ years.
Murphy, James	1	Shopbreaking and theft	Montreal	Sept. 28, 1912	5 years.
Meilleur, Henri	1	Burglary	Pontiac	Feb. 11, 1913	2½ years.
McKay, Percy	2	Theft	Quebec	Sept. 11, 1912	2 years.
Normandeau, Theophile	1	Attempt to steal from person	Montreal	Sept. 19, 1912	3 years.
O'Donnell, Thos. J.	1	Theft	Quebec	May 1, 1912	3 years.
Plouffe, Romuald	1	Theft	Montreal	Nov. 19, 1912	7 years.
Renaud, Edouard	1	Horse-stealing, etc.	Montreal	Nov. 19, 1912	10 years.
Smith, Benjamin	1	Breaking and entering railway station with intent	Iberville	Mch. 12, 1913	5 years.
Tupholme, Thomas	1	False pretenses	Montreal	May 10, 1912	3 years.
Talbot, James	1	Theft	Montreal	Nov. 26, 1912	2 years.
Tremblay, Albt. Alf.	2	Horse-stealing	Montreal	Feb. 4, 1913	3 years.
Viens, Geo. Delphis	1	Forgery	Montreal	Nov. 7, 1912	5 years.
Weintz, Oscar	1	Theft	Montreal	June 26, 1912	3 years.
Wistaff, William, Jr.	1	Shop-breaking	Montreal	Dec. 9, 1910	Balance 2 yrs. term.
Yacooloff, Sylvio	1	Murder	Montreal	June 12, 1912	Life.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date of sentence.	Term.
Stephen Tobin.....	3	Breaking, entering, and stealing, and breaking with intent to steal...	Halifax, N.S....	April 18, 1912	9 years.
Wm. Boutillier.....	2	Attempt to break and enter with intent to steal, and having weapons in his possession.....	Halifax, N.S....	April 18, 1912	12 years,
Geo. Bellfontaine...	1	Breaking, entering, and theft.....	Halifax, N.S....	April 11, 1912	3 years.
Benjamin LeBlanc..	1	Breaking, entering, and theft.....	Dorchester.....	May 14, 1912	7 years.
Alva Emmerson.....	1	Perjury and assault..	Halifax, N.S....	June 1, 1912	2 years.
Enos Carter.....	3	Breaking, entering and theft.....	Digby, N.S.....	June 15, 1912	6 years.
James Lacey.....	1	Theft.....	Halifax, N.S....	July 19, 1912	3 years.
Chas. Seeley.....	1	Breaking, entering, and stealing and parole forfeiture.	Sydney, N.S....	May 1, 1912	4 years, 4 months, 8 days.
Robert Moore.....	2	Causing actual bodily harm and parole forfeiture...	Truro, N.S.....	Oct. 3, 1912	2 years, 11 months, 9 days.
Benjamin Hines.....	1	Stealing.....	Digby, N.S.....	Sept. 24, 1912	2 years.
Harvey Beals.....	2	Rape.....	Annapolis, N.S..	Oct. 9, 1912	7 years.
Stanley Crossman...	1	Theft and parole forfeiture.....	Amherst, N.S...	Oct. 12. 1912	3 years, 3 months, 9 days.
Fred Baker.....	1	Breaking and entering with intent to steal.....	Yarmouth, N.S.	Nov. 29, 1912	5 years.
Wm. Peterson, alias Wm. Holm.....	2	Breaking, entering, and receiving stolen goods....	St. John, N.B...	Dec. 6, 1912	10 years.
Bernard Fowler, alias Frank Powers	1	Breaking, entering, and stealing and parole forfeiture.	Sydney, N.S....	Jan. 24, 1913	7 years, 6 months, 23 days.
Thomas Ead.....	4	Dealing with forged document as if it were genuine..	Halifax, N.S....	Mar. 14, 1913	2 years.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date of sentence.	Term.
Murphy, E.	1	Shopbreaking and theft	Brandon	Oct. 9, 1905	14 years.
Faucheneuve, J.	1	Stealing mare	McLeod	Oct. 20, 1905	10 years.
Stirling, J. G.	1	Housebreaking and theft	Winnipeg	May 14, 1907	24 years.
Brown, T. W.	3	Theft and obtaining signatures by false pretenses	Winnipeg	Mar. 12, 1908	7 years.
Massey, J.	1	Forgery and forfeited license	Winnipeg	July 7, 1909	6 years, 7 m., 26 dys
McVicar, J.	1	Theft and forfeited license	Winnipeg	Sept. 23, 1909	4 yrs., 10 m. 15 days.
Carson, J.	2	Shopbreaking and robbery	Brandon	Nov. 5, 1910	15 years.
Newton, J.	1	Shopbreaking and robbery	Brandon	Nov. 5, 1910	14 years.
Kaiser, J.	1	Housebreaking and theft	Winnipeg	April 5, 1911	6 years.
Carlsen, J.	1	Theft	Winnipeg	June 19, 1911	3 years.
Charest, A.	1	Theft and forfeited license	Winnipeg	July 18, 1911	3 years. 11 m., 12 dys
Allan, J.	2	Forgery and forfeited license	Winnipeg	Oct. 12, 1911	7 yrs., 9 m., 4 days.
Ward, M.	1	Theft from person and forfeited license	Winnipeg	Dec. 13. 1911	3 yrs., 9 m., 24 days.
Gibson, G.	1	Assault	Pt. Arthur	Dec. 13, 1911	3 years.
Missell, B.	1	Theft and forfeited license	Winnipeg	Dec. 7, 1911	3 yrs., 2 m., 27 days.
Ieroy, A.	1	Forgery, theft, forfeited license	Kenora	Mar. 19, 1912	3 years.
McKay, G. C.	1	Forgery	Portage la Prairie	Mar. 4, 1913	3 years.
Flamand, A.	1	Unlawful entry, attempted carnal knowledge forfeited license	Winnipeg	June 29, 1912	7 yrs., 7 m., 24 days.
Muraco, A.	1	Shooting and forfeited license	Pt. Arthur	June 7, 1912	10 yrs., 8 m., 16 days.
Wilson, W.	1	Theft	Ft. William	Sept. 14, 1912	3 years.
O'Coeur, S.	1	Carrying concealed weapon, forfeited license	Rainy River	Feb. 22, 1913	3 yrs., 3 m., 14 days.
McGregor, J. C.	1	Theft, forfeited license.	Regina	Mar. 5, 1913	9 yrs., 3 m., 8 days.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date of sentence.	Term.
Charles Britton	1	Robbery	Vancouver	April 12, 1912	10 years.
Patsey	1	Horse stealing	New Westminster	July 27, 1912	3 years.
Binns, Joe alias M. Pepo	1	Breaking, entering and stealing	Vancouver	Dec. 13, 1912	2 years.
Fred Smith	1	Robbery with violence	Vancouver	Jan. 11, 1913	5 years.
Eneas	....	Forfeiture of license	Kamloops	May 29, 1912	4 yrs., 3 m., 16 days.
Charles Morrison	....	Forfeiture of license	Burnaby	Aug. 20, 1912	10 mos., 6 d.
Fred O'Brien	....	Forfeiture of license	Vancouver	July 25, 1912	10 months.
Charles Allen	1	Forgery	Vancouver	Mar. 29, 1913	2 years.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Where sentenced.	Term.
Wilvert, Michael	....	Forgery	Mar. 5, 1913	Lethbridge	19 mos., 10 d
McKay, Dickson	....	Horse Stealing	Mar. 19, 1913	Medicine Hat	1 yr., 15 d.
Williams, Fred	....	Theft	Dec. 19, 1912	Calgary	8 mos., 11 d
Rea, Robert, alias B. Emblim	....	Receiving stolen property	Jan. 23, 1913	Calgary	2 years.
Horrocks, Percy H.	....	Burglary and theft	Jan. 21, 1913	Calgary	5 years.
Hansen, Chas., alias Nels Olsen	....	Burglary and theft	Jan. 21, 1913	Calgary	10 years.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Date of sentence.	Term.
Charles Johnson	3	Burglary	Prince Albert	July 2, 1912	2 years.
Alfred Goudry	2	Horse stealing, mail robbery	Regina	Oct. 4, 1912	3 years.
Henry Hill	2	Forgery	Battleford	Dec. 19, 1912	3 years.
Charles Kurtz	2	Theft	Regina	Jan. 10, 1913	2 years.
J. C. McGregor, alias Harker, alias Haake	2	Theft, attempted violence	Regina	Mar. 5. 1913	5 years.

WHERE SENTENCED.

KINGSTON.

County or District.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	24	1	25	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	1	9
Brant	4	.....	4	Sudbury, Dist. of	22	.....	22
Carleton	24		24	Toronto and County of York	99	2	101
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Thunder Bay, Dist. of	4	.....	4
Elgin	10	.....	10	Timiskaming, Dist. of	1	.....	1
Essex	15	.....	15	Victoria	3	.....	3
Frontenac	3	.....	3	Waterloo	13	.....	13
Grey	2	.....	2	Welland	5	.....	5
Haldimand	6	1	7	Wellington	5	.....	5
Hastings	18	.....	18	Wentworth	29	.....	29
Halton	7	.....	7	Lytton, B.C.	1	.....	1
Huron	5	.....	5	Golden, B.C.	1	.....	1
Kent	11	.....	11	Newcastle, N.B.	2	.....	2
Lambton	4	.....	4	St. John, N.B.	1	.....	1
Lanark	1	.....	1	Halifax, N.S.	1	.....	1
Leeds and Grenville	12	.....	12	Yarmouth, N.S.	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	4	.....	4	Montreal, Que.	8	1	9
Lincoln	13	.....	13	Dist. of St. Francis, Que.	1	.....	1
Middlesex	17	.....	17	Kamouraska, Que.	1	.....	1
Muskoka	1	.....	1	Pontiac, Que.	1	.....	1
District of Nipissing	24	.....	24	St. Hyacinthe	1	.....	1
Norfolk	4	.....	4	Montmagny, Que.	2	.....	2
Northumberland & Durham	5	.....	5	Quebec	3	3	6
Ontario	2	.....	2	Beauharnois, Que.	1	.....	1
Oxford	10	.....	10	Three Rivers, Que.	1	.....	1
Parry Sound, Dist. of	10	.....	10	Sweetsburg, Que.	3	.....	3
Peel	3	.....	3	Dawson City, Yukon	1	.....	1
Perth	8	.....	8	Winnipeg, Man.	7	.....	7
Peterborough	9	.....	9	Brandon, Man.	1	.....	1
Prescott and Russell	3	.....	3	Morden, Man.	1	.....	1
Prince Edward	4	.....	4	Battleford, Sask.	1	.....	1
Rainy River District	1	.....	1	Wolseley, Sask.	1	.....	1
Renfrew	5	.....	5				
Simcoe	5	2	7				
				Total	505	11	516

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

County or District.	Male.	County or District.	Male.
Arthabaska	5	Pontiac	7
Beauce	5	Quebec	45
Beauharnois	2	Richelieu	5
Bedford	13	Rimouski	5
Gaspe	1	Saguenay	1
Iberville	4	St. Francis	13
Joliette	1	St. Hyacinthe	8
Kamouraska	3	Terrebonne	3
Montmagny	2	Three Rivers	6
Montreal	270		
Ottawa	6	Total	405

DORCHESTER.

County or District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nova Scotia—			
Antigonish	2	.....	2
Annapolis	9	1	10
Cumberland	12	.....	12
Colchester	8	.....	8
Cape Breton	33	1	34
Digby	8	.....	8
Guysboro	1	.....	1
Hants	1	.....	1
Halifax	32	.....	32
Kings	2	.....	2
Lunenburg	5	.....	5
Pictou	4	.....	4
Shelburne	2	.....	2
Yarmouth	11	1	12
Total	130	3	133
New Brunswick—			
Albert	3	.....	3
Carleton	2	.....	2
Gloucester	5	.....	5
Madawaska	2	.....	2
Northumberland	8	.....	8
New Brunswick—Concluded.			
Restigouche	2	.....	2
St. John	15	2	17
Sunbury	2	.....	2
Victoria	2	.....	2
Westmorland	2	.....	2
York	2	.....	2
Total	45	2	47
P. E. Island—			
Kings	2	.....	2
Queens	9	.....	9
Prince	4	.....	4
Total	15	.....	15
Totals by provinces—			
Nova Scotia	130	3	133
New Brunswick	45	2	47
P. E. Island	15	.....	15
Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

District.	No.
Manitoba—	
Brandon	7
Carman	7
Dauphin	1
Minnedosa	4
Portage la Pr	11
Winnipeg	103
Total	127
Alberta—	
McLeod	1
Ontario—	
Fort Frances	9
Fort William	24
Kenora	9
Ontario—Concluded.	
Rainy River	2
Nipigon	1
Port Arthur	26
Total	71
Saskatchewan—	
Regina	1
Provinces—	
Manitoba	127
Ontario	71
Alberta	1
Saskatchewan	1
Total	200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Ashcroft	7	New Westminster	33
Clinton	9	Prince Rupert	8
Cranbrook	3	Revelstoke	8
Dawson	1	Vancouver	185
Fernie	9	Vernon	7
Golden	2	Victoria	34
Greenwood	2	Wardner	1
Kamloops	19	Wilmer	2
Nanaimo	11		
Nelson	10	Total	351

ALBERTA.

District.	Male.	Female.	Total.	District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alberta—				*Saskatchewan—*			
Calgary	47	4	51	Saskatoon	1	.....	1
Medicine Hat	13	.....	13	Moosejaw	1	1	2
Macleod	16	.....	16	Drinkwater	1	.....	1
Red Deer	19	.....	19	Prince Albert	1	1	2
Lethbridge	25	.....	25	Regina	2	.....	2
Edmonton	45	.....	45	Yorkton	1	.....	1
Wetaskiwin	10	.....	10	Battleford	1	.....	1
Viking	1	.....	1	Winnipeg, Man	.....	1	1
Stettler	1	.....	1	Vancouver, B.C.	.....	3	3
Strathcona	1	.....	1	Port Arthur, Ont.	.....	1	1
Vermilion	1	.....	1				
Wainwright	3	.....	3	Total	195	11	206
Fort Saskatchewan	3	.....	3				
Vegreville	1	.....	1				
St. Albert	1	.....	1				

SASKATCHEWAN.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Arcola	3	Regina	25
Battleford	6	Saskatoon	11
Maple Creek	4	Yorkton	3
Moosejaw	24		
Oxbow	1	Total	95
Prince Albert	18		

CRIMES.

KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aiding and abetting rape.	2	.....	2	Escape from jail	1	.....	1
Attempt to steal	2	.....	2	Having stolen property	1	.....	1
Attempt to set fire	1	.....	1	Forgery	19	.....	19
Attempt to rape	4	.....	4	False pretenses	7	.....	7
Attempt to commit buggery	3	.....	3	Grievous bodily harm	.....	1	1
Attempt to murder	6	.....	6	Gross indecency	8	.....	8
Arson	12	.....	12	Housebreaking, etc	23	.....	23
Assault	20	.....	20	Horse stealing	16	.....	16
Abduction and seduction.	3	.....	3	Having burglar's tools	1	.....	1
Assisting escape	1	.....	1	Incest	16	.....	16
Burglary	31	.....	31	Indecent assault	5	.....	5
Bestiality	1	.....	1	Interfering with dead human body	1	.....	1
Buggery	12	.....	12	Murder	27	2	29
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	2	.....	2	Manslaughter	25	4	29
Sending menacing letter, etc	5	.....	5	Rape	13	.....	13
Bigamy	6	.....	6	Receiving	4	.....	4
Breaking into and stealing	6	.....	6	Robbery	25	.....	25
Causing an explosion	2	.....	2	Shopbreaking and theft	47	.....	47
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	15	.....	15	Shooting with intent	8	.....	8
Carnal knowledge of his ward	1	.....	1	Shooting with intent to murder	1	.....	1
Conspiracy	2	.....	2	Sodomy	3	.....	3
Counterfeiting	1	.....	1	Theft	90	4	94
Extortion	1	.....	1	Uttering forged cheque	5	.....	5
				Wounding	20	.....	20
				Total	505	11	516

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crime.	Male.
Aggravated robbery	6
Aggravated robbery and resistance to peace officer	1
Assault causing bodily harm	1
Assault with intent to maim, etc	2
Assisting escape and burglary	2
Attempt to commit murder	8
Attempt to steal from the person	6
Attempt to rape	1
Attempt to rape and robbery	1
Attempt to burglary	2
Attempt to do bodily harm	1
Arson	4
Arson and theft	1
Bigamy	2
Bigamy and perjury	1
Buggery	2
Breaking and entering	6
Breaking and entering and damages	1
Breaking and entering railway station	1
Breaking and entering a bank house	2
Breaking a car and stealing therefrom	1
Breaking a warehouse	1
Burglary	8
Conspiracy to defraud	1
Carnally knowing girl under 14 years old	5
Committing bestiality upon a mare	1
Entering a worship place with intent to rob	1
Escape from jail, etc	1
Escape from reformatory	1
Forgery	6
Forgery and theft	1
False pretenses	5
False pretenses and shop breaking	2
False pretenses and forgery	1
Gross indecency	6
Gross indecency with and by other persons	1
Housebreaking	10
Housebreaking and theft	1
Horse stealing	6
Having house breaking tools	1
Indecent assault	1
Indecent assault on female	2
Indecent assault and injury to his wife	1
Indecent assault and escape from gaol	1
Incest	3
Incest and poisoning cattle	1
Inflicting bodily harm with intent so to do	3
Mischief	1
Murder	14
Manslaughter	18
Obtaining money under false pretenses	2
Obstructing railway	1
Perjury	1
Possession of explosive substances	1
Rape	4
Robbery	7
Robbery with violence	2
Receiving stolen goods	12
Shooting with intent to murder	6
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3
Sodomy and gross indecency	1
Shopbreaking	37
Shopbreaking and theft	19
Safe breaking	1
Theft	104
Theft in church	2
Theft by servant	12
Theft and assault	4
Theft from the person	10
Theft from railway cars	2
Theft from railway station	3
Theft from the person and assault	1
Theft from the person and robbery	1
Theft by breaking	1
Theft of post letters	4
Theft of postal package	1
Theft and escape from jail	1
Wounding, with intent so to do	1
Wounding and extortion	1
Wounding with intent to disfigure	1
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2
Wilfully causing an explosion likely to endanger life	1
	405

DORCHESTER.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Assaulting peace officer	1	....	1
Assault with intent to rob	3	....	3
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3	....	3
Attempt to break and enter with intent to steal	3	....	3
Attempt to break and enter with intent to steal and having weapons in his possession	1	....	1
Attempted rape and burglary	1	....	1
Attempted rape and robbery with violence	2	....	2
Attempt to know girl under 14 and carnally knowing girl under 14	1	...	1
Attempt to murder	1	....	1
Attempt to poison horses	1	....	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	34	....	34
Breaking, entering and stealing and intent to maim	1	....	1
Breaking jail and stealing	1	....	1
Breaking and entering with intent to steal	1	....	1
Breaking, entering and receiving stolen property	1	....	1
Burglary	1	....	1
Bigamy	1	....	1
Buggery	1	....	1
Arson	2	....	2
Breaking, entering, stealing and arson	1	....	1
Breaking, entering, stealing and parole forfeiture	1	....	1
Burglary and theft	1	....	1
Breaking and entering	1	....	1
Carnally knowing girl under 14	3	....	3
Causing bodily harm and parole forfeiture	1	....	1
Dealing with forged document	1	....	1
Escape from custody	2	....	2
Forgery	4	....	4
Forgery and uttering forged document	1	....	1
Fraudulently converting money to his own use	1	....	1
Forfeiture of license	2	....	2
Incest	4	....	4
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	1	....	1
Indecent assault	5	....	5
Perjury and assault	1	....	1
Rape	4	....	4
Rape and indecent assault	1	....	1
Rape, house breaking and theft	1	....	1
Robbery with violence	1	....	1
Receiving money knowing it to be stolen	1	....	1
Receiving stolen goods	4	1	5
Murder	5	....	5
Manslaughter	17	....	17
Non-support of child	....	1	1
Stealing	39	3	42
Stealing, prison breaking and escape	3	....	3
Stealing and robbery	1	....	1
Stealing horses, waggons and arson	1	....	1
Stealing from the person with violence	4	....	4
Stealing and escape	1	....	1
Stealing with violence	1	....	1
Shopbreaking and wounding to prevent arrest	1	....	1
Shopbreaking and larceny	1	....	1
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2	....	2
Shooting with intent to wound	2	....	2
Sodomy	1	....	1
Shooting with intent to commit murder	1	....	1
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	1	...	1
Obtaining money by false pretenses	1	....	1
Obtaining money and goods by false pretenses	1	....	1
Unlawfully wounding	2	....	2
Wounding with intent to murder and carnally knowing woman	1	...	1
Unlawful escape from custody	1	....	1
Wounding with intent to maim	1	....	1
Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

Crime.	Male.
Administering stupefying drugs, theft from person and retaining stolen property	1
Arson	2
Assault and highway robbery	1
Assault aggravated, on wife	1
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	4
Assault with intent	3
Attempt to do grievous bodily harm	1
Bigamy	3
Blackmail	1
Buggery	2
Buggery and theft	1
Burglary	4
Burglary and theft	1
Burglary, attempted shopbreaking and theft	1
Burglary, housebreaking and theft, shopbreaking and theft	1
Carnal knowledge of female person, his sister	1
Carnal knowledge and attempted carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	2
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen and seduction	1
Carrying concealed weapon, and forfeited license	1
Causing actual bodily harm, stabbing	1
Causing grievous bodily harm	3
Drunk on duty as station agent and telegraph operator	1
Escape from jail	3
Felonious and indecent assault on a girl	1
Forgery	4
Forgery and uttering	8
Forgery and theft	1
Forgery and uttering, and forfeited license	1
Forgery and uttering, forgery and attempting to utter	2
Forgery and uttering, fraud	1
Forgery and uttering, fraud, forfeited license	1
Forgery and uttering, theft	1
Forgery, theft, and forfeited license	1
Fraud, theft	1
Housebreaking	1
Housebreaking and theft	7
Housebreaking and theft, receiving stolen goods	1
Housebreaking and theft, shopbreaking and theft	1
Housebreaking with intent, housebreaking and theft, shopbreaking and theft	1
Incest	1
Maiming	1
Manslaughter	6
Murder	3
Murder, attempted	2
Murder, attempted, and wounding	1
Obtaining tools by false pretenses, and stealing	1
Permitting defilement	1
Procuring a woman to be a prostitute	2
Receiving stolen goods	1
Receiving stolen money	3
Rape	1
Rob, attempting to, with violence	2
Robbery	6
Robbery, attempt to commit robbery, shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Robbery while armed	1
Robbery with violence	3
Robbery with violence and theft from the person	2
Shooting with intent	3
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, stealing money	1
Shoooting with intent to maim, and forfeited license	1
Shopbreaking	2
Shopbreaking and stealing	1
Shopbreaking and theft	7
Shopbreaking and theft, robbery with violence	2
Shopbreaking with intent	2
Stealing	3
Stealing post letters, forgery and uttering	1
Stealing money	1
Stealing one mare	1
Theft	26
Theft, and attempted arson	1
Theft, and breaking jail	1
Theft, and falsifying books	1
Theft and forfeited license	3
Theft and obtaining signature under false pretenses	1
Theft and office breaking	1
Theft and receiving stolen goods	1
Theft, contributing to the delinquency of juvenile	1
Theft, conspiracy and falsifying books	1
Theft, forgery and uttering	1
Theft from a dwelling	1
Theft from a railway car	1
Theft from the person	5
Theft from the person and forfeited license	2
Theft of post letters	3
Theft, from the person, forgery and uttering	1
Theft, with breaking in the store	1
Theft, with housebreaking	1
Theft, with housebreaking	1
Unlawful entry, attempting to have carnal knowledge, and forfeited license	1
Wounding and inflicting grievous bodily harm	1
Wounding, unlawful	1
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	6
Total	200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Arson	2	Obtaining money by false pretenses	12
Assault	4	Perjury	1
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm	4	Possessing housebreaking tools	3
Assault with intent to steal	1	Possessing offensive weapons	1
Attempt to break and enter	1	Possessing stolen goods	10
Attempt to do grievous bodily harm	2	Procuring	4
Attempt to commit buggery	2	Rape	3
Attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 14	1	Robbery	8
Attempt to murder	2	Robbery with violence	10
Attempt to steal	1	Robbing H.M. mails	1
Attempt to rob	2	Seduction	1
Attempt to rob with violence	3	Sending threatening letters	1
Attempted arson	1	Shooting with intent to kill	2
Attempted rape	1	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	6
Bestiality	1	Shopbreaking	1
Breaking and entering	8	Stealing	33
Breaking and entering and stealing	45	Stealing from the person	5
Buggery	9	Stealing, with violence	8
Burlgary	5	Theft	25
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age	2	Theft from dwelling	1
Conspiracy to defraud	1	Theft from the person	1
Defrauding	1	Theft, with violence	1
Escape from custody	1	Unlawful assault on a male person	1
Forfeiture of license	1	Unlawful conspiracy	3
Forgery	31	Unlawful use of explosives	1
Gross indecency	6	Unlawful wounding	5
Highway robbery	1	Uttering	3
Horse stealing	2	Wounding	5
Housebreaking	2	Wounding, causing grievous bodily harm	1
Indecent assault	5	Wounding with intent	9
Indecent assault on a girl 9 years of age	1	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	4
Manslaughter	26		
Murder	6	Total	351

ALBERTA.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Assisting an escape from custody	1	....	1
Attempted rape	2	....	2
Attempted incest	1	....	1
Attempted murder and theft of horse	1	....	1
Attempted murder	3	....	3
Attempted sodomy	1	....	1
Attempt to steal	3	....	3
Assault	1	....	1
Assault and causing actual bodily harm	2	....	2
Assault and theft	....	1	1
Buggery and rape	1	....	1
Burglary	7	....	7
Burglary and theft	2	....	2
Buggery	2	....	2
Bigamy	5	....	5
Breaking and entering	2	....	2
Cattle stealing	14	....	14
Cattle and horse stealing	1	....	1
Doing grievous bodily harm	4	....	4
Entering with intent to steal	1	....	1
Entering and stealing	6	....	6
Forgery and uttering	1	....	1
Forgery	12	....	12
False pretenses	6	1	7
False pretenses, indecent assault and escape from custody	1	....	1
Fraud	1	....	1
Gross indecency	2	....	2
Horse stealing	11	....	11
Horse stealing, burglary and theft	1	....	1
Having carnal knowledge	3	....	3
Housebreaking and theft	2	....	2
Horse stealing and theft	2	....	2
Highway robbery	1	....	1
Having in his possession and under his control an explosive	1	....	1
Indecent assault	4	....	4
Indecent assault on male person	1	....	1
Incest	2	....	2
Killing horses by poison, and attempted murder by poison	1	....	1
Killing horses	2	....	2
Manslaughter	6	1	7
Murder	6	....	6
Procuring	2	3	5
Permitting defilement		1	1
Robbery and escape from custody	1	....	1
Robbery, with violence	1	....	1
Robbery and attempted murder	1	....	1
Robbery	1	....	1
Rape	2	....	2
Receiving stolen property	3	....	3
Shopbreaking and theft	1	....	1
Stealing from dwelling house	1	....	1
Seduction	1	....	1
Shooting with intent to kill	1	....	1
Serving unexpired time	4	....	4
Theft	26	4	30
Theft, with violence	7	....	7
Theft of money from post letter	1	....	1
Theft and conspiring to defraud	2	....	2
Theft from freight car	1	....	1
Theft from post office	1	....	1
Theft from post letter	1	....	1
Theft from person	2	....	2
Theft of oxen	2	....	2
Theft of horses and sleigh	1	....	1
Theft of letters from post bag	1	....	1
Theft of grain	1	....	1
Uttering a forgery	3	....	3
Unlawfully wounding	1	....	1
Total	195	11	206

SASKATCHEWAN.

Crime.	No.
Assault	1
Assault with intent	1
Bigamy	1
Breaking parole	1
Breaking and entering	3
Burglary	4
Burglary and theft	4
Buggery	2
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years of age	1
Cattle stealing	1
Conspiracy and assault	1
Conspiracy to defraud	1
False pretenses	2
Forgery	10
Forgery and uttering	3
Fraud	1
Horse stealing	8
Incest	4
Indecent assault	3
Intent to murder	1
Manslaughter	5
Murder	3
Perjury	1
Procuring	3
Rape	3
Robbery with violence	5
Receiving stolen money	1
Theft	17
Theft, breaking and entering and horse stealing	1
Theft, breaking and entering and shooting with intent	1
Theft and attempted escape	1
Wounding with intent	1
Total	95

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	49	1	50	Over eleven years and under twelve years	1	....	1
Over two and under three years	23	....	23	Twelve years	7	....	7
Three years	118	2	120	Fourteen years	5	....	5
Over three and under four years	11	....	11	Fifteen years	11	1	12
Four years	37	....	37	Eighteen years	1	....	1
Over four and under five years	2	....	2	Twenty years	9	....	9
Five years	81	2	83	Twenty-five years	2	....	2
Over five and under six years	3	....	3	Twenty-seven years	2	....	2
Six years	4	....	4	Twenty-eight years	1	....	1
Over six and under seven years	3	....	3	Thirty-six years	2	....	2
Seven years	40	2	42	Life imprisonment	46	2	48
Eight years	5	....	5				
Over eight and under nine years	1	....	1				
Nine years	1	....	1	Total	505	11	516
Ten years	40	1	41				

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years	73	Ten years	13
Over two years and less than three	15	Over ten years and less than twelve	6
Three years	93	Twelve years	3
Over three years and less than four	3	Fourteen years	7
Four years	33	Fifteen years	8
Over four years and less than five	2	Nineteen years	1
Five years	71	Twenty years	1
Over five and less than six	3	Over twenty years and less than twenty-five	2
Six years	8	Twenty-five years	2
Seven years	31	Over thirty years and less than thirty-five	1
Over seven years and less than eight	2	Life	18
Eight years	5		
Over eight years and less than nine	1		
Nine years	2		
Over nine years and less than ten	1		405

DORCHESTER.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	51	3	54	Nine years	1	....	1
Over two, under three	2	....	2	Over nine, under ten	1	....	1
Three years	27	....	27	Ten years	12	....	12
Over three, under four	1	....	1	Twelve years	5	....	5
Four years	11	....	11	Fourteen years	2	....	2
Over four, under five	3	....	3	Fifteen years	2	....	2
Five years	28	1	29	Twenty years	9	....	9
Over five, under six	2	....	2	Twenty-five years	1	....	1
Six years	7	....	7	Forty years	1	....	1
Seven years	9	1	10	Life	11	....	11
Over seven, under eight	2	....	2				
Eight years	1	....	1	Total	190	5	195
Over eight, under nine	1	....	1				

MANITOBA.

Sentence	Male.	Sentence	Male
Two years	56	Ten years	10
Over two and less than three years	3	Over ten and less than eleven years	1
Three years	49	Twelve years	4
Over there and less than four years	6	Fourteen years	4
Four years	9	Fifteen years	3
Over four and less than five years	1	Seventeen years	1
Five years	26	Twenty years	3
Six years	7	Twenty-four years	1
Over six and less than seven years	1	Life	3
Seven years	9		
Over seven and less than eight years	2	Total	200
Over nine and less than ten years	1		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years	105	Ten years	20
Over two years and under three	16	Eleven years	1
Three years	67	Twelve years	3
Over three years and under four	5	Fourteen years	3
Four years	14	Fifteen years	6
Over four years and under five	2	Seventeen years	1
Five years	67	Twenty years	7
Over five years and under six	1	Twenty-two years	1
Six years	7	Twenty-five years	1
Over six years and under seven	2	Life	9
Seven years	9		
Eight years	4	Total	351

ALBERTA.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under two years	4	....	4	Nine years	1	....	1
Two years	77	5	82	Ten years	6	....	6
Over two and under three years.	1	....	1	Twelve years	1	....	1
Three years	38	3	41	Fifteen years	2	....	2
Four years	14	....	14	Twenty years	3	....	3
Five years	25	3	28	Life	8	....	8
Six years	4	....	4				
Over six and under seven years	1	....	1	Total	195	11	206
Seven years	10	....	10				

SASKATCHEWAN.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years	28	Ten years	4
Over two years and under three years	7	Twelve years	1
Three years	25	Over twelve years and under thirteen years	1
Four years	7	Fifteen years	1
Over four years, and under five years	1	Twenty years	1
Five years	10	Life	4
Six years	1		
Seven years	3		
Over seven years and under eight years	1	Total	95

OCCUPATION PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Actress		1	1	No occupation	2	.....	2
Agent	4	.....	4	News reporter	1	.....	1
Bank manager	1	.....	1	Lawyer	3	.....	3
Boilermaker	1	.....	1	Mason	3	.....	3
Bartender	2	.....	2	Millwright	1	.....	1
Blacksmith	3	.....	3	Machinist	9	.....	9
Brakemen	5	.....	5	Miner	9	.....	9
Bridge worker	2	.....	2	Moulder	2	.....	2
Broom maker	2	.....	2	Peddler	1	.....	1
Barber	7	.....	7	Painter	14	.....	14
Bricklayer	1	.....	1	Policeman	1	.....	1
Butcher	6	.....	6	Plumber	5	.....	5
Baker	7	.....	7	Porter	3	.....	3
Bell boy	1	.....	1	Printer	4	.....	4
Clerk	24	.....	24	Photographer	1	.....	1
Cook	16	.....	16	Physician	1	.....	1
Cigarmaker	1	.....	1	Railway man	1	.....	1
Carpenter	10	.....	10	Servant	.....	6	6
Cab driver	2	.....	2	Stenographer	1	.....	1
Chauffeur	1	.....	1	Surveyor	1	.....	1
Detective	1	.....	1	Salesman	1	.....	1
Druggist	1	.....	1	Sailor	7	.....	7
Engineer	7	.....	7	Shipper	1	.....	1
Electrician	5	.....	5	Shoemaker	6	.....	6
Factory hand	2	.....	2	Stonecutter	13	.....	13
Fisherman	1	.....	1	Singer	1	.....	1
Firemen	11	.....	11	Teamster	21	.....	21
Fruit dealer	1	.....	1	Tailor	14	.....	14
Farmers	42	.....	42	Telegraph operator	1	.....	1
Glove maker	1	.....	1	Tanner	1	.....	1
Gardener	1	.....	1	Tinsmith	1	.....	1
Housekeeper	.....	4	4	Wood-turner	2	.....	2
Hotelkeeper	3	.....	3	Weaver	1	.....	1
Horse trainer	2	.....	2	Veterinary surgeon	2	.....	2
Harness maker	1	.....	1	Waiter	7	.....	7
Jewellery maker	1	.....	1	Upholsterer	1	.....	1
Laborers	181	.....	181				
Letter carrier	1	.....	1	Total	505	11	516
Lumberman	3	.....	3				

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Actor	1	Laundryman	1
Accountant	5	Labourer	142
Agent	1	Lather	1
Advertising agent	2	Lumberman	1
Brickmaker	1	Moulder	3
Bookkeeper	3	Machinist	12
Bookbinder	1	Millman	1
Blacksmith	4	Mason	3
Butcher	5	No trade	4
Barber	6	Organist	1
Bartender	4	Priest	2
Baker	1	Presser	1
Bank clerk	2	Painter	3
Broker	1	Piano teacher	1
Clerk	9	Plumber	4
Clerk (P.O.)	1	Printer	2
Carter	18	Quarryman	2
Carpenter	8	Railroad engineer	3
Cook	9	Sailor	1
Cigarmaker	5	Shipper	1
Civil engineer	1	Salesman	2
Constable	4	Sexton	2
Chief of Police	1	Shoemaker	10
Contractor	1	Stonecutter	8
Doctor	1	Shoelaster	1
Electrician	7	Steamfitter	3
Engineer	2	Saddler	2
Farmer	10	Traveller	5
Farmers' hand	3	Teacher	1
Firemen	13	Tanner	1
Gardener	1	Typographer	4
Glass blower	1	Tinsmith	14
Gas fitter	1	Tailor	15
Horse trainer	2	Upholsterer	1
Innkeeper	2	Waiter	2
Jockey	1		
Leather cutter	6	Total	405
Letter carrier	1		

DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Laborer	72	.....	72	Lumberman	1	.....	1
Sawyer	1	.....	1	Cook	4	.....	4
Baker	2	.....	2	Painter	3	.....	3
Carpenter	3	.....	3	Fisherman	1	.....	1
Shoemaker	4	.....	4	Machinist	3	.....	3
Driver	2	.....	2	Firemen	3	.....	3
Stone cutter	3	.....	3	Clerk	1	.....	1
Domestic	.....	1	1	Salesmen	2	.....	2
Plasterer	1	.....	1	Carter	1	.....	1
Jeweller	1	.....	1	Waiter	1	.....	1
Barber	6	.....	6	Purser	1	.....	1
Type and stamp maker	1	.....	1	Bricklayer	1	.....	1
Miner	6	.....	6	Brakeman	1	.....	1
Sailor	8	.....	8	Surveyor	1	.....	1
Accountant	1	.....	1	Butcher	2	.....	2
Civil engineer	1	.....	1	Shoe black	2	.....	2
Farmer	11	.....	11	Sea captain	1	.....	1
Pipe fitter	1	.....	1	Bell boy	1	.....	1
Teamster	8	.....	8	Laundryman	1	.....	1
Blacksmith	6	.....	6	Printer	1	.....	1
Trained nurse	1	.....	1	Chauffeur	1	.....	1
Nurse	1	.....	1	Stable boy	1	.....	1
Ferryman	1	.....	1	Hostler	1	.....	1
Steam driver	1	.....	1	No occupation	11	.....	11
Agent	2	.....	2				
General house work	.....	4	4	Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Barber	2	Painter	5
Blacksmith	2	Sailor	2
Boilermaker	1	Shoemaker	2
Bookbinder	1	Stenographer	1
Bricklayer	1	Switchmen	2
Carpenter	7	Tailor	3
Clerk	14	Teamster	1
Cook	2	Telegraph operator	1
Electrician	4	Upholsterer	2
Engineer	4	Waiter	2
Fireman	1	Labourer	136
Iron-moulder	1		
Machinist	3		200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Accountant	1	Lumberman	1
Asylum attendant	1	Miner	17
Barber	9	Machinist	4
Broker	1	Mining engineer	1
Bricklayer	4	Messenger boy	1
Bookkeeper	6	Marine engineer	2
Butcher	3	Mechanical engineer	1
Boilermaker	1	Mill hand	1
Baker	3	Merchant	2
Blacksmith	2	Motor car mechanic	1
Blacksmiths's helper	2	Moving picture operator	1
Brakeman	2	Printer	1
Bank clerk	3	Promoter	1
Bartender	1	Prospector	1
Clerk	10	Pressman	1
Cook	20	Papermaker	1
Carpenter	14	Painter	8
Civil engineer	1	Press reporter	1
Cowboy	1	Postal clerk	1
Cigarmaker	1	Packer	2
Clergyman	1	Patternmaker	1
Canvasser	1	Porter	1
Contractor	1	Shingle weaver	1
Commission agent	1	Shingle maker	1
Concrete worker	1	Soap manufacturer	1
Rancher	3	Stair builder	1
Railway foreman	1	Sailor	11
Electrician	4	Stenographer	1
Electric lineman	1	Steward	1
Engineer	4	Shipmaster	1
Fireman	4	Shoemaker	6
Financial agent	1	Student at law	1
Farmer	11	Ship steward	1
Fisherman	5	Salesman	2
Fruiterer	1	Surveyor	2
Gardener	2	Stonemason	2
Horse trainer	1	Sewing machine maker	1
Hotel keeper	1	Soldier	1
Insurance agent	1	Steamfitter	1
Ironworker	1	Tailor	7
Journalist	2	Teamster	8
Labourer	90	Traction engineer	1
Laundryman	2	Waiter	12
Longshoreman	1	Weaver	1
Lather	1		
Logger	6	Total	351
Livery stable keeper	1		

ALBERTA.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Accountant	1	.....	1	Horse trainer	1	.....	1
Agent	1	.....	1	Housekeeper	.....	7	7
Baker	4	.....	4	Hotel porter	1	.....	1
Barber	6	.....	6	Insurance agent	1	.....	1
Blacksmith and farmer	1	.....	1	Laborer	44	.....	44
Boxmaker	1	.....	1	Laundryman	1	.....	1
Bartender	3	.....	3	Miner	4	.....	4
Boilermaker	2	.....	2	Machinists' helper	1	.....	1
Bookkeeper	5	1	6	Notary public and J.P.	1	.....	1
Blacksmith	1	.....	1	Nurse and dressmaker	.....	1	1
Bricklayer	1	.....	1	Operator	1	.....	1
Butcher	3	.....	3	Painter	3	.....	3
Boilermaker's helper	1	.....	1	Printing pressman	1	.....	1
Cowboy	5	.....	5	Plasterer	1	.....	1
Cook	8	.....	8	Rancher and barber	1	.....	1
Carpenter	5	.....	5	Rancher	5	.....	5
Car repairer	1	.....	1	Rancher and farmer	2	.....	2
Clerk	5	.....	5	Railroad man	2	.....	2
Cattle buyer	1	.....	1	Shoemaker	4	.....	4
Commercial traveller	1	.....	1	Stationary engineer	2	.....	2
Chauffeur	1	.....	1	Sailor	1	.....	1
Cigarmaker	1	.....	1	Stonecutter	1	.....	1
Cook	1	.....	1	School teacher	1	.....	1
Civil engineer	1	.....	1	Soldier	1	.....	1
Domestic servant	.....	1	1	Salesman	1	.....	1
Dressmaker	.....	1	1	Teamster	5	.....	5
Electrician	1	.....	1	Traction engineer	1	.....	1
Engineer	1	.....	1	Teamster and barber	1	.....	1
Farmer	34	.....	34	Tailor	1	.....	1
Fireman	1	.....	1	Waiter	5	.....	5
General merchant	1	.....	1				
Gardener	2	.....	2	Total	195	11	206
Harnessmaker	1	.....	1				

SASKATCHEWAN.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agent	2	Jeweller	1
Barber	5	Labourer	24
Bartender	1	Mason	2
Bookkeeper	2	Painter	2
Butcher	1	Rancher	1
Candy maker	1	Shoemaker	1
Carpenter	8	Steamfitter	2
Chemist	1	Salesman	1
Clerk	5	Teamster	3
Cook	2	Telegraph operator	2
Electrician	1	Traveller	1
Farmer	24		
Fireman	1	Total	95
Florist	1		

NATIONALITY (Place of Birth).

KINGSTON.

—	Male.	Female.	Total	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	298	7	305	India	1	.....	1
England	56	.....	56	Germany	5	.....	5
Wales	2	.....	2	Russia	6	1	7
Scotland	11	.....	11	Turkey	1		1
Ireland	22	.....	22	Denmark	1	.....	1
France	5	.....	5	Australia	2	.....	2
Sweden	1	.....	1	Greece	1	.....	1
United States	49	2	51	Newfoundland	1	.....	1
Italy	33	1	34				
Austria	10	.....	10	Total	505	11	516

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

—	Male.	—	Male.
		Russia	5
Austria	3	Scotland	7
Belgium	5	Switzerland	1
Canada	297	Sweden	1
China	2	Spain	1
England	14	Turkey	1
France	3	United States	30
Germany	1	West Indies	1
Ireland	9		
Italy	23	Total	405
Newfoundland	1		

DORCHESTER.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	145	3	148	Ireland	1	.....	1
Scotland	2	.....	2	Sweden	2	.....	2
United States	9	1	10	Holland	1	.....	1
Norway	2	.....	2	Hungary	1	.....	1
Russia	3	.....	3	Turkey	1	.....	1
Italy	14	.....	14	Bermuda	1	.....	1
Newfoundland	5	1	6				
England	3	.....	3	Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

—	Male.	—	Male.
Austria	27	Malta	1
Belgium	1	Norway	1
Canada	56	Russia	12
Denmark	4	Scotland	6
England	35	Servia	1
France	2	South Africa	1
Germany	6	Sweden	3
Greece	1	Switzerland	1
India	1	United States of America	20
Ireland	7		
Italy	14	Total	200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—	Male.	—	Male.
Austria-Hungary	11	Japan	9
Belgium	1	New Zealand	1
Canada	81	Newfoundland	1
China	17	Roumania	3
Denmark	2	Russia	8
England	59	Scotland	22
France	1	Sweden	4
Germany	6	United States	70
Greece	4	Wales	1
Ireland	17		
India	4	Total	351
Italy	29		

ALBERTA.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	55	3	58	Italy	3	.....	3
United States	54	7	61	Australia	2	.....	2
England	28	.....	28	Mexico	1	.....	1
Austria	16	.....	16	France	1	.....	1
Ireland	10	.....	10	China	1	.....	1
Germany	6	.....	6	South Africa	1	.....	1
Scotland	5	.....	5				
Russia	8	1	9	Total	195	11	206
Sweden	4	.....	4				

SASKATCHEWAN.

—	Male.	—	Male.
Austria-Hungary	5	Roumania	1
Australia	1	Russia	5
Belgium	1	Scotland	3
Canada	39	United States	18
England	11		
Germany	10	Total	95
Ireland	1		

AGE OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under twenty years	36	....	36	Over fifty and under sixty years	34	....	34
Over twenty and under thirty years	205	3	208	Over sixty and under seventy years	14	....	14
Over thirty and under forty years	132	6	138	Over seventy years	6	....	6
Over forty and under fifty years	78	2	80	Total	505	11	516

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under twenty years	46	Over fifty years and less than sixty	24
Over twenty years and less than thirty	196	Over sixty years and less than seventy	5
Over thirty years and less than forty	82		
Over forty years and less than fifty	52	Total	405

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under twenty years	38	1	39	Fifty to sixty years	9	1	10
Twenty to thirty years	68	2	70	Sixty to seventy years	5	....	5
Thirty to forty years	46	1	47				
Forty to fifty years	24	....	24	Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under twenty years	18	Fifty years and under sixty years	8
Twenty years and under thirty years	95	Sixty years and under seventy years	1
Thirty years and under forty years	59		
Forty years and under fifty years	19	Total	200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under twenty years	39	Over sixty and under seventy years	1
Over twenty and under thirty years	161	Over seventy and under eighty years	1
Over thirty and under forty years	95		
Over forty and under fifty years	39	Total	351
Over fifty and under sixty years	15		

ALBERTA.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under twenty years	14	....	14	Over fifty and under sixty years	10	....	10
Over twenty and under thirty	92	6	98	Over sixty and under seventy years	1	....	1
Over thirty and under forty years	52	3	55				
Over forty and under fifty years	26	2	28	Total	195	11	206

SASKATCHEWAN.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under twenty years	17	Over fifty and under sixty years	3
Over twenty and under thirty years	47	Over sixty and under seventy years	1
Over thirty and under forty years	20		
Over forty and under fifty years	7	Total	95

EDUCATION.

KINGSTON.

———	Male	Female	Total
Can read and write	444	9	453
Cannot read nor write	60	2	62
Can read only	1	...	1
Total	505	11	516

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

———	Male
Cannot read nor write	71
Can read and write	325
Can read only	9
Total	405

DORCHESTER.

———	Male	Female	Total
Can read and write	149	3	152
Cannot read nor write	41	2	43
Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

———	Male.
Can read and write	185
Can read only	7
Cannot read nor write	8
Total	200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

———	Male.
Can read and write	317
Can read only	2
Cannot read nor write	32
Total	351

ALBERTA.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write	188	10	198
Can read only	...	1	1
Can neither read nor write	7	...	7
Total	195	11	206

SASKATCHEWAN.

———	Male.
Can read and write	89
Cannot read nor write	6
Total	95

SOCIAL HABITS.

KINGSTON.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
Temperate	179	5	184
Intemperate	211	3	214
Abstainers	115	3	118
Total	505	11	516

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

———	Male.
Intemperate	188
Temperate	217
Total	405

DORCHESTER.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers	37	3	40
Temperate	82	1	83
Intemperate	71	1	72
Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

———	Male.
Abstainers	21
Temperate	115
Intemperate	61
Unknown (insane)	3
Totals	200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

———	Male.
Total abstainers	52
Temperate	159
Intemperate	140
Total	351

ALBERTA.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers	20	9	29
Temperate	170	2	172
Intemperate	5	...	5
Total	195	11	206

SASKATCHEWAN.

———	Male.
Abstainers	23
Temperate	65
Intemperate	7
Total	95

CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	186	7	193
Widowed	8	...	8
Single	311	4	315
Total	505	11	516

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

———	Male.
Married	113
Single	272
Widowed	20
Total	405

DORCHESTER.

———	Male.	Female.	Total
Married	43	2	45
Single	136	3	139
Widowed	10	...	10
Divorced	1	...	1
Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

———	Male.
Married	60
Single	137
Widowed	3
Total	200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

———	Male.
Single	241
Married	101
Widowed	*9
Total	351

*This includes two convicts who are divorced.

ALBERTA.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	64	10	74
Single	128	1	129
Widowed	3	...	3
Total	195	11	206

SASKATCHEWAN.

———	Male.
Single	58
Married	29
Widowed	8
Total	95

RACIAL.

KINGSTON.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	488	10	498
Coloured	15	1	16
Indian	2	...	2
Total	505	11	516

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

———	Male.
Coloured	3
White	400
Mongolian	2
Total	405

DORCHESTER.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	167	4	171
Coloured	22	1	23
Indian	1	...	1
Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

———	Male.
White	189
Coloured	6
Half-breeds	5
Total	200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

———	Male.
White	296
Indian	17
Indian half-breed	6
Coloured	6
Mongolian	26
Total	351

ALBERTA.

———	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	180	10	190
Negro	5	1	6
Indian	2	....	2
Indian half-breed	7	....	7
Mongolian	1	...	1
Total	195	11	206

SASKATCHEWAN.

———	Male.
White	87
Coloured	2
Half-breed	5
Indian	1
Total	95

PARDONS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Adolph Gessinghaus	Buggery	Berlin.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(None).

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
William Strickland	Breaking, entering and stealing	Halifax, N.S.

MANITOBA.

(None.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None).

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
George Thorpe	Burglary and theft	Calgary.

SASKATCHEWAN.

(None).

DEATHS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
J. Bunyan	Killing horses	Galt.
Wm. Marshall	Burglary	Toronto.
S. Peterson	Arson	Napanee.
A. Raney	Assault	Sudbury.
J. Mason	Incest	Goderich.
Jas. Shaw	Wounding	Toronto.
Thos. Stags	Assisting escape	Sweetsburg, Que.
Tony Philip	Shooting	Hamilton.
A. Cavanagh	Housebreaking	Toronto
J. Audette	Robbery and indecent assault	Blind River.
Jno. O'Brien	Burglary	Guelph.
A. McDonald	Forgery	Chatham.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Caron, Joseph	Gross indecency and sodomy	Rimouski.
Lapointe, Eugène alias Therrien.	Theft	Montreal.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Charles McLaughlin	Assault	St. John, N.B.

MANITOBA.

(None).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
H. Wilson	Robbery, with violence	Fernie.
Johnnie Peter	Murder	Nanaimo.
*Joseph Smith	Assault, with intent to steal	Vancouver.
Philip Hopkins	Robbery, with violence	Nanaimo.

* This man was executed for the murder of a guard.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Term.
Fred J. Houstan	Harbouring a young girl	Edmonton	2 years
Phillip Craine	Burglary	Macleod	6 years.
Samuel C. Wilson	Arson	Red Deer	3 years
Walter Young	Receiving stolen property	Wetaskiwin	5 years

SASKATCHEWAN.

(None).

INSANE.

KINGSTON.

Return of Convicts now in Insane Ward.

Distribution 1912–13.	Male.	
Remained under treatment on March 31, 1912		43
Since admitted:—		
Kingston	11	
St. Vincent de Paul	8	
Dorchester	3	
Total number under treatment for above period		65
Discharged:—		
Cured	6	
Improved, to resume work	12	
Transferred to provincial asylum	4	
Died	2	
Remained under treatment, March 31, 1913		41

Convicts Admitted into the Insane Ward, 1912-13.

No.	Names.	Date of admission.	From whence received.				How disposed of.				Remained under treatment, March 31, 1913.
			Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba	Discharged, Cured.	Improved, to resume work.	Transferred to Provincial Asylum.	Died.	
F338	Goble, F.	11– 4–12	1					1			
F262	Goodwin,	23– 4–12	1					1			
E291	Barry, J	11– 5–12	1								1
F397	Generaux, A	27– 5–12		1			1				
F398	Deronte, A	27– 5–12		1							1
F280	Sheridan,	15– 6–12	1					1			
F322	Allaire, R	9– 6–12	1					1			
F414	Heroard, E	26– 7–12	1						1		
F443	Priotte, G	13– 8–12		1							1
F400	Douglas, R	23– 8–12	1								1
D971	Murray, T	26– 8–12	1								1
F444	Norton, F	13– 8–12		1							1
F303	Fitzpatrick, T	16– 9–12	1					1			
F446	Rossi, G	1–10–12			1			1			
F467	Jeni, R	1–10–12			1						1
F491	Desrosier, A	31–10–12		1							1
F346	Jessamine J	27–10–12	1								1
F492	Pawleski, S	31–10–12		1							1
F536	Harris, J	14– 1–13		1							1
F537	Godbout, O	14– 1–13		1			1				
F549	Anderson, G	12– 2–13			1		1				
F218	Ryan, D. H	4– 3–13	1					1			
	Total		11	8	3		3	7	1		11

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Dorante, Antonio	Shooting with intent to murder	10 years	Transferred to Kingston, 27–5–12
Desrosiers, Adelard	Shopbreaking	2 years	Transferred to Kingston, 29–10–12
Genereux, Alexis	Burglary	5 years	Transferred to Kingston, 27–5–12
Godbout, Octave	Manslaughter	10 years	Transferred to Kingston, 14–1–13
Harris, James	Shooting with intent to bodily harm	5 years	Transferred to Kingston, 14–1–13
Norton, Frank	Arson	10 years	Transferred to Kingston, 13–8–12
Proretti, Guiseppe	Wounding with intent to bodily harm	5 years	Transferred to Kingston, 13–8–12
Pawlieski, Samuel	Shooting with intent to murder	20 years	Transferred to Kingston, 29–10–12

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Benjamin LeBlanc	Breaking, entering, and stealing	7 years	Transferred to provincial asylum, May 14, 1912.
Mrs. Minnie McGee	Murder	Life	Taken to P. E. Island by order of Minister of Justice, Feb. 18, 1913.
Giovanni Rossi	Manslaughter	25 years	Transferred to Kingston, Sept. 30, 1912.
Renaud Jani	Assault with intent to rob, and shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	10 years	Transferred to Kingston, Sept. 30, 1912.
George Anderson	Breaking, entering and stealing	5 years	Transferred to Kingston, Feb. 11, 1913.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Disposal.
Sztych, J.	Shooting with intent	5 years	Transferred to Selkirk asylum, Aug. 8, 1911.
Byznar, G.	Housebreaking and theft	6 years	Transferred to Selkirk asylum, Aug. 22, 1912.
Koslowski, P.	Murder	Life	Will be transferred to the insane ward of Kingston penitentiary.
Aubrey, D.	Housebreaking and theft	10 years	Returned to the provincial authorities of Ontario (insane when received).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
*G. T. Warnick	Stealing	Vancouver.
†Chas. W. Jennings	Defrauding	Vancouver.
Harry Freeman	Forgery	Revelstoke.

*Deported Jan. 20, 1913.
†Returned to penitentiary, Dec. 19th, 1913.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
M. R. Olsen	Incest	3 years	Transferred to asylum, Dec. 26, 1912.

SASKATCHEWAN.

(None)

PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Mode of punishment.	Number of times administered.	Number of convicts punished.
Remission forfeited	344	189
Punishment cell, on bread and water	168	113
Deprived of light	10	10
Reduced in grade	20	20
Reduced rations	14	10
Deprived of library	7	7
Deprived of writing privilege	4	4
Confined in prison of isolation	15	15
Corporal punishment (per court sentence)	8	8
Corporal punishment (per hose)	7	6

Number of convicts who received one or more of above punishments	228
Number of convicts who received no punishment	474
Number of convicts in custody during the year	702

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Mode of punishment.	Number.
Application of the hose	1
Ball and chain, thirty days	1
Corporal punishment (per court order)	2
Deprived of bed	356
Deprived of remission	187
Deprived of library books	11
Punishment cells	72
Shackled to cell gate during working hours	7

Convicts punished during the year	209
Convicts not punished during the year	396
Convicts in custody during the year	605

DORCHESTER.

Mode of punishment.	Number of times administered	Number of prisoners punished.
Punishment cell	119	63
Punishment cell, shackled to cell gate during working hours.	22	12
Deprived of remission	110	51
Bread and water	214	107
Deprived of books	1	1
To wear Oregon boot	3	3

Number of convicts punished	119
Number of convicts not punished	201
Total number in custody during year	320

MANITOBA.

Mode of punishment.	Number of times administered	Number of convicts punished.
Bread and water, six meals, with hard bed	4	4
Bread and water, six meals, with hard bed and hands shackled to cell gate during working hours	1	1
Bread and water, nine meals, with hard bed	7	5
Bread and water, nine meals, with hard bed and hands shackled to cell gate during working hours	12	11
Bread and water, twenty-one meals, with hard bed, and hands shackled to cell gate during working hours	27	13
Loss of remission	121	49
Probation period extended	6	6
Total	178	89

Number of convicts who received one or more punishments	89
Number of convicts who received no punishment	191
Number of convicts in custody during the year	280

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mode of punishment.	Number of times administered.	Number of convicts punished.
Bread and water diet	195	117
Punishment cell	130	81
Remission forfeited	198	96
Deprived of privileges	22	21
To wear irons	7	7
Application of the hose	7	7
Shackled to cell gate	4	4
Handcuffed	1	1
	564	334

Number of convicts punished	334
Number of convicts not punished	172
Total in custody during the year	506

ALBERTA.

Mode of punishment.	Number of times administered.	Number of convicts punished.
Remission forfeited	37	30
Punishment cells	53	36
Ball and chain	7	7
Application of water from hose	3	3
Chained to cell gate	35	29

Number of convicts punished	105
Number of convicts not punished	181
Number of convicts in custody in year	286

SASKATCHEWAN.

Mode of punishment.	Number of times administered.	Number of convicts punished.
Remission forfeited	45	24
Shackled to cell gate during working hours	68	30
Ball and chain	3	2
Corporal punishment (as per court sentence)	2	2
Paddled (surgeon in attendance)	3	3
Probation term extended	2	2
Reduced rations	41	27
Bread and water diet for one week	2	2
Deprived of light in cell	1	1

Number of convicts who received one or more punishments	64
Number of convicts who have received no punishment	58
Number of convicts in custody during the year	122

ACCIDENTS.

KINGSTON.

(None.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	Days in hospital.
Feb. 22, 1913	Eugène Lapointe, alias Isidore Therrien.....	Construction of n'th wing...	Falling from scaffold....	Own neglect..	4 hours.

DORCHESTER.

(None.)

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.	Remarks.
Hill, John.....	Assaulting and inflicting bodily harm.....	Fort Frances...	Sprained ankle by falling from scaffold.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None.)

ALBERTA.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Number of Days in Hospital.
Dec. 5, 1912	A. F. Kelly..	Coal mine shaft.	Injury to hip..	Fell down mine shaft.....	Still in hospital.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Days in Hospital.
Aug. 10, 1912	Frank Harder..	Farm.....	Fractured ribs..	Fell off hay rake.....	20

CREEDS.

KINGSTON.

Denomination.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Methodist	94	2	96
Lutheran	11	.....	11
Church of England	97	2	99
Greek Catholic	10	1	11
Roman Catholic	206	6	212
Presbyterian	56	.....	56
Baptist	20	.....	20
Jews	3	.....	3
No creed	1	.....	1
Unknown, insane	7	.....	7
Total	505	11	516

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Denomination.	Male.
Roman Catholic	331
Anglican	32
Presbyterian	15
Methodist	11
Lutheran	3
Baptist	1
Church of Christ	1
Unclassed	6
Jewish	5
Total	405

DORCHESTER.

Denomination.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholic	92	1	93
Church of England	34	3	37
Baptist	33	.....	33
Methodist	23	1	24
Presbyterian	7	.....	7
Lutheran	1	.....	1
Total	190	5	195

MANITOBA.

Denomination.	Male.
Roman Catholic	82
Church of England	46
Presbyterian	24
Lutheran	17
Methodist	15
Baptist	7
No creed	3
Greek Catholic	2
Hebrew	2
Unitarian	1
Congregationalist	1
Total	200

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Denomination.	Total.
Roman Catholic	120
Church of England	63
Methodist	40
Presbyterian	53
Baptist	12
Lutheran	14
Buddhist	15
Jewish	2
Greek Catholic	15
Carmelite	1
Sikh	4
Congregationalist	4
Christian Church	1
Methodist Episcopalian	2
No creed	5
Total	351

ALBERTA.

Denomination.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholic	74	4	78
Church of England	45	1	46
Presbyterian	43	2	45
Methodist	17	4	21
Lutheran	8	.....	8
Baptist	6	.....	6
United Brethren	1	.....	1
Congregational	1	.....	1
Total	195	11	206

SASKATCHEWAN.

Denomination.	Male.
Church of England	22
Roman Catholic	31
Methodist	8
Presbyterian	13
Lutheran	6
Mennonite	1
Baptist	6
Jewish	2
Greek Catholic	2
United Brethren	1
Salvation Army	3
Total	95

ESCAPES.

KINGSTON.

Date.	Convict.	Remarks.
Apl. 29, 1912	Arthur Bonner, alias Williams; Frank Jones, alias Mecum; Harry Kelly, alias Mecum; George Brown; A. McNeill	Recaptured same date.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Berrigan, George	Shopbreaking	5 years	Escaped 8th July, 1912, and recaptured the same night.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Remarks.
Basil Vautour	Breaking, entering and stealing	Northumberland Co. N.B.	Both of above escaped on Dec. 5, 1912, and were recaptured the same day.
John Boudreau	Stealing	Bathurst, N.B.	

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
*Harker, C., alias McGregor, J. C.	Forfeited license	Winnipeg.

*Transferred to Selkirk asylum on Feb. 7, 1912; escaped from there on Sept. 8, 1912. Recaptured, and sentenced on March 5, 1913, to Saskatchewan penitentiary for a term of five years. Transferred and received back here, March 20, 1913.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None.)

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Term.
*Isadore Laframbois	Horse stealing	Medicine Hat	10 years.
†Terry Duggan	Attempted burglary	Edmonton	5 years.
†Robert Clarke	Theft from post office	Lethbridge	7 years.
†William J. Reid	Burglary and theft	Calgary	3 years.
†Richard Christian	Assault	Lethbridge	3 years.
†Russel Williamson	Forgery and uttering	Calgary	4 years.
†Fred Patterson	False pretenses	Calgary	3 years.

*Returned voluntarily next day.
†Captured within an hour.

SASKATCHEWAN.

(None.)

CONVICTS DEPORTED.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Whit Bynum	Robbery	Toronto.
A. Di Torio	Assault	Cobourg.
A. Lombardo	Wounding	Ottawa.
E. LaForest	Arson	Chatham.
J. Clinton	Indecent assault	Toronto.
M. Trapnell	Assisting escape	Hamilton.
D. Williams	Shopbreaking	Sault Ste. Marie.
M. Dempsey	Forgery	Toronto.
W. J. Farrell	Assault, etc.	Toronto.
Geo. Farrell	Assault, etc.	Toronto.
D. McLaughlin	Burglary	Sault Ste. Marie.
W. A. Lane	Theft	Dunnville.
Jas. Jenkins	Theft	Ottawa.
W. Mallory	Theft	Stratford.
David Thomas	Burglary	Niagara Falls.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Caristie Sabatino	Unlawfully wounding	Montreal.
Goulet, Joseph	Escape, etc.	Bedford.
Guertin, Alfred, O.	Horse stealing	Bedford.
Robertson, Frank, alias Geo. Whitfield	Forgery, etc.	Montreal.
Griffin, George	Shopbreaking	Montreal.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Frank Ryan	Theft	Halifax, N.S.
Thomas Bradley	Theft	Cape Breton Co., N.S.
Robert Callahan	Theft	Sydney, N.S.
Bresilio Gactano	Breaking and entering with intent to steal, escape	Digby, N.S.
Maurice Faivre	Breaking and entering with intent to steal, escape	Digby, N.S.
Eugene Kirsch	Breaking and entering with intent to steal, escape	Digby, N.S.
James Naftall	Receiving stolen goods	Sydney, N.S.
Charles Gallagher	Assault with intent to rob	Halifax, N.S.
Herbert Hassett	Assault with intent to rob	Halifax, N.S.
John Burns	Stealing	Halifax, N.S.
Harry Leonard	Breaking, entering and stealing	Colchester, N.S.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Dalton, M.	Wounding with intent to maim, disfigure and disable	Winnipeg.
Harmon, H.	Manslaughter	Port Arthur.
Hobeck, E. C. S.	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg.
Phillips, H.	Theft of horse, buggy and harness	Winnipeg.
Hillicki, P.	Manslaughter	Port Arthur.
Fuller, J. B.	Drunk on duty as station agent and operator	Winnipeg.
Morrison, W.	Theft from person	Winnipeg.
Burton, J. H.	Theft from person	Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Ah Way	Assault, occasioning grievous bodily harm	Prince Rupert.
Thomas Connoly	Stealing	New Westminster.
Alfred Skelton	Breaking, entering, and stealing	Nanaimo.
James Fitzgerald	Attempt to steal from the person	Vancouver.
William Bouillard	Indecent assault on a female	Fernie.
Walter Nichols	Theft	Vancouver.
Henry Johnson	Theft	Ashcroft.
Herbert Hallowell	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14	Vancouver.
John Mathers	Forgery	Cranbrook.
William Tole	Stealing	Vancouver.
Charles Nelson	Forgery	Vancouver.
W. H. Kemp	Theft	Vancouver.
Clarence E. Jordan	Shopbreaking	Vancouver.
Dan McDowell	Housebreaking and theft	Vancouver.
Stephen Bruno	Unlawful conspiracy	Fernie.
G. T. Warnick	Stealing	Vancouver.
Chester H. Oliver	Procuring	Vancouver.
Perry Shepherd	Administering a noxious drug for the purpose of procuring abortion	New Westminster.
Chas. Ring	Stealing	Prince Rupert.
Jacob Lyons	Unlawfully inflicting bodily harm	Revelstoke.
Robert Collander	Stealing from the person	Vancouver.
Swan Ahlp	Gross indecency	Vancouver.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Male—		
Chas. Yaple	Horse stealing	Lethbridge.
Frank Barnes	Forgery	Edmonton.
Daniel Welsh	Robbery with violence	Brandon, Man.
Thomas Birch	Horse stealing	Macleod.
John Clegg	Forgery	Fort Saskatchewan.
Florence Driscoll	Arson	Calgary.
Female—		
Edith Erickson	Doing bodily harm	Medicine Hat.
Rhoda Brown	Theft from post letter	Saskatoon.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Castell Hopkins	Forgery	Regina.
Henry W. Enger	False pretenses	Moosomin.
Walter Brown	Theft	Saskatoon.
Alexander Mitchell	Theft	Regina.

APPENDIX H.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

KINGSTON.

Department.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		cts.	$ cts.
Baker	2,392	30	717.85
Blacksmith	8,627	30	2,587.95
Carpenter	4,205	30	1,261.65
Broom	274	30	82.05
Change room	5,667	30	1,700.05
Engineer	5,453	30	1,625.80
Farm	8,128	30	2,438.35
Hospital	2,123	30	636.90
Mason	3,689	30	1,106.70
Printing	745	30	223.55
Quarry	7,639	30	2,291.75
Shoe	6,307	30	1,892.25
Steward	5,690	30	1,707.15
Stone cutting	14,877	30	4,463.25
Tailor	9,382	30	2,814.35
Stone pile	27,462	30	8,238.62
Tin and paint	2,394	30	718.20
Wing	10,066	30	3,019.90
Store	551	30	165.30
Female	3,682	20	735 40
Chief keeper	299	30	89.70
Total			$38,517.72

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Department.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		cts.	$ cts.
Engineer	8,157	30	2,447.10
Electrician	881	30	264.30
Carpenter	9,021	30	2,706.30
Tinsmith	2,893	30	867.90
Blacksmith	5,749	30	1,724.70
Masons	11,638	30	3,491.40
Stonecutters	9,250	30	2,775.00
Stone breakers	4,218	30	1,265.40
Excavation	3,192	30	957.60
Quarry	3,238	30	971.40
Farm, piggery, stable	7,838	30	2,351.40
Steward	7,463	30	2,238.90
Bakery	1,498	30	449.40
Tailor	7,376	30	2,212.80
Shoe shop	7,068	30	2,120.40
Bookbindery	628	30	188.40
Change room	6,154	30	1,846.20
Dormitories	10,588	30	3,176.40
Librarians	1,006	30	301.80
Chapel caretaker	374	30	112.20
Hospital orderlies	1,072	30	321.60
Barber shop	228	30	68.40
Clerical staff	1,460	30	438.00
Messengers	1,358	30	407.40
Teamsters,—Hauling freight, etc	1,191	30	357.30
Sewerage	417	30	125.10
Cutting and packing ice	785	30	235.50
Shoveling snow	779	30	233.70
Shoveling coal	750	30	225.00
Ornamental grounds	2,019	30	605.70
Yard	730	30	219.00
Sundry works	1,876	30	562.80
Total	120,895	.....	$36,268.50

DORCHESTER.

Department.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		cts.	$ cts.
Blacksmith	1,610	30	483.00
Cutting stone	1,404	30	421.20
Cutting wood	272	30	81.60
Carpenter	2,562	30	768.60
Engine and boiler room	2,694	30	808.20
Shoe	2,332	30	699.60
Tailor	4,304	30	1,291.20
Kitchen and bakery	3,583	30	1,074.90
Mason	14,506	30	4,351.80
Change room, laundry and barbers	2,767	30	830.10
Farm, stables and piggery	6,254	30	1,876.20
Quarry	2,078	30	623.40
Clerical staff	606	30	181.80
Library	303	30	90.90
Prison and hospital orderlies	608	30	182.40
Wings and cells	3,596	30	1,078.80
Yard	3,250	30	975.00
Female prison	800	20	160.00
Total	53,529	...	$15,978.70

MANITOBA.

Department.	Days.	Rate	Amount.
		cts.	$ cts.
Steward	1,567	30	470.10
Baker	625	30	187.50
Tailor	5,010	30	1,503.00
Shoe	1,764	30	529.27
Mason	17,266	30	5,179.80
Carpenter	2,234	30	670.29
Engineer	2,078	30	623.46
Blacksmith	494	30	148.25
Change room	1,224	30	367.20
Farm	5,178	30	1,553.40
Hospital	311	30	93.30
Bookbindery	12	30	3.75
Customers	166	30	49.85
Hall and offices	1,270	30	381.15
Chapels and library	586	30	175.80
Prison orderlies	7,087	30	2126.25
Surroundings	2,474	30	742.35
Basement orderlies	307	30	92.25
Barbers	436	30	130.80
Hauling, freight, etc	348	30	104.55
Sawing wood	316	30	94.95
Extra gangs, odd jobs	1,254	30	376.35
Quarry	1,104	30	331.33
Total	53,116	..	$15,934.95

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Department.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		cts.	$ cts.
Bakery	897	30	269.10
Blacksmith	3,081	30	924.30
Carpenter	3,661	30	1,098.30
Shoe shop	4,880	30	1,464.15
Tailor shop	7,879	30	2,363.85
Farm	9,600	30	2,880.15
Chief keeper	6,009	30	1,802.70
Steward	4,787	30	1,436.10
Store	874	30	262.20
Hospital	596	30	178.80
Roman Catholic chapel	146	30	43.79
Protestant chapel	146	30	43.81
Halls	563	30	168.60
Prison wing	8,844	30	2,653.35
General library	610	30	183.00
Accountants' office	568	30	170.55
New roads	5,041	30	1,512.30
Maintenance of buildings	474	30	142.35
Brickyard	3,782	30	1,134.75
Quarry	11,363	30	3,409 05
New temporary cells	907	30	272.25
Fencing	723	30	217.05
New east wing	12,947	30	3,884.25
New wall	241	30	72.30
Root house	24	30	7.20
Maintenance of roads	543	30	163.05
Interments	13	30	4.05
Heating	109	30	32.70
Total	89,313	..	$26,794.05

ALBERTA.

Department.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		cts.	$ cts.
Brickmaker	3,009	30	902.70
Bakery	626	30	187.80
Carpenter	4,510	30	1,353.15
Clerks	786	30	235.80
Clearing land, teaming, etc	1,715	30	514.50
Coal mine	712	30	213.60
Engineer and blacksmith	3,381	30	1,014.30
Laundry, wings and cells	13,450	30	4,035.00
Masons	11,099	30	3,329.85
Shoemaker	1,511	30	453.30
Steward	2,212	30	663.60
Tramway and clay-pit	2,378	30	713.40
Tailor	2,307	30	692.10
Female ward	2,387	20	477.55
Total	50,084	..	$14,786.65

SASKATCHEWAN.

Department.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		cts.	$ cts.
Brickyard	1,589	30	476.85
Carpenter	2,281	30	684.30
Engineer and blacksmith	1,272	30	381.75
Farm	3,559	30	1,067.70
Laundry, wing, cells	2,848	30	854.40
Mason	1,733	30	520.05
Shoemaker	1,141	30	342.30
Steward	1,289	30	386.70
Tailor	1,256	30	376.95
Total	16,970	..	$5,091.00

APPENDIX I.

PER CAPITA COST.

KINGSTON.

(Average population, 498)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1912.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1913.	Net Cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,876 63	89,317 77	51 25	91,245 65	2,167 26	89,078 39	178 87
Maintenance of convicts	7,611 50	32,774 18	1,526 13	41,911 81	6,320 14	35,591 67	71 47
Discharge expenses	908 01	3,118 43	.....	4,026 44	440 05	3,586 39	7 20
Working expenses	5,961 51	17,734 36	.....	23,695 87	7,015 14	16,680 73	33 49
Industries	44,378 74	11,508 82	.....	55,887 56	3,171 61	52,715 95	105 86
Land, building and equipment	15,335 14	10,164 70	.....	25,499 84	16,134 03	9,365 81	18 80
Miscellaneous	.....	2,143 02	.....	2,143 02	.....	2.143 02	4 30
Total	76,071 53	166,761 28	1,577 38	244,410 19	35,248 23	209,161 96	

Net cost	$209,161 96
Deduct for revenue	45,684 84
	$163,477 12
Net cost per capita	$328 24

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(Average population, 417)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1912.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1913.	Net cost.	Cost per capita.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,284 10	71,091 75	156 77	72,532 62	1,413 74	71,118 88	170 55
Maintenance of convicts	5,966 36	22,802 86	5,270 27	34,039 49	5,433 42	28,606 07	68 59
Discharge expenses	425 69	2,225 92	.....	2,651 61	742 65	1,908 96	4 58
Working expenses	8,749 98	19,374 51	.....	28,124 49	9,673 40	18,451 09	44 24
Industries	5,233 27	12,925 65	.....	18,158 92	8,455 46	9,703 46	23 27
Land, buildings and equipment	6,819 77	14,692 87	.....	21,512 64	5,724 84	15,787 80	37 86
Miscellaneous	.....	316 12	.....	316 12	.....	316 12	77
Total	28,479 17	143,429 68	5,427 04	177,335 89	31,443 51	145,892 38	

Net cost	$145,892 38
Deduct for revenue	4,633 60
	$141,258 78
Net cost per capita	$338 75

DORCHESTER.

(Average population, 209)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1912.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand Mar. 31-13	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	662 97	43,714 84	280 72	44,658 53	639 83	44,018 70	210 61
Maintenance of convicts	3,159 04	13,446 30	2,376 96	18,982 30	5,075 85	13,906 45	66 54
Discharge expenses	315 13	2,037 70	.....	2,352 83	648 47	1,704 36	8 16
Working expenses	1,181 95	9,234 80	.....	10,416 75	1,732 75	8,684 00	41 55
Industries	1,622 53	3,643 16	.....	5,265 69	1,871 63	3,394 06	16 24
Land, building and equipment	1,457 76	7,587 54	.....	9,045 30	1,373 80	7,671 50	36 70
Miscellaneous	.....	70 90	.....	70 90	.....	70 90	34
Total	8,399 38	79,735 24	2,657 68	90,792 30	11,342 33	79,449 97	

Net cost	$79,449 97
Deduct for revenue	2,988 56
	$76,461 41
Net cost per capita	$365 84

MANITOBA.

(Average population, 186)

Head of service.	Supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1912.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1913.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	591 30	35,491 84	108 92	36,192 06	653 67	35,538 39	191 07
Maintenance of convicts	2,250 73	9,890 47	1,030 99	13,172 19	2,578 21	10,593 98	56 95
Discharge expenses	213 27	1,419 00	.....	1,632 27	362 13	1,270 14	6 82
Working expenses	2,522 72	8,173 59	.....	10,696 31	3,851 11	6,845 20	36 80
Industries	1,441 64	7,060 86	.....	8,502 50	2,036 38	6,466 12	34 76
Land, buildings and equipment	1,905 53	6,947 29	.....	8,852 82	2,135 08	6,717 74	36 13
Miscellaneous	.....	596 71	.....	596 71	.....	596 71	3 21
Total	8,925 19	69,579 76	1,139 91	79,644 86	11,616 58	68,028 28	

Net cost	$68,028 28
Deduct for revenue	4,836 53
	$63,191 75
Net cost per capita	$339.74

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AVERAGE POP., 345.

Head of service.	Supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1912.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1913.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,571 65	48,986 52	158 85	50,717 02	1,728 75	48,988 27	142 00
Maintenance of convicts	4,536 15	21,931 04	3,205 12	29,672 31	6,617 60	23,054 71	66 83
Discharge expenses	607 14	2,248 53	.....	2,855 67	1,148 28	1,707 39	4 95
Working expenses	3,781 64	11,542 91	.....	15,324 55	4,092 33	11,232 22	32 55
Industries	1,029 22	5,426 31	.....	6,455 53	1,130 23	5,325 30	15 44
Land, buildings and equipment	954 65	13,971 79	.....	14,926 44	4,035 91	10,890 53	31 56
Miscellaneous	.....	1,430 72	.....	1,430 72	.....	1,430 72	4 15
Total	12,480 45	105,537 82	3,363 97	121,382 24	18,753 10	102,629 14	

Net cost	$102,629 14
Deduct revenue	3,457 44
	$99,171 70
Net cost per capita	$287 45

ALBERTA.

(Average population, 180).

Head of service.	Supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1912.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1913.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,315 50	34,999 52	60 29	36,375 31	1,149 51	35,225 80	195 70
Maintenance of convicts	2,750 25	11,264 36	366 65	14,381 26	2,622 06	11,759 20	65 33
Discharge expenses	345 24	1,027 77	.....	1,373 01	144 20	1,228 81	6 83
Working expenses	635 20	4,079 40	537 00	5,251 60	428 97	4,822 63	26 79
Industries	612 07	4,888 80	.....	5,500 87	613 76	4,887 11	27 10
Land, buildings and equipment	7,681 14	19,835 70	.....	27,516 84	8,853 86	18,662 98	103 67
Miscellaneous	.....	663 35	.....	663 35	.....	663 35	3 69
Total	13,339 40	76,758 90	963 94	91,062 24	13,812 36	77,249 88	

Net cost	$77,249 88
Deduct for revenue	1,565 50
	$75,684 38
Net cost per capita	$420.46

SASKATCHEWAN.

(Average population, 76).

Head of service.	Supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1912.	Expenditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand Mar. 31, 1913.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	977 23	27,495 51	198 70	28,671 44	782 51	27,888 93	366 96
Maintenance of convicts	1,530 32	7,056 52	349 09	8,935 93	2,429 42	6,506 51	85 61
Discharge expenses	219 05	745 48	.....	964 53	225 55	738 98	9 72
Working expenses	1,881 56	6,972 12	.....	8,853 68	1,513 84	7,339 84	96 57
Industries	403 46	1,774 52	.....	2,177 98	2,042 32	135 66	1 79
Land, buildings and equipment	6,729 31	12,010 54	.....	18,739 85	5,661 48	13,078 37	172 09
Miscellaneous	.....	673 45	.....	673 45	.....	673 45	8 86
Total	11,740 93	56,728 14	547 79	69,016 86	12,655 12	56,361 74	

Net cost	$56,361 74
Deduct for revenue	3,117 70
	$53,244 04
Net cost per capita	$700 58

APPENDIX J.

REVENUE STATEMENT.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE.

Kingston	$45,684 84
St. Vincent de Paul	4,633 60
Dorchester	2,988 56
Manitoba	4,836 53
British Columbia	3,457 44
Alberta	1,565 50
Saskatchewan	3,117 70
	$66,284 17

DETAILS OF REVENUE

KINGSTON.

	$ cts.
G. O. Aiken—	
Making sundries, tailor	23 00
Repairing sundries, tailor	7 27
Making, shoe	7 08
Repairing, shoe	9 25
Making, carpenter	3 19
Repairing, carpenter	2 00
Blacksmith	0 20
Making, tin and paint	0 92
Repairing, tin and paint	1 81
Bread	24 75
Meals	0 25
Brooms	1 04
Molasses	1 06
	82 42
Alberta Penitentiary—	
Making barriers, blacksmith	1,211 03
Printing	17 37
	1.228 40
A. O. Abrams—	
Stone	40 61

	$ cts.
Alex. Atkins—	
Making, tailor	2 07
Repairing, tailor	0 57
Making, shoe	1 27
Repairing, shoe	4 36
Making, carpenter	5 19
Repairing, blacksmith	0 40
Making, tin and paint	0 36
Brooms	0 90
Printing	0 52
Mason	0 21
Medicine	2 10
Repairing, carpenter	2 66
	20 61
Robt. Aiken—	
Making, tailor	0 79
Making, shoe	3 59
Repairing, shoe	2 41
Making, carpenter	0 32
Repairing, carpenter	2 23
Meals	4 50
Brooms	0 58
	14 42

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
W. C. Ainslee—	
Farm produce	4 00
G. Atkinson—	
Stone	60 00
P. M. Beaupre—	
Making, tailor	4 12
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Repairing, shoe	4 12
Making, carpenter	0 69
Repairing, carpenter	2 13
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 59
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	4 68
Brooms	1 67
Razor honed	0 10
Medicine	1 95
	20 35
C. Bostridge—	
Repairing, tailor	0 46
Making, shoe	5 81
Repairing, shoe	8 76
Repairing, carpenter	1 71
Repairing, blacksmith	0 21
Making, tin and paint	2 97
Repairing, tin and paint	0 11
Farm produce	0 98
Brooms	0 92
Medicine	3 15
	25 08
R. J. Burns—	
Making sundries, tailor	1 98
Repairing sundries, shoe	5 10
Making sundries, carpenter	8 55
Repairing, carpenter	0 65
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	2 84
Brooms	0 46
Medicine	0 70
Stores	0 10
	20 48
Binder Twine—	
Sundry customers	32,218 33

	$ cts.
C. Baylie—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 01
Making sundries, carpenter	0 12
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 94
Repairing sundries, engineer	0 70
Razor honed	0 10
Condemned articles	0 10
Medicine	0 60
	5 67
T. W. Bowie—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 43
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 26
Making sundries, shoe	4 01
Repairing sundries, shoe	4 06
Making sundries, carpenter	1 09
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 21
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 05
Meals	3 00
Brooms	0 92
Molasses	0 76
Condemned articles	0 10
Medicine	0 48
Stores	2 70
Farm produce	0 30
	22 37
W. Bourke—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 10
Making sundries, shoe	3 18
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 66
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing sundries, carpenter	2 29
Making sundries, tin and paint	3 97
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 74
Bread	11 70
Farm produce	0 95
Medicine	2 80
	27 59
R. Bryant—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 40
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 07
Repairing sundries, engineer	0 76
Condemned articles	0 25
	3 58

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Jas. Bennett—	
Making sundries, tailor	7 93
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 26
Making sundries, shoe	2 61
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 54
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 22
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 83
Repairing sundries, engineer	0 10
Bread	0 75
Farm produce	0 45
	14 69
Peter Bird—	
Making sundries, shoe	1 94
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 03
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Farm produce	0 60
Brooms	0 74
Medicine	0 65
	6 06
J. L. Berrigan—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 58
Making sundries, shoe	1 30
Repairing sundries, shoe	7 61
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 40
Making sundries, tin and paint	6 70
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 24
Bread	34 29
Farm produce	2 08
Brooms	0 68
Molasses	0 35
Condemned articles	2 00
Medicine	0 65
	59 98
H. S. Begg—	
Making sundries, tailor	2 93
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 42
Making sundries, shoe	0 50
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 68
Brooms	1 74
	6 27
R. Baiden—	
Farm produce	11 00
Stone	7 33
	18 33
British Columbia Penitentiary—	
Brooms	77 31
Printing	103 44
	180 75

	$ cts.
G. T. Benson—	
Stone	13 00
Mrs. Cody—	
Stone	0 70
A. B. Cunningham—	
Stone	12 00
Rev. Canon Cooke—	
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 20
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 16
Bookbinding	0 15
Medicine	0 60
	1 11
R. Clarke—	
Making sundries, tailor	2 31
Making sundries, shoe	5 06
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 61
Bread	5 31
Medicine	0 40
	13 79
Canadian Locomotive Coy.—	
Stone	258 01
R. A. Caughey—	
Making sundries, tailor	1 56
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 20
Making sundries, shoe	1 18
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 00
Making sundries, carpenter	0 87
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 20
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 20
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 10
Meals	0 75
Farm produce	0 35
Printing	0 33
Brooms	1 24
Bookbinding	0 41
Molasses	0 36
Medicine	0 10
	9 85

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
W. J. Calvert—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 10
Making sundries, shoe	4 80
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 28
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 11
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 33
Farm produce	1 30
Brooms	0 58
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	0 70
	12 30
W. W. Cooke—	
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Farm produce	3 00
Condemned articles	0 25
Medicine	0 15
	3 50
J. J. Crawford—	
Medicine	0 30
R. Corby—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 36
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 21
Meals	4 50
Medicine	0 20
	6 27
D. Curtis—	
Making sundries, tailor	1 97
Making sundries, shoe	4 03
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 83
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	3 52
Meals	24 00
Farm produce	26 92
Razor honed	0 10
Condemned articles	0 60
	62 07
Canada Cement Coy.—	
Bags	104 20
R. R. Creighton—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 63
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 50
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 10
Making sundries, carpenter	3 96
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 57
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 10

	$ cts.
R. R. Creighton—Con.	
Meals	2 75
Razor honed	0 10
Medicine	0 15
	8 96
Ross Davis—	
Making sundries, tailor	2 48
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 19
Making sundries, shoe	0 73
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 83
Making sundries, tin and paint	5 58
Farm produce	21 10
Brooms	0 23
Medicine	1 00
	35 14
Thos. Davidson—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 50
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 35
Making sundries, tin and paint	2 59
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 10
Meals	1 00
Brooms	1 35
Mason	2 05
Medicine	0 65
Stores	0 25
	9 84
Frank Doyle—	
Making sundries, tailor	9 32
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 40
Making sundries, shoe	1 61
Repairing sundries, shoe	4 35
Making sundries, carpenter	3 96
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 30
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 43
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	1 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	5 52
Bread	2 43
Farm produce	1 78
Brooms	0 62
Razors honed	0 30
Molasses	0 38
Printing	0 40
Condemned articles	1 75
Medicines	3 15
	37 80
Geo. Doyle—	
Making sundries, shoe	5 30
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 96
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 67
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 10
Medicine	1 25
	9 28

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
R. Dowsley—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 97
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 22
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	2 23
Brooms	0 46
Condemned articles	0 30
	5 28
Dorchester Penitentiary—	
Brooms	77 79
Printing	61 82
Stores	2 28
	141 89
W. H. Derry—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 10
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 21
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 92
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 98
Brooms	1 62
Razors honed	0 10
Bookbinding	0 53
Medicine	3 30
	11 76
J. Donoghue—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 10
Making sundries, shoe	1 34
Making sundries, carpenter	1 38
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 44
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 81
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 13
Condemned articles	0 50
Medicine	0 85
	6 55
Jas. Doyle—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 00
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 63
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 25
Bread	1 08
Meals	26 25
Farm produce	19 01
Brooms	0 46
Medicine	1 30
	51 08
G. W. Dawson—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 60

	$ cts.
Department of Indian Affairs—	
Making sundries, tailor	865 75
Making sundries, shoe	887 80
	1,753 55
G. A. Dillon—	
Making sundries, tailor	2 03
Making sundries, shoe	3 92
Making sundries, carpenter	3 28
Printing	2 51
	11 74
J. A. Fegg—	
Making sundries, shoe	3 30
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 80
Making sundries, carpenter	93
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 83
Meals	5 00
Razor honed	10
Printing	1 80
Medicine	53
	16 29
C. H. Fenning—	
Making sundries, tailor	77
Repairing sundries, shoe	5 54
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	10
Making sundries tin and paint	66
Bread	22 95
Brooms	66
Condemned articles	2 75
	33 43
Mrs. Forsyth—	
Farm produce	13 65
Rent	48 00
	61 65
Thos. Fowler—	
Making sundries, tailor	4 84
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 10
Making sundries, shoe	4 21
Repairing sundries, shoe	4 36
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 46
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 23
Bread	17 82
Farm produce	0 85
Brooms	1 04
Medicine	1 33
	35 34

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. R. Forster—	
Making sundries, tailor	10 40
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 10
Making sundries, shoe	5 53
Repairing sundries, shoe	6 28
Repairing, sundries carpenter	0 10
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 20
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 91
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 69
Bread	0 20
Meals	1 50
Brooms	0 58
Stores	1 20
	27 79
Miss R. A. Fahey—	
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 24
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 32
Brooms	0 58
Medicine	0 80
Stores	0 22
Stone	0 67
	2 83
S. Green—	
Pork, 13,184 pounds	1,263 72
Straw, 2 tons	11 00
Cinders	3 40
	1,278 12
Jno. Givens—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 64
Repairing sundries tailor	0 10
Making sundries, shoe	3 91
Repairing sundries, shoe	10 60
Making sundries, carpenter	0 52
Repairing sundries, carpenter	1 60
Making sundries, tin and paint	2 72
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	10 26
Farm produce	0 85
Brooms	1 06
Molasses	0 54
Medicine	0 95
	36 85
D. Germain—	
Making sundries, tailor	74
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 99
Making sundries, carpenter	0 51
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	1 04
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 62
Bread	3 06
Farm produce	53 36
Molasses	0 54
Medicine	0 90
	65 76

	$ cts.
Chas. Gray—	
Making sundries, tailor	15 03
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 20
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 10
Making sundries, carpenter	0 52
Farm produce	0 31
Brooms	0 46
Mason	0 16
Medicine	0 55
	18 33
H. C. Grant—	
Making sundries, carpenter	1 03
Making sundries, tin and paint	2 06
Medicine	0 25
	3 34
H. Grout—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 84
W. S. Hughes—	
Making sundries, tailor	34 89
Repairing sundries, tailor	4 08
Making sundries, shoe	3 15
Repairing sundries, shoe	4 24
Making sundries, carpenter	9 44
Repairing sundries, carpenter	3 14
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 14
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	1 60
Making sundries, tin and paint	34 55
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 55
Making sundries, engineer	0 29
Repairing sundries, engineer	0 30
Farm produce	0 35
Brooms	0 70
Laundry	24 00
Printing	1 66
Change room	0 50
Razor honed	0 10
Condemned articles	6 45
Medicine	0 25
Stores	5 25
Bread	0 09
	135 72
H. Hogan—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 16
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 83
Making sundries, tin and paint	3 00
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	1 68
Bread	2 16
Farm produce	0 65
Medicine	0 25
	8 73
O. Hawkins—	
Barley	8 00

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Hutton & Redden—	
Stone	127 35
Jno. Hughes—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 67
Repairing sundries, tailor	1 27
Making sundries, shoe	0 30
Repairing sundries, shoe	5 86
Making sundries, carpenter	0 96
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 14
Brooms	0 33
Bookbinding	0 10
Medicine	2 95
	15 58
F. Hornibrook—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 98
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 10
Making sundries, blacksmith	1 18
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 72
Making sundries, engineer	1 36
Repairing sundries, engineer	0 25
Meals	0 75
Farm produce	1 20
Printing	0 77
Medicine	0 30
Stores	0 76
	11 37
J. S. Henderson—	
Baskets	3 50
T. E. Hennessey—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 73
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 35
Bread	11 79
Medicine	3 75
	17 62
R. Harpell—	
Cinders	1 30
W. Holland—	
Making sundries, tailor	7 54
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 67
Making sundries, shoe	8 77
Repairing sundries, shoe	7 98
Making sundries, carpenter	0 91
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 33
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 30
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 96
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	3 91
Farm produce	8 45
Brooms	1 02
Razor, honed	0 10
Medicine	0 75
	41 69

	$ cts.
Jno. Hyland—	
Cinders	0 20
A. Hodges—	
Repairing shoes	0 83
C. D. Horn—	
Farm produce	9 00
F. Ingledew—	
Making sundries, shoe	1 59
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 29
Making sundries, carpenter	1 08
Making sundries, tin and paint	3 66
Bread	0 63
Brooms	1 38
Medicine	0 20
	11 83
P. N. Johnson—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 33
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 76
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 30
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 18
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 11
Bread	8 46
Farm produce	4 00
	16 24
Jno. Kennedy—	
Making sundries. tailor	5 78
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 46
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 98
Making sundries, carpenter	0 24
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 98
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 20
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 16
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 86
Brooms	0 46
Mason	0 17
Condemned articles	1 50
Medicine	0 20
	13 99
Kingston Street Railway Coy.	
Cinders	2 40

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts
M. J. Kennedy—	
Making sundries, tailor	9 15
Repairing sundries, tailor	6 18
Repairing sundries, shoe	14 78
Making sundries, carpenter	8 51
Repairing sundries, carpenter	4 16
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 82
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 88
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	1 38
Bread	49 77
Brooms	0 23
Razors, honed	0 60
Mason	0 21
Bookbinding	0.46
Condemned articles	0 70
Medicine	8 40
	107 23
T. A. Keenan—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 16
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 20
Making sundries, shoe	24 53
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 01
Making sundries, carpenter	1 21
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 76
Farm produce	12 00
Brooms	0 23
Molasses	0 36
Condemned articles	0 50
Medicine	1 85
	44 81
Kingston, Township of—	
Stone	138 24
Cinders	6 80
	145 04
Wm. Kenny—	
Bread	0 18
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 80
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Mason	0 18
Medicine	0 80
	2 06
E. Laroche—	
Stone	30 00
C. Le Clair—	
Horses	200 00

	$ cts.
J. J. Lawless—	
Making sundries, tailor	5 92
Making sundries, shoe	3 10
Repairing sundries shoe	3 27
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 51
Making sundries, carpenter	0 10
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 15
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 20
Meals	4 50
Brooms	0 21
Razor honed	0 10
Medicine	0 65
	18 71
J. Lawlor—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 08
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 58
Making sundries, blacksmith	3 57
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 81
Meals	0 75
	6 89
P. D. Lyman—	
Water	12 00
J. Lee—	
Straw	6 00
Rev. W. Loucks—	
Condemned articles	1 45
S. McCormack—	
Making sundries, shoe	3 00
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 04
Bread	0 09
Brooms	0 58
	5 71
R. McDonald—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 63
Making sundries, shoe	1 15
Repairing sundries, shoe	4 37
Making sundries, carpenter	0 81
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 19
Making sundries, blacksmith	1 04
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 30
Making sundries, tin and paint	3 32
Bread	26 19
Farm produce	0 10
Medicine	0 30
	38 40

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Geo. McCauley—	
Making sundries, tailor	1 50
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 16
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 26
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 20
Meals	9 00
Brooms	0 85
Medicine	1 05
	16 12
D. McCarthy—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 30
Medicine	1 65
	1 95
Jas. McWaters—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 41
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 77
Making sundries, carpenter	0 90
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 16
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	7 18
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 10
Brooms	0 46
Cinders	0 60
Condemned articles	0 90
Medicine	1 25
	14 73
J. McPherson—	
Making sundries, shoe	1 87
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 70
Making sundries, carpenter	2 38
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 58
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	1 53
Meals	3 75
Farm produce	0 13
Brooms	0 66
Condemned articles	2 20
Medicine	0 80
	15 70
J. A. McCaugherty—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 63
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 20
Making sundries, shoe	6 05
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 61
Making sundries, carpenter	0 20
Farm produce	16 80
Rent	100 00
Medicine	0 10
	130 59

	$ cts.
Wm. McCartney—	
Stone	9 03
E. I. McCue—	
Making sundries, shoe	6 47
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 82
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 68
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 16
Bread	14 58
Meals	7 37
Farm produce	1 30
Brooms	0 69
Razor honed	0 10
Medicine	0 70
	32 87
A. McConville—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 85
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Medicine	0 10
	2 05
J. McQuade—	
Razor honed	0 10
R. McGeen—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	1 05
Making sundries, shoe	7 16
Repairing sundries, shoe	8 34
Making sundries, carpenter	0 59
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 38
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 20
Making sundries, tin and paint	2 76
Bread	7 74
Farm produce	2 75
Brooms	1 40
Razors honed	0 20
Molasses	0 36
Medicine	0 40
	33 33
R. N. F. McFarline—	
Cinders	0 40
Stone	48 69
	49 09
Rev. M. McDonald—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 16
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 48
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 94
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 65
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 31
Laundry	24 00
Condemned articles	1 75
Medicine	0 40
	28 69

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Wm. McDonell—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 35
Making sundries, carpenter	4 09
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Bookbinding	0 45
Mason	0 11
	6 10
R. J. McGrath—	
Razors honed	0 20
F. Montgomery—	
Making sundries, shoe	3 32
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 43
Making sundries, carpenter	0 25
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 33
Making sundries, tin and paint	4 56
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	16 38
Farm produce	7 58
Brooms	1 86
Medicine	0 88
	35 69
T. D. Minnes—	
Meals	1 50
Bread	0 36
	1 86
Mrs. Mills—	
Making sundries, shoe	3 27
Medicine	0 20
	3 47
C. Mills—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 20
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 75
Making sundries, carpenter	0 93
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 45
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	1 30
Farm produce	43 10
Condemned articles	0 50
	49 23
P. J. Madden—	
Making sundries, shoe	0 75
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 00
Making sundries, carpenter	1 72
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 20
Bread	27 81
Brooms	0 46
Razor honed	0 10
	32 04

	$ cts.
W. H. Mathews—	
Making sundries, shoe	2 23
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 94
Making sundries, carpenter	1 10
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 16
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 33
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 46
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 09
Brooms	0 46
	7 77
A. Maclean—	
Pork, dressed, 13,154 lbs.	1,577 93
D. Marshall—	
Cinders	3 75
Stone	4 90
	8 65
Thos. Moore—	
Farm produce	13 65
L. C. Morrison—	
Cinders	1 00
Stone	9 87
	10 87
W. J. MacLeod—	
Making sundries, tailor	4 87
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 40
Making sundries, shoe	7 93
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 91
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 45
Making sundries, engineer	1 04
Bread	0 18
Farm produce	0 56
Brooms	0 92
Razor honed	0 10
Medicine	1 85
	23 31
F. Morland—	
Clay	0 80
H. C. Nickle—	
Cinders	4 80
Condemned articles	2 00
	6 80

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
T. Nicholson—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 56
Brooms	0 69
Medicine	1 10
Stone	6 65
	9 00
W. J. Nesbitt—	
Farm produce	6 00
Geo. Nolan—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 85
Making sundries, shoe	7 80
Repairing sundries, shoe	9 13
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 28
Meals	2 75
Brooms	0 29
Razor honed	0 10
Mason	0 16
Medicine	1 50
	23 06
J. B. O'Driscoll—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 88
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 81
Making sundries, shoe	3 83
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 89
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 18
Meals	3 25
Farm produce	1 10
Brooms	0 17
Molasses	0 20
Bookbinding	0 19
Condemned articles	0 50
Medicine	0 55
	16 55
D. O'Leary —	
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 92
Repairing sundries, tailor	1 77
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 68
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 36
Meals	16 38
Laundry	12 00
Ice	0 86
Medicine	1 60
	34 57
Jno. O'Neil—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 10
Making sundries, carpenter	0 29
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 48
Farm produce	1 05
Brooms	0 23
Medicine	2 90
	6 05

	$ cts.
D. Phelan, M.D.—	
Making sundries, tailor	1 28
Making sundries, shoe	3 61
Making sundries, carpenter	2 01
Brooms	0 92
Medicine	0 25
	8 07
Grant Pyke & Son—	
Stone	184 00
A. Pitt—	
Farm produce	4 00
Jno. Purdy—	
Farm produce	10 00
Portsmouth, Corporation of—	
Stone	1 75
J. M. Platt, M.D.—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 02
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 67
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 17
Making sundries, carpenter	3 89
Repairing sundries, carpenter	1 35
Making sundries, blacksmith	3 10
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	2 70
Bread	14 40
Farm produce	5 11
Brooms	0 69
Ice	2 15
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	0 35
Stores	0 28
Stone	3 72
	44 60
J. A. Potter—	
Making sundries, tailor	1 99
Making sundries, shoe	5 74
Repairing sundries, shoe	5 59
Making sundries, carpenter	0 44
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 30
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 29
Repairing sundries, engineer	0 10
Bread	10 98
Farm produce	30 60
Mason	0 10
Razor honed	0 10
Condemned articles	1 35
Medicine	1.05
Stone	2 80
	61 53

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
R. M. Polk—	
Cinders	0 70
H. Powell—	
Making sundries, tailor	8 36
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 42
Making sundries, shoe	6 13
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 48
Repairing sundries, carpenter	2 72
Making sundries, tin and paint	3 69
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 14
Farm produce	5 63
Printing	0 94
Molasses	0 36
Brooms	0 46
Condemned articles	0 40
Cinders	0 15
Medicine	3 10
	35 98
Penitentiary Branch Dept. of Justice—	
Printing	14 54
J. Purcell—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 66
Farm produce	1 70
Brooms	0 33
Medicine	0 55
	3 24
R. Paynter—	
Making sundries, shoe	4 77
Wm. Ryan—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	5 78
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 11
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 30
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 73
Bread	5 85
Farm produce	0 25
Brooms	1 79
Medicine	0 60
Repairing, tin and paint	2 24
	17 65
R. C. Horse Artillery—	
Horse labour	10 00
Rigney & Hickey—	
Baskets	3 50

	$ cts.
J. A. Rutherford—	
Making sundries, tailor	19 09
Repairing sundries, tailor	1 33
Making sundries, shoe	5 48
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 05
Making sundries, carpenter	1 72
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 20
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 60
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 50
Bread	0 36
Farm produce	0 83
Brooms	0 41
Medicine	6 42
	39 99
C. H. Redden—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 67
Making sundries, shoe	1 33
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 58
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Meals	9 75
Medicine	0 20
	16 63
Rockwood Hospital—	
Stone	12 57
H. W. Richardson—	
Stone	2 50
F. Randal—	
Making sundries, tin and paint	2 30
Brooms	0 46
Medicine	0 15
	2 91
Manitoba Penitentiary—	
Printing	44 33
Brooms	41 76
	86 09
Jas Short—	
Farm produce	29 12
Baskets	0 75
	29 87
Susman & Cohen—	
Junk	647 45

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. A. Smith—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 56
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 38
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 33
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 45
Making sundries, tin and paint	3 14
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	1 08
Farm produce	1 10
Razor honed	0 10
Condemned articles	0 95
Medicine	0 10
	9 39
Miss M. Smith—	
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 10
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 10
	0 20
Douglas Stewart—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 29
Repairing sundries, tailor	1 30
Making sundries, shoe	4 09
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 60
Razor honed	0 10
Condemned articles	2 00
Medicine	2 05
	13 41
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—	
Printing	112 49
Brooms	82 50
Stores	1 60
Making barriers	726 00
	922 59
Sumners, Ltd.—	
Clover seed	246 00
C. Scarlett—	
Meals	1 75
Saskatchewan Penitentiary—	
Making sundries, tailor	17 23
Printing	67 76
Brooms	25 38
Mattresses and pillows	160 57
	270 94

	$ cts.
Geo. Sullivan—	
Making sundries, tailor	2 50
Repairing sundries, tailor	1 01
Making sundries, shoe	2 90
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 97
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 52
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 20
Making sundries, tin and paint	3 44
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 40
Medicine	1 70
	15 64
Gilbert Smith—	
Making sundries, shoe	0 30
A. Silver—	
Making sundries, carpenter	0 89
Brooms	0 46
	1 35
Stephen Seager—	
Farm produce	1 35
M. Tucker—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 73
Making sundries, shoe	8 26
Making sundries, carpenter	1 88
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 37
Repairing sundries, tin and paint	0 11
Bread	7 47
Medicine	0 90
	20 72
Capt. L. A. Turcott—	
Stone	21 00
Wm. Tatton—	
Making sundries, tailor	4 19
Making sundries, shoe	0 30
Repairing sundries, shoe	4 62
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 82
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 70
Bread	0 36
Meals	2 35
Farm products	0 65
Brooms	1 71
Molasses	0 35
Medicine	2 77
	18 82
J. Thompson—	
Making sundries, tailor	1 25

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Andrew Thompson—	
Farm produce	11 74
Wm. Tollerst—	
Making sundries, shoe	3 90
Repairing sundries, shoe	3 56
Brooms	2 76
Medicine	0 45
	10 67
Jas. Tweddell—	
Making sundries, tailor	7 16
Repairing sundries, tailor	1 22
Repairing sundries, shoe	2 36
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 24
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 51
Medicine	0 45
	12 14
A. C. Van Order—	
Stone	3 00
Fred Whitney—	
Condemned horse	35 00
W. H. Reid, estate of—	
Hogs, 7,680 pounds	614 40
W. Welborn—	
Cinders	1 60
L. Walsh—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 69
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 13
Farm produce	0 25
Brooms	0 58
Medicine	0 70
	3 35
H. W. Wilson—	
Making sundries, tailor	7 64
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 40
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 79
Making sundries, engineer	2 85
Meals	2 50
Laundry	6 00
Medicine	0 65
	20 83

	$ cts.
B. R. Watson—	
Repairing sundries, shoe	1 00
Making sundries, carpenter	1 35
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 81
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Making sundries, tin and paint	2 95
Farm produce	1 70
Brooms	0 69
Medicine	0 35
	8 95
H. L. Walker—	
Making sundries, tailor	3 49
Making sundries, shoe	6 64
Repairing sundries, shoe	4 94
Repairing sundries, carpenter	1 23
Making sundries, blacksmith	0 69
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 20
Making sundries, tin and paint	1 83
Meals	8 38
Medicine	1 75
	29 15
Jas. Weir—	
Making sundries, shoe	1 75
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 78
Making sundries, carpenter	2 02
Making sundries, tin and paint	0 19
Farm produce	4 80
Medicine	0 30
	9 84
A. Watts—	
Farm produce	41 34
Stone	2 33
Cinders	6 70
	50 37
M. Walsh—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	1 60
J. A. Wilson—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 32
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 20
Making sundries, carpenter	0 10
Repairing sundries, carpenter	0 10
Meals	13 75
Mason	0 11
Medicine	0 35
	14 93

KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
C. S. Wheeler—	
Making sundries, tailor	0 42
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 10
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 82
Making sundries, carpenter	1 47
Repairing sundries, blacksmith	0 10
Bread	1 77
Meals	8 25
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	0 40
	14 33
Jno. Watts—	
Farm produce	31 34
Stone	19 34
	50 68
R. Weddell & Co.—	
Stone	480 38
W. B. Westlake—	
Condemned articles	30 00
S. N. Watts—	
Cinders	1 20

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	$ cts.
Alberta Penitentiary—	
Making sundries, tailor	95 50
Making sundries, carpenter	22 31
	117 81
E. J. Adams—	
Repairing sundries, tailor	0 15
Repairing sundries, shoe	0 14
Making sundries, carpenter	0 95
	1 24
A. Archambeault—	
Making, shoe	0 15
Making, tin and paint	0 17
Bookbinding	0 32
Condemned articles	0 10
	0 74
P. Archambeault—	
Condemned articles	1 20
A. Auclair—	
Mason	0 93
Condemned articles	1 33
	2 26
W. Archambeault—	
Condemned articles	2 75
O. Archambeault—	
Stone	2 88
Condemned articles	1 80
	4 68
D. Aumais—	
Making, shoe	5 74
Repairing, shoe	1 51
Making, carpenter	6 10
Repairing, carpenter	0 16
Making, blacksmith	0 51
Repairing, blacksmith	0 15
Making, tin and paint	7 43
Farm produce	1 25
Water	7 50
Ice	3 00
Medicine	0 23
Storekeeper	0 79
	34 37
J. B. Archambault—	
Making, shoe	0 44
Repairing, shoe	0 51
Making, carpenter	3 45
Repairing, carpenter	0 11
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing, tin and paint	0 21
Making, tin and paint	0 80
Farm produce	0 25
Mason	1 65
Stone	1 82
	9 34

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Jos. Archambeault—	
Water	10 00
Dr. Allaire—	
Making, shoe	1 74
Repairing, shoe	2 96
Repairing, carpenter	0 46
Repairing, tin and paint	0 86
Farm produce	0 12
Brooms	0 64
Bookbinding	9 10
Mason	0 77
Water	9 16
Ice	6 00
	31 81
W. Aube—	
Repairing, tailor	0 50
Repairing, shoe	3 52
Making, shoe	5 58
Making, carpenter	1 14
Making, tin and paint	5 67
Repairing, tin and paint	1 34
Farm produce	0 70
Mason	0 25
Ice	3 00
Condemned articles	5 10
	26 80
M. Archambault—	
Mason	0 40
W. Auclair—	
Making, engineer	0 20
Water	5 00
	5 20
J. Aubry—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Repairing, shoe	0 91
Making, shoe	3 21
Making, carpenter	3 78
Repairing, carpenter	0 89
Making, blacksmith	0 95
Making, tin and paint	2 62
Repairing	0 89
Farm produce	1 00
Mason	0 10
Condemned articles	0 20
Medicine	0 10
	14 95

	$ cts.
E. M. Auclair—	
Mason	0 39
Farm produce	19 71
Water	10 00
	30 10
E. Barbeau—	
Making, tailor	0 30
Repairing, tailor	0 70
Repairing, shoe	3 34
Making, shoe	1 15
Making, carpenter	3 20
Repairing, carpenter	0 50
Repairing, blacksmith	0 25
Making, blacksmith	0 12
Making, tin and paint	4 13
Repairing, tin and paint	0 46
Repairing, enginner	0 10
Farm produce	0 95
Rent	50 00
Ice	3 00
Bookbinding	0 14
Condemned articles	0 15
Hospital, medicine	1 08
	69 87
Mdme. Bastien—	
Water	10 00
V. Bisson—	
Making, tailor	0 73
Repairing, shoe	1 96
Repairing, carpenter	1 01
Making	4 40
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing, tin and paint	3 16
Making, tin and paint	5 97
Farm produce	4 13
Mason	1 69
Ice	6 00
Condemned articles	0 75
	29 90
British Columbia Penitentiary	
Making, carpenter	8 93
H. Byras—	
Condemned articles	6 17
G. Bisson—	
Condemned articles	0 11

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
P. Blondin—	
Making, tailor	2 16
Making, shoe	6 02
Repairing, shoe	1 95
Repairing, tin and paint	1 52
Making, tin and paint	6 24
Farm produce	0 99
Mason	0 35
Condemned articles	0 30
Hospital, medicine	0 20
Making, carpenter	1 24
Repairing	1 55
	22 52
E. Brisebois—	
Making, tailor	1 26
Making, shoe	1 66
Repairing, shoe	9 05
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making	1 89
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing, tin and paint	0 41
Making, tin and paint	3 91
Farm produce	1 08
Medicine	1 40
	20 86
M. Bolduc—	
Repairing, tailor	0 29
Repairing, shoe	0 73
	1 02
A. Bastien—	
Making, shoe	6 53
Repairing, shoe	1 04
Repairing, carpenter	0 70
Making, carpenter	3 90
Making, blacksmith	0 28
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing, tin and paint	0 33
Making, tin and paint	2 41
Farm, produce	0 25
Mason	0 52
	16 06
E. Bertrand—	
Repairing, shoe	1 13
Making, tin and paint	6 81
Farm produce	0 60
Medicine	0 23
	8 77
J. W. Boisvert	
Repairing, shoe	0 44

	$ cts.
J. W. Berube—	
Mason	0 60
F. X. Bastien—	
Making, shoe	5 27
Repairing, shoe	1 82
Repairing, carpenter	4 32
Repairing, tin and paint	0 11
Making, tin and paint	4 04
Meals	1 40
Farm produce	3 27
Rent	20 88
Medicine	0 55
	41 66
E. Belanger—	
Making, tailor	8 03
Repairing, tailor	0 75
Making, shoe	14 05
Repairing, shoe	9 59
Making, carpenter	3 25
Repairing, carpenter	0 80
Making, blacksmith	0 47
Repairing, blacksmith	0 22
Making, tin and paint	1 25
Repairing, tin and paint	0 30
Repairing, engineer	0 40
Farm produce	4 35
Ice	3 00
Mason	0 30
Medicine	1 25
Storekeeper	0 32
	48 33
C. Bisson—	
Farm produce	2 54
Water	10 00
	12 54
H. Bastien—	
Condemned articles	0 14
M. Bastien—	
Stone	0 75
A. Beaulieu	
Condemned articles	0 90
J. Bisson—	
Lime	0 80
Condemned articles	0 65
	1 45

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Dr. Beaudoin—	
Water	10 00
L. Beausoleil—	
Farm produce	1 63
Ice	0 10
Condemned articles	24 00
	25 73
E. Bisson—	
Water	10 00
U. Charbonneau—	
Making, engineer	0 10
F. Clermont—	
Making, tailor	3 81
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, shoe	11 15
Repairing, shoe	7 42
Making carpenter,	17 70
Repairing, carpenter	1 36
Making, blacksmith	2 25
Making, tin and paint	11 66
Repairing, tin and paint	0 22
Farm produce	0 74
Mason	5 05
Bookbinding	0 42
Ice	3 00
Condemned articles	6 02
Medicine	0 30
Storekeeper	0 83
	72 08
E. Charbonneau—	
Water	5 00
Mde. Chevron—	
Making, blacksmith	0 37
Farm produce	1 04
Stone	1 20
Water	10 00
	12 61
L. Charbonneau—	
Mason	0 80
Canadian Pacific Ry.—	
Light	85 87
Water	25 00
	110 87
B. Charbonneau—	
Repairing, tin and paint	0 66

	$ cts.
L. Chaput & Sons, Coy.—	
Condemned articles	3 40
I. Cloutier—	
Making, shoe	2 01
Repairing, shoe	1 97
Making, carpenter	7 89
Repairing, carpenter	0 30
Making, tin and paint	5 70
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Farm produce	1 34
Water	20 00
Ice	6 00
Condemned articles	84 00
Hospital	0 20
Stone	7 50
	137 01
R. R. Creighton—	
Making, tailor	3 60
Making, carpenter	2 18
Meals	7 50
	13 28
R. Chartrand—	
Making, tin and paint	0 51
Making, shoe	0 66
Medicine	0 20
	1 37
J. Chartrand—	
Making, shoe	10 87
Repairing, shoe	1 23
Making, carpenter	8 89
Making, blacksmith	3 49
Making, tin and paint	2 34
Meals	12 10
Farm produce	0 25
Condemned articles	8 40
Medicine	0 10
	47 67
G. Charbonneau—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, shoe	8 24
Repairing, shoe	3 54
Making, carpenter	2 61
Repairing, carpenter	2 46
Making, blacksmith	0 65
Making, tin and paint	10 13
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Repairing, engineer	0 50
Farm produce	0 70
Water	10 00
Ice	3 00
Condemned articles	1 50
Medicine	0 20
Stone	0 80
	44 58

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
T. Charbonneau—	
Condemned articles	1 15
Stone	5 10
	6 25
P. Chartrand—	
Mason	0 96
J. Charbonneau—	
Mason	2 76
A. Chartrand—	
Mason	0 50
Water	10 00
Farm produce	1 93
	12 43
A. Charbonneau—	
Making, tailor	3 41
Making, shoe	20 79
Repairing, shoe	5 49
Making, tin and paint	1 67
Repairing, tin and paint	0 11
Farm produce	0 45
Mason	1 55
Water	35 00
Condemned articles	151 00
Medicine	0 10
	219 57
E. Charbonneau—	
Water	14 16
Storekeeper	2 00
Stone	0 51
	16 67
U. Chartrand—	
Water	20 00
Mde. J. Charbonneau—	
Water	10 00
M. Clement—	
Mason	3 75
Alp. Charbonneau—	
Water	25 00
Making, tin and paint	2 17
	27 17

	$ cts.
A. Desjardins—	
Making, tailor	4 69
Repairing, tailor	0 50
Making, shoe	8 65
Repairing, shoe	2 82
Making, carpenter	1 87
Repairing, carpenter	12 94
Making, tin and paint	12 49
Repairing, tin and paint	2 98
Farm produce	2 40
Mason	2 47
Condemned articles	2 50
Medicine	0 20
	54 51
Dominion Police—	
Making, tailor	5 50
G. A. Dillon—	
Making, tailor	7 22
Making, carpenter	14 08
Meals	1 75
	23 05
G. W. Dawson—	
Meal	0 25
J. Dupont—	
Repairing, shoe	0 46
Making, carpenter	3 92
Making, tin and paint	1 11
	5 49
Dorchester Penitentiary—	
Making, tailor	31 90
O. Desautel—	
Condemned articles	07
R. Desjardins—	
Making, tailor	3 69
Repairing, tailor	1 08
Making, shoe	6 89
Repairing, shoe	0 55
Making, carpenter	4 49
Repairing, carpenter	1 61
Making, tin and paint	3 37
Repairing, engineer	0 20
Farm produce	1 25
Mason	6 74
Ice	3 00
Medicine	0 80
Stone	15 65
	49 30

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. B. Desrochers—	
Making, shoe	4 24
Repairing, shoe	1 90
Making, carpenter	1 03
Repairing, carpenter	0 21
Making, blacksmith	0 95
Making, tin and paint	3 13
Repairing, tin and paint	0 14
Farm produce	2 87
Medicine	0 20
	14 67
M. Demers—	
Condemned articles	0 76
A. Desautel—	
Ice	1 00
Condemned articles	0 10
	1 10
H. David—	
Mason	0 25
Stone	2 30
	2 55
F. Desormeau—	
Making, tailor	0 60
Making, shoe	3 06
Repairing, shoe	6 45
Making, carpenter	1 51
Making, blacksmith	0 40
Making, tin and paint	4 20
Farm produce	1 75
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	0 10
	19 07
J. David—	
Making, tailor	5 61
Making, shoe	4 38
Repairing, shoe	2 55
Making, carpenter	0 96
Repairing, carpenter	0 95
Making, blacksmith	0 27
Making, tin and paint	4 39
Repairing, tin and paint	0 69
Farm produce	0 75
Rent	50 00
Ice	3 00
Storekeeper	0 95
	74 50
G. Dritelli—	
Mason	0 25

	$ cts.
L. Dagenais—	
Stone	2 25
D. Desjardins—	
Water	10 00
A. Daze—	
Mason	2 05
J. Dubois—	
Condemned articles	0 10
D. Dupuis—	
Repairing, tailor	0 25
Making, shoe	3 94
Repairing, shoe	1 21
Making, carpenter	3 99
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making, blacksmith	0 72
Making, tin and paint	6 05
Repairing, tin and paint	0 65
Farm produce	1 88
Ice	2 00
	20 79
H. C. Fatt—	
Repairing, tailor	0 95
Making, shoe	2 13
Repairing, shoe	2 35
Making, carpenter	0 69
Making, blacksmith	0 20
Making, tin and paint	0 10
Repairing, engineer	0 10
Farm produce	3 72
Rent	50 00
Ice	6 00
Bookbinding	0 39
Medicine	0 20
Stores	0 35
	67 18
D. Fortin—	
Lime	9 90
M. Fortin—	
Condemned articles	0 50
Geo. Forest—	
Making, shoe	3 68
Repairing, shoe	2 97
Making, carpenter	0 84
Repairing, carpenter	2 89
Making, blacksmith	3 60

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Geo. Forest—Concluded.	$ cts.
Repairing, blacksmith	0 05
Making, tin and paint	7 54
Farm produce	1 25
Water	10 00
Ice	4 00
Bookbinding	1 45
Condemned articles	0 50
Stores	0 99
	39 76
J. D. Fitzgibbon—	
Making, tailor	1 22
Repairing, tailor	0 75
Making, shoe	10 92
Repairing, shoe	2 99
Making, carpenter	0 20
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Making, blacksmith	0 14
Making, tin and paint	0 95
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Meals	0 16
Farm produce	1 79
Rent	50 00
Bookbinding	1 05
Ice	4 50
Medicine	0 20
Stores	3 03
	78 20
P. E. Fournier—	
Farm produce	35
J. P. Forster—	
Making, tailor	3 96
Repairing, tailor	1 10
Making, shoe	7 72
Repairing, shoe	0 76
Making, carpenter	2 39
Repairing, carpenter	1 46
Making, blacksmith	0 46
Making, tin and paint	4 07
Repairing, tin and paint	0 11
Farm produce	3 16
Ice	4 00
Condemned articles	0 55
Medicine	0 45
Stores	1 34
	31 53
N. Filiatreault—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Making, shoe	7 63
Repairing, shoe	2 61
Making, carpenter	7 91
Repairing, carpenter	0 71
Making, blacksmith	1 20
Repairing, blacksmith	0 20

N. Filiatreault—Concluded.	$ cts.
Making, tin and paint	5 86
Repairing, tin and paint	0 25
Making, engineer	0 45
Farm produce	1 49
Ice	3 00
Medicine	4 30
	35 91
Lin Fook—	
Making, tin and paint	2 78
Frères Maristes—	
Making, tailor	10 49
Making, shoe	2 47
Making, carpenter	17 83
Repairing, carpenter	0 12
Making, blacksmith	8 31
Making, tin and paint	3 25
Repairing, engineer	11 90
Farm produce	12 28
Water	20 00
Bookbinding	29 54
Mason	0 83
Light	2 04
Monument	14 46
Condemned articles	56 00
	189 52
F. X. Godin—	
Repairing, tailor	1 10
Making, shoe	6 25
Repairing, shoe	1 62
Making, carpenter	7 51
Repairing, carpenter	2 42
Making, tin and paint	5 64
Repairing, tin and paint	0 79
Farm produce	1 06
Mason	0 10
Condemned articles	2 15
Medicine	1 23
	29 87
A. Granger—	
Making, carpenter	10 09
Making, tin and paint	0 75
	10 84
J. Guimond—	
Making, engineer	0 21
Water	5 83
Condemned articles	0 60
	6 64

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
W. Grece—	
Making, tailor	2 06
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	7 21
Repairing, shoe	4 85
Making, carpenter	8 12
Making, tin and paint	2 67
Repairing, engineer	0 30
Farm produce	1 26
Rent	50 00
Bookbinding	0 30
Ice	3 00
Medicine	1 00
Stores	0 64
	81 51
N. Giguère—	
Making, tailor	3 83
Repairing, tailor	1 65
Making, shoe	1 08
Repairing, shoe	1 27
Making, carpenter	9 84
Repairing, carpenter	0 55
Making, blacksmith	0 35
Making, tin and paint	5 41
Repairing, tin and paint	0 11
Farm produce	1 87
Ice	3 00
Hospital	0 40
Stores	0 13
	29 49
E. Gendron—	
Condemned articles	2 40
O. Gravelle—	
Condemned articles	0 10
A. Gauthier—	
Making, tailor	10 69
Making, shoe	8 92
Repairing, shoe	1 76
Making, tin and paint	4 64
Repairing, tin and paint	0 92
Farm produce	2 60
Medicine	0 10
	29 63
H. Godin—	
Making, tailor	1 61
Repairing, tailor	1 55
Making, shoe	4 43
Repairing, shoe	6 23
Making, blacksmith	2 39
Making, tin and paint	13 13
Farm produce	1 18
Medicine	0 10
	30 62

	$ cts.
W. Gibson—	
Making, tailor	2 43
Repairing, tailor	0 37
Making, carpenter	1 41
Making, tin and paint	0 40
	4 61
J. Galarneau—	
Making, shoe	0 70
Repairing, shoe	4 60
Repairing, blacksmith	0 11
Making, tin and paint	1 69
Repairing, tin and paint	0 29
Farm produce	0 63
Mason	5 40
Condemned articles	0 50
	13 92
Lin Gouin—	
Water	10 00
Rev. L. Heuroux—	
Bookbinding	3 40
Rev. L. O. Harel—	
Water	5 00
L. Houle—	
Copy of commitments	3 00
C. Hogue—	
Water	10 00
Mason	0 65
	10 65
A. Hamel—	
Farm produce	0 50
E. Jolicoeur—	
Repairing, shoe	1 56
Making, carpenter	2 37
Repairing, carpenter	0 81
Making, tin and paint	1 74
Making, engineer	1 00
Meals	0 80
Farm products	0 50
Mason	0 80
Condemned articles	2 75
Medicine	0 10
	12 43

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
U. Jette—	
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	4 60
Repairing, shoe	1 74
Making, carpenter	0 53
Making, blacksmith	1 05
Making, tin and paint	2 39
Farm produce	0 25
Mason	0 40
	11 06
R. Joyce—	
Making, tailor	5 59
Making, shoe	0 43
Repairing, shoe	0 85
Making, carpenter	2 55
Repairing, carpenter	0 15
Making, tin and paint	5 32
Farm produce	1 31
Medicine	0 25
	16 45
E. Jobin—	
Making, shoe	1 66
Repairing, shoe	3 61
Making, blacksmith	0 15
Making, tin and paint	2 33
Farm produce	1 40
Mason	0 10
Ice	6 00
Medicine	1 82
	17 07
A. Jubinville—	
Making, shoe	6 95
Repairing, shoe	4 04
Making, carpenter	9 77
Repairing, carpenter	4 43
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	1 86
Repairing, tin and paint	0 35
Repairing, engineer	0 10
Farm produce	1 79
Ice	4 00
Condemned articles	0 60
Medicine	0 88
Stores	0 32
	35 19
J. C. Joly—	
Repairing, shoe	0 70
A. Jolivet—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Making, shoe	3 98
Repairing, shoe	0 44
Making, tin and paint	9 54
	14 26

	$ cts.
G. Ingram—	
Making, tailor	3 58
Repairing, tailor	0 50
Making, tin and paint	1 18
Condemned articles	0 43
	5 69
Kingston Penitentiary—	
Making, tailor	11 50
Making, carpenter	5 62
	17 12
Rev. T. Kavanagh—	
Making, tin and paint	6 28
Farm produce	1 39
Water	10 00
	17 67
E. Leclair—	
Making, tailor	3 96
Repairing, tailor	2 10
Making, shoe	3 57
Repairing, shoe	3 64
Making, carpenter	0 40
Repairing, carpenter	0 37
Making, tin and paint	3 86
Repairing, tin and paint	0 43
Making, engineer	0 97
Repairing, engineer	0 10
Farm produce	1 39
Water	10 00
Ice	3 00
Medicine	0 25
	34 04
R. Larivée—	
Water	10 00
A. Lacombe—	
Condemned articles	0 28
A. Liberman—	
Condemned articles	42 00
E. Lavigne—	
Making, shoe	1 37
Condemned articles	0 35
	1 72
J. W. Levesque—	
Water	5 00

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
D. Leduc—	
Repairing, carpenter	0 12
Making, tin and paint	0 15
	0 27
J. Leblanc—	
Making, shoe	4 49
Repairing, shoe	0 70
Making, carpenter	1 73
Repairing, carpenter	1 87
Making, tin and paint	5 55
Repairing, tin and paint	0 40
Meals	26 20
Farm produce	1 38
Condemned articles	1 25
Medicine	0 40
Repairing, blacksmith	0 57
	44 54
E. Lanier—	
Making, tin and paint	2 90
P. Lortie—	
Mason	4 75
J. Lauzon—	
Making, tailor	3 33
Making, shoe	4 65
Repairing, shoe	3 77
Making, tin and paint	4 65
Farm produce	1 10
Bookbinding	0 47
Water	9 16
Medicine	0 10
	27 23
A. Lafrance—	
Making, tailor	0 69
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	1 78
Repairing, shoe	1 74
Making, carpenter	18 30
Repairing, carpenter	0 45
Making, blacksmith	0 43
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	1 00
Farm produce	0 25
Bookbinding	0 99
Ice	0 75
Medicine	0 20
Stores	0 60
	27 38

	$ cts.
E. Leblanc—	
Making, shoe	13 34
Repairing, shoe	6 77
Making, carpenter	0 16
Repairing, tin and paint	0 14
Making, tin and paint	0 65
Farm produce	0 50
Medicine	1 87
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
	23 53
J. E. Labrecque—	
Making, tailor	3 83
Making, shoe	12 16
Repairing, shoe	6 70
Making, carpenter	0 11
Repairing, carpenter	0 16
Making, blacksmith	0 37
Repairing, blacksmith	0 37
Making, tin and paint	6 34
Repairing, tin and paint	0 34
Farm produce	1 84
Mason	2 34
Ice	3 00
Bookbinding	1 38
Condemned articles	3 00
Medicine	0 23
Stores	0 64
	42 81
A. Lahaie—	
Making, shoe	1 69
Repairing, shoe	5 00
Making, carpenter	8 40
Making, tin and paint	3 15
Repairing, tin and paint	0 28
Farm produce	2 87
Ice	3 00
Medicine	0 10
	24 49
R. Lesage—	
Making, shoe	1 85
Repairing, shoe	0 26
Making, tin and paint	0 91
Farm produce	0 85
Water	5 00
Medicine	0 35
	9 22
V. Lortie—	
Making, shoe	18 18
Repairing, shoe	6 81
Making, carpenter	0 87
Making, tin and paint	4 23
Farm produce	0 78
Mason	0 76
Water	10 00
Medicine	50
Stores	1 40
	43 53

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
F. Lesage—	
Making, shoe	1 98
Repairing, shoe	0 29
Making, carpenter	2 79
Repairing, carpenter	0 33
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	3 74
Repairing, tin and paint	3 34
Farm produce	2 26
Rent	4 16
Mason	2 54
Water	5 83
Ice	6 00
Medicine	2 00
Stores	0 23
	35 59
E. Latendresse—	
Water	3 75
O. Lacasse—	
Condemned articles	0 50
P. Lachapelle—	
Condemned articles	13 90
J. Latour—	
Making, tailor	3 83
Making, shoe	8 34
Repairing, shoe	3 60
Making, carpenter	11 83
Repairing, carpenter	1 32
Making, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	3 63
Repairing, tin and paint	0 54
Farm produce	14 80
Ice	4 00
Condemned articles	2 40
Medicine	0 40
Stores	0 64
	55 43
P. J. G. Lynch—	
Making, tailor	3 86
Making, shoe	2 14
Repairing, shoe	4 28
Making, carpenter	2 04
Repairing, carpenter	3 71
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	9 65
Repairing, tin and paint	0 22
Farm produce	3 16
Bookbinding	5 90
Ice	3 00
Condemned articles	1 00
Hospital	0 40
	39 46

	$ cts.
A. Lachapelle—	
Mason	0 25
J. D. Lussier—	
Water	3 33
C. A. Lemoine—	
Making, tailor	0 10
Repairing, shoe	3 68
Making, carpenter	15 57
Repairing, carpenter	1 75
Repairing, blacksmith	0 63
Making, tin and paint	4 70
Farm produce	0 40
Water	10 00
Ice	3 00
Condemned articles	0 10
Medicine	0 40
Stores	0 32
	40 65
W. Laramee—	
Repairing, tailor	0 70
Making, shoe	2 75
Repairing, shoe	0 66
Making, tin and paint	8 31
Farm produce	0 40
Medicine	0 60
	13 42
A. Lacasse—	
Condemned articles	0 89
M. Lanctôt—	
Mason	0 25
H. Lussier—	
Mason	2 36
L. Labelle—	
Mason	0 25
Water	10 00
	10 25
M. Leroux—	
Water	10 00

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
A. McDonough—	
Making, tailor	1 42
Repairing, tailor	0 60
Making, shoe	1 79
Repairing, shoe	4 10
Repairing, carpenter	2 62
Making, blacksmith	0 20
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	1 03
Farm produce	2 60
Ice	4 00
Medicine	0 70
Stores	0 26
	19 42
V. McFaul—	
Repairing, tailor	0 95
Making, shoe	3 56
Repairing, shoe	2 01
Farm produce	1 06
Repairing, tin and paint	0 12
	7 70
L. Marchand—	
Repairing, shoe	6 07
Making, blacksmith	0 20
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	2 44
Repairing, engineer	0 50
Farm produce	2 17
Rent	50 00
Bookbinding	0 24
Light	10 80
Ice	4 00
Medicine	0 25
Stores	0 64
	77 41
Rev. A. Martin—	
Making, shoe	3 23
Repairing, shoe	0 66
Making, carpenter	0 77
Repairing, carpenter	0 78
Making, blacksmith	1 40
Making, tin and paint	5 70
Making, engineer	1 97
Ice	3 00
Medicine	0 20
	17 71
Moody M'f'g Coy.—	
Farm produce	0 50

	$ cts.
G. S. Malepart—	
Making, tailor	7 35
Repairing, tailor	1 30
Making, shoe	2 77
Repairing, shoe	0 30
Making, carpenter	15 39
Repairing, carpenter	5 40
Making, blacksmith	0 14
Making, tin and paint	8 14
Repairing, tin and paint	0 31
Bakery	0 50
Farm produce	10 37
Ice	6 00
Condemned articles	1 10
Medicine	0 95
	60 02
J. Murphy—	
Repairing, tailor	0 83
Making, tin and paint	0 71
Medicine	1 75
	3 29
J. Major—	
Mason	0 80
A. Mousseau—	
Making, tailor	5 28
Repairing, tailor	0 70
Making, shoe	11 98
Repairing, shoe	1 23
Making, carpenter	1 69
Making, blacksmith	0 20
Making, tin and paint	3 47
Farm produce	1 62
Medicine	0 55
	26 72
H. Meunier—	
Water	1 67
Farm	0 50
	2 17
Manitoba Penitentiary—	
Making, tailor	11 78
Making, carpenter	4 80
Stores	13 44
	30 02
N. Maisonneuve—	
Water	10 00

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
G. Nixon—	
Making, tailor	4 86
Repairing, tailor	2 80
Making, shoe	1 88
Repairing, shoe	1 83
Farm produce	1 98
Rent	41 68
Mason	0 15
	55 18
L. Normand—	
Making, tailor	3 21
Repairing, tailor	0 36
Making, shoe	15 04
Repairing, shoe	3 68
Making, carpenter	4 09
Repairing, carpenter	0 89
Making, blacksmith	0 37
Making, tin and paint	7 88
Repairing, tin and paint	0 88
Repairing, engineer	0 40
Farm produce	3 80
Mason	0 42
Bookbinding	0 23
Ice	4 00
Condemned articles	0 25
Medicine	1 98
Stores	0 68
	48 16
R. Ouimet—	
Repairing, carpenter	1 97
Repairing, blacksmith	0 59
Repairing, tin and paint	0 91
Farm produce	0 25
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	0 30
	5 02
W. Ouimet—	
Making, shoe	3 06
Making, tin and paint	0 55
	3 61
E. Ouimet—	
Mason	1 60
D. O'Shea—	
Making, tailor	3 42
Repairing, tailor	0 55
Repairing, shoe	3 54
Making, carpenter	6 08
Repairing, carpenter	0 69
Making, blacksmith	0 30
Repairing, blacksmith	0 20
Making, tin and paint	5 54
Farm produce	1 89
Rent	50 00
Bookbinding	1 79
Ice	2 00

D. O'Shea—Concluded.	$ cts.
Condemned articles	0 50
Medicine	1 30
Stores	0 68
Repairing, engineer	0 10
	78 58
Providence Nunnery—	
Repairing, shoe	24 54
Making, carpenter	0 62
Repairing, carpenter	0 40
Making, blacksmith	0 11
Making, tin and paint	3 29
Making, engineer	0 56
Farm products	38 79
Mason	2 20
Water	15 00
Bookbinding	16 09
Store	0 10
Stone	11 70
Repairing, tin and paint	3 71
	117 11
Dr. J. Pominville—	
Making, shoe	1 36
Repairing, shoe	0 28
Making, carpenter	9 95
Repairing, carpenter	0 15
Making, tin and paint	5 34
Farm produce	2 02
Ice	1 00
Mason	0 10
Stores	0 10
	20 30
J. V. Proteau—	
Condemned articles	16 49
J. Pelletier—	
Mason	14 43
E. Prevost—	
Water	10 00
Condemned articles	0 98
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Stone	1 50
Repairing, blacksmith	0 20
	12 88
M. Proulx—	
Making, shoe	12 68
Repairing, shoe	1 70
Making, carpenter	2 50
Repairing, carpenter	1 36
Making, blacksmith	2 82
Making, tin and paint	12 36
Farm produce	3 09
Ice	3 00
Medicine	3 15
	42 66

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. E. Pepin—	
Making, tailor	12 25
Repairing, tailor	1 70
Making, shoe	6 45
Repairing, shoe	5 02
Making, carpenter	0 89
Repairing, blacksmith	1 03
Making, tin and paint	0 37
Repairing, engineer	0 10
Farm produce	1 10
Water	10 00
Bookbinding	2 29
Condemned articles	0 10
Medicine	1 00
Store	0 64
Stone	1 00
	43 94
A. Parè—	
Making, shoe	11 53
Repairing, shoe	4 69
Making, carpenter	0 77
Making, blacksmith	2 48
Making, tin and paint	7 72
Making, engineer	0 15
Farm produce	3 71
Bookbinding	3 59
Mason	0 52
Condemned articles	7 58
Hospital	0 70
Store	0 64
	44 08
U. Paquette—	
Making, shoe	0 20
Repairing, carpenter	1 41
Condemned articles	5 25
	6 86
A. Prefontaine—	
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	8 16
Repairing, shoe	7 42
Making, carpenter	1 87
Repairing, carpenter	0 40
Making, blacksmith	0 12
Making, tin and paint	1 31
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Farm produce	3 05
Water	9 16
Medicine	0 15
Store	0 64
	32 58
W. Prevost—	
Making, tailor	1 76
Making, shoe	3 17
Repairing, shoe	3 12
Making, carpenter	1 11
Making, tin and paint	3 73
Repairing, tin and paint	0 15

	$ cts.
W. Prevost—Concluded.	
Farm produce	3 59
Water	10 00
Ice	4 00
Mason	0 13
Medicine	0 20
Repairing, engineer	0 10
	31 06
M. Paquette—	
Mason	0 40
Water	7 50
	7 90
A. Paquette—	
Mason	0 72
Condemned articles	0 82
	1 54
L. H. Packard—	
Condemned articles	3 75
J. Paquette—	
Making, shoe	37 07
Repairing, shoe	0 83
Making, carpenter	6 79
Repairing, blacksmith	0 82
Making, tin and paint	6 60
Meals	0 30
Farm produce	0 25
Mason	1 05
Condemned articles	0 60
Stores	0 13
	54 44
V. Paquette—	
Making, blacksmith	0 90
Making, tin and paint	3 36
Water	10 00
	14 26
Rev. J. Rollit—	
Making, tailor	7 05
Repairing, tailor	0 55
Repairing, shoe	0 44
Making, carpenter	6 00
Repairing, carpenter	1 13
Repairing, blacksmith	0 36
Making, tin and paint	0 42
Repairing, tin and paint	0 19
Meals	5 00
Bookbinding	3 52
Condemned articles	0 30
	24 96

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
X. Robertson—	
Making, tin and paint	2 61
G. J. Roneault—	
Making, tailor	10 08
Repairing, tailor	0 60
Making, shoe	6 56
Repairing, shoe	10 75
Making, carpenter	2 90
Repairing, carpenter	4 95
Making, blacksmith	0 20
Repairing, blacksmith	1 54
Making, tin and paint	11 98
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Repairing, engineer	0 80
Farm produce	6 31
Bookbinding	18 84
Mason	0 25
Ice	6 00
Condemned articles	0 25
Medicine	2 60
Store	2 79
	87 50
E. Rodier—	
Repairing, tailor	1 58
Making, shoe	5 16
Repairing, shoe	0 87
Making, carpenter	0 20
Repairing, carpenter	0 52
Making, tin and paint	0 68
Farm produce	2 61
Mason	0 40
Ice	4 00
Medicine	0 60
	16 62
M. Roger—	
Water	2 09
H. Riopel—	
Water	10 00
W. H. Russell—	
Repairing, tailor	1 05
Making, shoe	11 46
Repairing, shoe	1 07
Making, carpenter	7 96
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making, blacksmith	0 69
Repairing, blacksmith	0 12
Making, tin and paint	4 07
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Farm produce	3 44
Ice	6 00
Medicine	0 55
Stores	1 14
	37 75

	$ cts.
J. Rocheleau—	
Making, tailor	0 31
Repairing, tailor	0 40
Making, shoe	3 31
Repairing, shoe	0 56
Making, carpenter	0 46
Repairing, carpenter	0 24
Making, blacksmith	1 11
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	1 56
Medicine	0 25
	8 30
Saskatchewan Penitentiary—	
Making, tailor	87 45
Making, carpenter	10 02
Making, tin and paint	55 00
	152 47
Standard Quarry—	
Stores	1 67
A. Senecal—	
Making, tailor	3 47
Making, shoe	1 63
Repairing, shoe	0 33
Farm produce	0 25
Ice	4 00
Medicine	0 10
	9 78
N. St. Germain—	
Making, carpenter	0 86
Making, tin and paint	0 15
Repairing, tin and paint	0 15
Mason	0 18
Water	10 00
	11 34
St. Vincent de Paul Church—	
Water	10 00
Stores	3 07
Stone	0 71
	13 78
C. Simard—	
Water	10 00
C. W. Trenholme—	
Rent	30 00

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
C. Taillon—	
Making, tailor	2 96
Repairing, tailor	0 52
Making, shoe	3 40
Repairing, shoe	0 24
Making, carpenter	0 43
Making, tin and paint	1 94
Farm produce	0 20
Rent	24 96
Bookbinding	1 12
Ice	4 00
Hospital	1 20
	40 97
J. Turcot—	
Stores	2 00
A. Trudeau—	
Making, shoe	16 38
Repairing, shoe	6 68
Making, carpenter	1 66
Repairing, carpenter	0 36
Making, blacksmith	0 51
Repairing, blacksmith	0 20
Making, tin and paint	8 00
Farm produce	2 17
Water	10 00
Condemned articles	0 25
Medicine	0 10
	46 31

	$ cts.
H. Turcot—	
Mason	1 00
P. Trottier—	
Water	10 00
Condemned articles	2 31
	12 31
E. Theoret—	
Making, shoe	2 20
Repairing, shoe	1 31
Repairing, carpenter	0 37
Making, blacksmith	0 35
Making, tin and paint	6 72
Repairing, tin and paint	0 17
Farm produce	2 01
Mason	0 25
Ice	3 00
	16 38
C. Urbain—	
Stores	1 60
T. Valade—	
Water	3 33
Stores	1 92
	5 25

DORCHESTER.

	$ cts.
Arthur Atkinson—	
Farm produce	3 00
A. A. Allain—	
Making, tailor	2 85
Repairing, tailor	2 30
Repairing, shoe	6 40
Making, carpenter	0 45
Repairing, carpenter	1 76
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Farm produce	39 35
Rent	12 51
Labour	0 30
Coal	13 82
Condemned articles	0 25
Medicine	2 20
	82 39

	$ cts.
Wm. Alexander—	
Repairing, shoe	1 00
Repairing, carpenter	0 40
Making, tin and paint	0 75
Repairing, tin and paint	0 15
Labour	0 60
Water	6 00
Condemned articles	0 96
Medicine	0 80
	10 66
N. A. Burden—	
Rent	2 09
F. C. Bowes—	
Repairing, shoe	1 30
Medicine	0 20
Farm produce	0 10
	1 60

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
W. R. Burns—	
Making, tailor	13 60
Repairing, tailor	2 40
Making, shoe	1 65
Repairing, shoe	6 90
Making, tin and paint	0 30
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Farm produce	11 60
Rent	50 00
Coal	7 09
Medicine	6 20
	99 94
Arthur Brown—	
Making, tailor	1 45
Repairing, shoe	6 10
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making, blacksmith	0 20
Repairing, blacksmith	0 15
Making, tin and paint	2 32
Farm produce	20 70
Rent	50 00
Coal	5 94
	86 96
A. E. Black—	
Making, carpenter	2 00
A. L. Belliveau—	
Repairing, shoe	1 25
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 15
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Rent	50 00
Hospital	1 75
	53 45
W. M. Brownell—	
Water	6 00
A. P. Bourque—	
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Repairing, shoe	4 08
Making, carpenter	0 50
Repairing, carpenter	1 37
Making, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing, blacksmith	0 72
Making, tin and paint	0 46
Repairing, tin and paint	0 22
Repairing, engineer	0 30
Farm produce	6 60
Rent	50 00
Coal	6 35
Condemned articles	0 30
Medicine	0 25
	71 35

	$ cts.
D. P. Belliveau—	
Making, tailor	1 70
Repairing, shoe	5 45
Making, carpenter	1 60
Repairing, carpenter	0 15
Making, tin and paint	2 18
Repairing, tin and paint	0 42
Farm produce	1 50
Rent	50 00
Condemned articles	0 30
Hospital	1 80
	65 10
G. N. Bishop—	
Repairing, tailor	0 35
Repairing, shoe	1 85
Making, blacksmith	0 25
Repairing blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	2 65
Meals	2 11
Medicine	0 65
	7 96
Edgar Buck—	
Repairing, carpenter	0 60
P. C. Connell—	
Making, tailor	2 50
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, carpenter	3 82
Repairing, carpenter	0 60
Farm produce	1 40
Rent	7 80
	16 27
Miss Cumming—	
Medicine	0 35
Walter Crossman—	
Repairing, engineer	2 00
Hanford Crossman—	
Gravel	25 50
Mark Cole—	
Farm produce	9 00
Rev. A. D. Cormier—	
Making, tailor	0 60
Repairing, tailor	5 08
Repairing, shoe	0 80
Making, carpenter	4 43
Making, tin and paint	1 44
Farm produce	0 25
Laundry	1 10
	13 70

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
L. H. Chambers—	
Making, tailor	2 55
Repairing, shoe	2 80
Making, carpenter	5 36
Repairing, carpenter	10 67
Making, tin and paint	5 04
Repairing, tin and paint	0 15
Horse labor	1 00
Farm produce	1 00
Rent	50 00
Labor	0 90
Coal	4 76
Condemned articles	3 00
Medicine	1 65
	88 88
F. O. Chapman—	
Making, tailor	2 30
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	4 75
Making, blacksmith	1 20
Making, tin and paint	0 50
Rent	50 00
	58 90
Chas. Card—	
Making, tailor	3 90
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	1 00
Repairing, carpenter	0 50
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Meals	0 13
Farm produce	12 80
Rent	50 00
Coal	6 26
Medicine	0 75
	75 69
Jno. Corcoran—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	1 20
Rent	50 00
	51 35
Rev. J. Crisp—	
Farm produce	6 00
A. B. Cummings—	
Repairing, tailor	0 40
Repairing, shoe	0 55
Medicine	0 20
	1 15
Canadian Hide & Skin Co.—	
Hides	116 63

	$ cts.
Mrs. E. Cole—	
Repairing, tin and paint	0 50
A. W. Chapman—	
Repairing, carpenter	0 15
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 57
Repairing, engineer	0 50
Farm produce	2 00
Condemned articles	25 00
	28 32
Rev. G. M. Campbell—	
Farm produce	30 00
Geo. Drillio—	
Making, tailor	0 75
Repairing, tailor	1 10
Repairing, shoe	5 10
Making, carpenter	0 25
Making, tin and paint	0 15
Repairing, tin and paint	0 22
Repairing, engineer	0 20
Farm produce	18 25
Rent	50 00
Medicine	4 00
	80 02
Geo. Denier—	
Farm produce	3 00
Dominion Metal Co.—	
Condemned articles	30 31
H. de Forest—	
Farm produce	8 00
G. F. Esterbrook—	
Farm produce	6 00
C. S. Elsdon—	
Repairing, tailor	0 60
Making, shoe	0 65
Repairing, shoe	8 15
Making, carpenter	5 98
Repairing, carpenter	0 80
Repairing, blacksmith	0 35
Making, tin and paint	0 30
Repairing, tin and paint	0 15
Repairing, engineer	0 40
Farm produce	5 10
Rent	50 00
Laundry	0 10
Mason	0 32
Coal	3 97
Medicine	3 30
	80 17

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
H. R. Emmerson—	
Repairing, tin and paint	0 30
Farm produce	1 00
	1 30
Edwin Forrest—	
Farm produce	4 00
W. J. Foran—	
Making, tailor	2 00
Repairing, tailor	0 35
Making, shoe	0 50
Repairing, shoe	6 55
Making, carpenter	2 67
Making, blacksmith	0 24
Making, tin and paint	3 93
Repairing, tin and paint	0 74
Meals	2 03
Farm produce	13 45
Water	6 00
Condemned articles	0 10
Medicine	0 65
Stone	0 95
	40 16
Albert Friel—	
Making, tailor	0 85
Repairing, shoe	2 10
Making, carpenter	3 65
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 64
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Repairing, engineer	0 15
Farm produce	22 41
Rent	50 00
Medicine	2 30
	82 50
C. Filmore—	
Farm produce	3 00
S. H. Getson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 50
Repairing, shoe	4 55
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 93
Meal	0 13
Farm produce	2 80
Rent	50 00
Condemned articles	0 40
Medicine	0 85
	60 26
Abraham Gaudet—	
Farm produce	4 50

	$ cts.
T. F. Gillespie—	
Making, tailor	0 50
Repairing, shoe	3 10
Making, carpenter	11 09
Repairing, carpenter	0 25
Making. tin and paint	0 60
Farm produce	3 50
Coal	14 02
Medicine	0 20
	33 26
T. N. Howard—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Repairing, shoe	0 60
Making, carpenter	1 84
Meals	0 38
Medicine	0 50
	3 62
W. M. Hamilton—	
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	0 60
Repairing, shoe	3 05
Making, carpenter	3 42
Repairing, carpenter	0 50
Making, tin and paint	3 70
Bread	0 35
Meals	0 50
Farm produce	19 85
Rent	48 75
Medicine	0 95
	81 77
J. H. Hickman—	
Farm produce	2 00
C. S. Hickman—	
Repairing, blacksmith	1 80
L. S. Hutchinson—	
Making, tailor	3 31
Repairing, tailor	1 14
Making, shoe	3 75
Repairing, shoe	11 50
Making, carpenter	3 90
Repairing, carpenter	0 60
Making, blacksmith	0 75
Making, tin and paint	1 67
Horse labour	2 00
Farm produce	17 10
Water	6 00
Coal	6 11
Ice	0 10
Labour	1 05
Condemned articles	11 47
Stone	0 23
	70 68

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Jno. Hebert—	
Making, tailor	8 60
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Repairing, shoe	3 45
Making, carpenter	0 30
Repairing, carpenter	0 15
Repairing, blacksmith	4 37
Making, tin and paint	1 73
Repairing, tin and paint	0 30
Bread	0 80
Meals	1 14
Farm produce	6 84
Rent	50 00
Coal	6 57
Condemned articles	5 00
Medicine	0 75
	90 10
G. Hicks—	
Farm produce	7 50
C. L. Hannington—	
Condemned articles	1 65
Jno. J. Kane—	
Repairing, tailor	2 30
Making, shoe	0 40
Repairing, shoe	1 70
Making, carpenter	8 36
Repairing, carpenter	0 45
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Meals	2 02
Farm produce	11 55
Condemned articles	0 86
Medicine	2 15
	29 89
B. A. Lawerison—	
Making, tailor	0 90
Repairing, tailor	0 50
Repairing, shoe	5 65
Repairing, carpenter	0 27
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 95
Repairing, tin and paint	0 22
Meals	0 51
Farm produce	3 00
Rent	50 00
Laundry	0 20
Medicine	0 75
	63 05
W. E. Lawrence—	
Repairing, shoe	1 05
Repairing, carpenter	1 00
Farm produce	0 35
Rent	50 00
Medicine	0 15
	52 55

	$ cts.
Judge Landry—	
Making, tin and paint	1 42
V. Leblanc—	
Making, engineer	0 40
H. S. Lablanc—	
Making, tailor	0 15
Repairing, tailor	0 48
Repairing, shoe	1 00
Making, carpenter	0 15
Repairing, blacksmith	0 25
Repairing, engineer	0 10
Meals	6 64
Farm produce	9 15
	17 92
L. E. Leblanc—	
Repairing, blacksmith	0 50
C. Leblanc—	
Repairing, engineer	2 00
F. Leblanc—	
Farm produce	3 00
M. Leblanc—	
Farm produce	5 00
O. Leblanc—	
Farm produce	8 00
S. McDougal—	
Repairing, tailor	0 20
Making, shoe	0 65
Repairing, shoe	2 05
Repairing, carpenter	0 60
Making, tin and paint	0 90
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Rent	50 00
Labour	1 50
Medicine	2 25
	58 25
Norman McKelvie—	
Farm produce	3 00

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
A. M. McDonald—	
Making, tailor	0 75
Making, shoe	3 30
Repairing, shoe	1 05
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Making, tin and paint	0 35
Farm produce	0 90
Water	6 00
	12 55
Jno. McCaul—	
Repairing, tailor	0 50
Making, shoe	0 50
Repairing, shoe	4 45
Making, carpenter	0 25
Repairing, carpenter	0 45
Making, tin and paint	0 92
Repairing, tin and paint	0 30
Repairing, engineer	0 15
Farm produce	1 00
Rent	50 00
Medicine	1 40
	59 92
Miss McMahon—	
Repairing, tailor	0 20
Repairing, shoe	0 40
Repairing, carpenter	0 60
Repairing, blacksmith	0 15
Making, tin and paint	0 33
Farm produce	19 25
	20 93
A. McPherson—	
Making, tailor	2 50
Repairing, shoe	0 95
Making, carpenter	6 63
Meals	0 26
Farm produce	5 30
	15 64
Dr. D. D. McDonald—	
Making, tailor	2 50
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Repairing, shoe	1 40
Making, carpenter	1 84
Repairing, blacksmith	6 42
Making, tin and paint	3 77
Meals	4 14
Farm produce	8 15
	28 32

	$ cts.
Miss L. McGrath—	
Repairing, blacksmith	0 50
Making, tin and paint	0 25
Repairing, tin and paint	0 23
Farm produce	6 43
Water	6 00
	13 41
L. A. McDonald—	
Making, tailor	0 75
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Repairing, shoe	1 85
Repairing, carpenter	0 84
Making, tin and paint	1 49
Bread	7 65
Farm produce	13 20
Rent	50 00
Laundry	0 10
Coal	10 16
Medicine	6 50
	92 84
J. D. McDonald—	
Repairing, tailor	1 35
Repairing, shoe	0 55
Medicine	0 55
	2 45
Jno. S. Milton—	
Repairing, tailor	0 20
Repairing, shoe	1 70
Making, carpenter	0 60
Repairing, carpenter	0 50
Making, tin and paint	0 10
Repairing, engineer	0 20
Farm produce	0 26
Rent	50 00
Labour	0 30
Medicine	1 45
	55 31
F. Milton—	
Farm produce	11 26
A. O'Brien—	
Repairing, tailor	1 10
Repairing, shoe	0 90
Repairing, carpenter	2 28
Making, tin and paint	0 85
Rent	50 00
Medicine	0 95
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
	56 28

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. A. Piercy—	
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Repairing, shoe	2 80
Repairing, carpenter	1 00
Repairing, tin and paint	0 30
Farm produce	23 48
Rent	50 00
Coal	16 47
Medicine	0 40
	94 55
F. C. Palmer—	
Making, tin and paint	0 90
G. B. Papineau—	
Repairing, tailor	0 25
Repairing, shoe	0 75
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making, tin and paint	1 90
Rent	50 00
	53 00
S. A. Palmer—	
Repairing, shoe	2 35
Meals	0 25
Farm produce	9 16
Rent	50 00
	61 76
A. B. Pipes—	
Making, tailor	6 64
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Repairing, shoe	0 65
Repairing, carpenter	2 14
Making, tin and paint	0 92
Farm produce	25 20
Laundry	10 54
Labour	1 20
Stores	0 30
	47 89
Edwin Palmer—	
Repairing, blacksmith	0 45
A. D. Richard—	
Farm produce	1 00
Henry Russell—	
Farm produce	33 00

	$ cts.
Gilbert Smith—	
Repairing, tailor	2 25
Repairing, carpenter	0 15
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Condemned articles	0 82
	3 32
C. S. Starratt—	
Making, tailor	10 65
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Repairing, shoe	4 25
Making, carpenter	6 10
Repairing, carpenter	1 03
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 55
Repairing, tin and paint	0 17
Making, engineer	0 55
Repairing, engineer	0 10
Farm produce	30 30
Laundry	0 10
Coal	20 87
Condemned articles	0 80
Medicine	1 10
	76 97
F. J. Sweeney—	
Farm produce	8 00
Chas. Sears—	
Farm produce	6 00
Thos. Sherrin—	
Farm produce	3 15
R. S. Sinclair—	
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	1 00
Repairing, shoe	2 30
Making, carpenter	3 09
Repairing, carpenter	0 67
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	2 35
Repairing, engineer	0 15
Bread	0 10
Farm produce	1 00
Rent	45 83
Coal	6 64
Medicine	1 05
	64 38
A. A. Stevens—	
Making, tin and paint	0 18

DORCHESTER—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
Rev. B. H. Thomas—	
Making, tailor	3 00
Repairing, tailor	0 25
Repairing, shoe	5 75
Making, carpenter	1 31
Repairing, carpenter	1 63
Making, blacksmith	0 32
Repairing, blacksmith	0 30
Making, tin and paint	1 25
Repairing, tin and paint	0 15
Farm produce	4 80
Rent	47 94
Labour	1 80
Medicine	0 40
	68 90
W. F. Tait—	
Making, engineer	1 25
Repairing, engineer	1 98
Farm produce	3 00
	6 23
S. W. Tingley—	
Making, shoe	4 35
Making, tin and paint	0 55
	4 90
J. R. Taylor—	
Farm produce	3 00
Sanford Wry—	
Farm produce	4 50

	$ cts.
E. W. Weldon.	
Farm produce	3 00
Thos. Walsh—	
Making, tailor	1 06
Repairing, tailor	0 20
Repairing, shoe	2 30
Making, tin and paint	0 25
Repairing, carpenter	1 50
Farm produce	2 60
Rent	50 00
Medicine	2 60
	60 51
N. Ward—	
Making, shoe	0 50
Repairing, shoe	4 85
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 10
Meals	0 13
Rent	50 00
Ice	0 10
	55 78
Herbert Ward—	
Farm produce	0 36

MANITOBA.

	$ cts.
W. C. Abbott—	
Repairing, shoe	5 91
Making, carpenter	2 50
Repairing, carpenter	0 88
Repairing, tin and paint	3 66
Making, tin and paint	0 30
Repairing, blacksmith	0 42
Bread	13 42
Horse labour	1 25
Farm produce	41 07
Rent	48 00
Labour	4 15
Laundry	0 15
Medicine	1 09
	122 80
G. Baird—	
Farm produce	4 00

	$ cts.
T. Bain—	
Making, tailor	3 60
Making, carpenter	25 47
Repairing, carpenter	0 35
Making, tin and paint	4 01
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Bread	13 27
Meals	0 75
Farm produce	38 85
Rent	30 00
Laundry	0 45
Condemned articles	1 89
Medicine	0 35
Stores	2 16
	121 35
W. Brown—	
Repairing, blacksmith	3 52

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Miss Beaupre—	
Making, tailor	0 60
Horse labour	1 50
	2 10
F. Bell—	
Farm produce	0 75
L. H. Brault—	
Farm produce	11 76
A. J. Christmas—	
Making, tailor	7 50
Making, shoe	0 37
Repairing, shoe	1 60
Making, carpenter	4 14
Making, blacksmith	0 45
Bread	10 81
Meals	4 07
Laundry	0 95
Medicine	0 61
	30 50
H. E. Chaplin—	
Making, carpenter	5 64
Repairing, carpenter	0 30
Horse labour	2 25
Farm produce	7 55
	15 74
G. Czercoski—	
Farm produce	17 00
J. Campbell—	
Repairing, shoe	0 55
Meals	11 16
Rent	1 50
Laundry	0 50
	13 71
B. Cotterall—	
Repairing, carpenter	0 13
Farm produce	20 50
	20 63
A. Cossich—	
Farm produce	22 00

	$ cts.
J. S. Donald—	
Making, tailor	2 10
Repairing, tailor	1 15
Repairing, shoe	0 93
Making, carpenter	12 61
Laundry	0 80
Medicine	0 33
	17 92
Mrs. T. Douglas—	
Repairing, shoe	2 88
Bread	16 06
Horse labour	1 13
Farm	1 00
Rent	48 00
Labour	0 80
	69 87
R. Downie—	
Repairing, tailor	0 40
Repairing, shoe	3 93
Making, carpenter	6 05
Repairing, carpenter	0 90
Making, tin and paint	1 38
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Bread	33 53
Horse labour	1 25
Farm produce	31 39
Rent	42 00
Laundry	0 25
Ice	0 10
Labour	0 40
Coal	4 84
Medicine	0 76
	127 38
J. Douglas—	
Making, tailor	3 90
Repairing, tailor	0 35
Making, shoe	1 30
Repairing, shoe	5 46
Making, carpenter	11 71
Repairing, carpenter	0 72
Making, tin and paint	1 37
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	20 08
Horse labour	1 25
Farm produce	34 50
Rent	48 00
Laundry	0 15
Labour	1 25
Medicine	2 33
	132 47

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. H. Daignault—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	1 70
Making, carpenter	4 36
Repairing, carpenter	0 43
Making, tin and paint	0 38
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	24 38
Horse labour	1 13
Farm produce	39 89
Rent	48 00
Labour	1 75
Medicine	0 28
	122 55
Enright Bros—	
Farm produce	19 12
W. H. French—	
Farm produce	40 00
Labour	0 30
Stores	5 00
	45 30
E. Freeman—	
Making, tailor	1 50
Repairing, tailor	1 00
Repairing, shoe	5 90
Making, carpenter	2 02
Repairing, carpenter	0 90
Making, tin and paint	1 00
Repairing, tin and paint	0 85
Making, engineer	0 18
Repairing, engineer	0 38
Bread	13 63
Horse labour	1 13
Farm produce	23 94
Rent	48 00
Bindery	0 10
Labour	4 00
Medicine	0 50
	105 03
A. Fisher—	
Repairing, tailor	1 20
Repairing, shoe	1 65
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Repairing, blacksmith	0 15
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	10 03
Horse labour	0 75
Farm produce	15 20
Rent	36 00
Medicine	0 38
	65 66
Jas. Gillis—	
Farm produce	5 00

	$ cts.
Gordon & Ironsides—	
Pork	992 77
W. R. Grahame—	
Repairing, tailor	1 05
Making, shoe	3 87
Repairing, shoe	0 80
Making, carpenter	27 19
Repairing, carpenter	0 66
Making, blacksmith	0 15
Making, tin and paint	0 25
Bread	0 21
Meals	12 34
Horse labour	4 95
Farm produce	30 38
Rent	8 00
Labour	4 00
Laundry	0 10
Wood	1 96
Ice	1 69
Medicine	1 68
Stone	1 80
	101 08
F. Groom—	
Repairing, tailor	0 25
N. R. Hughes—	
Making, tailor	0 96
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	3 23
Repairing, shoe	0 87
Laundry	0 70
Medicine	0 10
	5 96
S. Holowet—	
Farm produce	27 00
M. Isbester—	
Farm produce	2 00
Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine—	
Making, tailor	11 00
Repairing, tailor	1 75
Making, shoe	0 25
Repairing, shoe	0 50
Making, carpenter	24 50
Repairing, carpenter	5 35
Repairing, tin and paint	0 30
Bakery	8 68
Farm produce	50 06
Wood	11 15
Ice	4 69
Medicine	0 25
	118 48

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
A. Johnston—	
Farm produce	1 00
H. Keech—	
Repairing, tailor	1 30
Making, shoe	0 37
Repairing, shoe	0 20
Bread	15 49
Horse labour	4 75
Farm produce	28 33
Rent	84 00
Labour	5 50
Ice	2 00
Medicine	0 51
	142 45
F. Kilgour—	
Making, carpenter	1 50
Farm produce	4 40
	5 90
G. Linklater—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	1 88
Making, carpenter	4 17
Repairing, carpenter	0 31
Making, tin and paint	3 81
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Bread	12 91
Horse labour	0 88
Farm produce	19 45
Rent	36 00
Laundry	0 15
Labour	0 80
Coal	5 28
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	0 60
	87 59
J. A. Lobban—	
Repairing, tailor	0 50
A. Lindsay & Son—	
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
D. L. McComb—	
Making, tailor	3 57
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	0 70
Repairing, carpenter	0 15
Meals	6 03
	10 60

	$ cts.
J. N. McLeod—	
Repairing, tailor	0 25
Medicine	0 15
	0 40
R. W. McWhirter—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	0 70
Making, carpenter	0 77
Laundry	0 65
Medicine	0 10
	2 37
J. McArthur—	
Repairing, tailor	0 65
Making, shoe	4 72
Repairing, shoe	1 15
Making, carpenter	16 33
Repairing, carpenter	1 64
Making, blacksmith	6 12
Making, tin and paint	2 43
Bread	6 04
Meals	0 11
Horse labour	0 75
Farm produce	19 67
Rent	36 00
Labour	1 15
Laundry	0 10
Medicine	1 20
	98 06
Dr. J. A. McGuire—	
Making, tailor	2 10
Repairing, tailor	0 35
Repairing, shoe	1 89
Making, carpenter	11 51
Repairing, carpenter	0 40
Making, tin and paint	3 87
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	13 25
Meals	2 22
Horse labour	3 30
Farm produce	17 63
Rent	60 00
Laundry	0 10
Library	0 15
Labour	6 00
Medicine	5 81
Repairing, blacksmith	0 25
	128 93
A. McVarish—	
Making, tailor	2 25
Making, shoe	3 23
Repairing, shoe	1 18
Meals	8 52
Rent	1 50
Laundry	1 40
	18 08

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. McCullough—	
Making, tailor	2 10
Making, shoe	1 79
Repairing, shoe	2 84
Making, carpenter	1 42
Repairing, carpenter	0 30
Bread	26 86
Horse labour	1 25
Farm produce	22 59
Rent	48 00
Laundry	0 50
Medicine	4 05
	111 70
J. McSween—	
Making, tailor	5 78
Making, carpenter	7 79
Laundry	0 85
	14 42
Mrs. McLean—	
Repairing, tailor	0 50
Making, shoe	1 55
	2 05
A. R Mitchell—	
Making, tailor	1 50
Repairing, tailor	1 85
Repairing, shoe	0 80
Making, carpenter	26 39
Repairing, carpenter	3 57
Repairing, blacksmith	0 35
Making, tin and paint	0 10
Repairing, tin and paint	0 55
Bread	10 12
Horse labour	1 38
Farm produce	52 06
Rent	60 00
Labour	6 15
Medicine	6 34
Stores	0 91
	172 07
A. Manseau—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, carpenter	5 77
Bread	1 42
Horse labour	1 70
Farm produce	4 20
Wood	3 92
Razor honed	0 25
Medicine	0 50
	17 91

	$ cts.
J. Molyneux—	
Making, tailor	1 50
Repairing, tailor	0 40
Making, shoe	1 00
Repairing, shoe	0 65
Making, carpenter	14 94
Repairing, carpenter	0 40
Making, tin and paint	2 68
Repairing, tin and paint	0 25
Bread	8 92
Meals	0 32
Horse labour	1 00
Farm produce	35 19
Rent	36 00
Labour	0 40
Laundry	0 10
Condemned articles	0 50
Medicine	1 04
	105 29
T. Miller—	
Making, tailor	1 20
Repairing, tailor	1 49
Making, shoe	10 25
Repairing, shoe	6 22
Making, carpenter	1 57
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Making, blacksmith	0 25
Repairing, blacksmith	1 04
Making, tin and paint	0 51
Bread	37 68
Horse labour	1 00
Farm produce	24 84
Rent	48 00
Laundry	0 52
Labour	1 60
Medicine	0 62
	136 99
J. Mitchell—	
Making, shoe	10 69
Repairing, shoe	4 42
Making, carpenter	1 77
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Making, tin and paint	2 77
Bread	22 64
Horse labour	0 75
Farm produce	16 05
Rent	36 00
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	1 08
	97 37
C. H. Payne—	
Making, tailor	2 10
Repairing, shoe	0 55
Meals	1 70
Laundry	0 45
Medicine	0 10
	4 90

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
M. Olaski—	
Farm produce	18 00
C. Pratt—	
Making, tailor	2 25
Repairing, tailor	0 65
Making, shoe	3 55
Repairing, shoe	0 95
Making, carpenter	11 43
Meals	6 60
Rent	1 50
Laundry	1 15
Medicine	0 55
	28 63
J. A. Powell—	
Making, tailor	0 90
Repairing, tailor	0 50
Repairing, shoe	1 00
Making, carpenter	1 32
Repairing, carpenter	0 40
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	4 20
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	12 09
Horse labour	0 75
Farm produce	31 73
Rent	31 50
Labour	0 80
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	0 49
	86 88
G. Poponutch—	
Farm produce	23 10
G. Richmond—	
Repairing, shoe	0 75
Making, carpenter	2 89
Repairing, carpenter	0 83
Making, tin and paint	3 56
Repairing, tin and paint	0 50
Bread	16 46
Meals	1 10
Horse labour	1 63
Farm produce	7 90
Rent	36 00
Laundry	0 15
Labour	1 60
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	1 61
	75 98
W. Ruddell—	
Farm produce	11 70

	$ cts.
R. Register—	
Repairing, tin and paint	0 25
Regina Jail—	
Making, tailor	327 72
Making, shoe	19 80
	347 52
J. P. Robinson—	
Making, tailor	3 00
Repairing, shoe	2 02
Making, carpenter	9 17
Bread	8 11
Horse labour	1 13
Farm produce	34 85
Rent	22 00
Labour	4 00
Medicine	0 69
	84 97
Jno. Smith—	
Making, tailor	3 00
Repairing, tailor	0 55
Repairing, shoe	1 54
Making, carpenter	7 24
Repairing, carpenter	0 55
Making, tin and paint	0 53
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	22 39
Horse labour	1 50
Farm produce	22 56
Rent	54 00
Labour	2 00
Coal	2 59
Medicine	0 61
Stores	0 20
	119 36
Jas. Smith—	
Bread	1 01
Medicine	0 38
	1 39
H. Sirkerbol—	
Farm produce	10 92
W. Sellers—	
Farm produce	32 50
J. Snell—	
Farm produce	1 80
J. Scott—	
Farm produce	1 00

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

W. Skeoch—	$ cts.
Repairing, tailor	1 30
Making, shoe	3 27
Repairing, shoe	0 85
Making, carpenter	2 01
Repairing, carpenter	0 35
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 25
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	9 98
Meals	35 56
Horse labour	0 50
Farm produce	20 42
Rent	36 00
Laundry	3 35
Labour	0 40
Medicine	0 40
	114 84

Rev. S. W. L. Stewart—	
Repairing, tailor	0 75
Repairing, shoe	3 10
Making, carpenter	7 43
Repairing, carpenter	1 69
Making, blacksmith	0 70
Repairing, blacksmith	0 25
Making, tin and paint	0 15
Bread	16 43
Horse labour	5 00
Farm produce	28 50
Rent	84 00
Ice	2 00
Labour	3 60
Coal	0 61
Medicine	0 35
	154 56

I. Scott—	$ cts.
Making, tailor	8 10
Repairing, tailor	2 15
Repairing, shoe	2 15
Making, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	23 83
Horse labour	1 25
Farm produce	26 54
Rent	54 00
Labour	0 80
Medicine	0 87
Stores	0 20
	119 99

H. Woods—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, shoe	2 04
Repairing, shoe	1 20
Making, carpenter	8 35
Repairing, carpenter	0 30
Making, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	2 00
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	8 63
Meals	0 11
Horse labour	1 25
Farm produce	27 55
Rent	42 00
Laundry	3 95
Labour	2 00
Medicine	0 69
Stores	0 34
	100 76

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. C. Brown—	$ cts.
Making, tailor	12 00
Repairing, tailor	4 30
Repairing, shoe	0 12
Making, carpenter	52 73
Repairing, carpenter	3 88
Repairing, blacksmith	0 17
Making, tin and paint	2 78
Repairing, tin and paint	1 63
Bread	22 61
Horse labour	0 75
Farm produce	0 82
Bindery	0 20
Stores	26 49
Medicine	0 40
Repairing, engineer	0 10
	128 98

E. Buckley—	$ cts.
Repairing, shoe	1 03
Making, carpenter	0 38
Bread	6 20
Meals	1 30
Horse labour	1 50
Rent	33 00
Medicine	0 60
Stores	13 37
	57 38

A. Brogan—	
Repairing, shoe	0 65
Repairing, tailor	0 75
Meals	2 90
	4 30

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
R. Braiden—	
Repairing, shoe	0 15
Repairing, tailor	0 40
Meals	1 50
	2 05
W. Bournes—	
Repairing, tailor	0 90
Repairing, shoe	1 95
Making, carpenter	7 12
Bread	5 61
Farm produce	0 44
Bindery	0 52
Stores	4 10
	20 64
W. A. Bennett—	
Repairing, shoe	1 65
Making, carpenter	0 57
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Making, blacksmith	0 18
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing, engineer	0 10
Bread	3 17
Meals	8 60
Horse labour	1 00
Stores	14 94
Medicine	0 10
	30 61
Jno. Bruce—	
Meals	1 60
W. J. Carroll—	
Repairing, tailor	1 35
Making, shoe	0 50
Repairing, shoe	2 79
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Bread	15 72
Horse labour	0 50
Farm produce	1 32
Bindery	0 63
Medicine	1 98
Stores	15 87
Making, engineer	1 16
	41 92
Miss E. Chastey—	
Bread	5 20
E. Cooney—	
Repairing, shoe	1 30
Meals	17 60
Rent	6 00
Medicine	0 60
Stores	1 98
	27 48

	$ cts.
R. Craig—	
Repairing, tailor	0 25
Repairing, shoe	0 32
Making, carpenter	1 51
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Making, tin and paint	0 15
Bread	7 31
Meals	4 10
Farm produce	0 44
Medicine	0 80
Stores	17 65
	32 73
W. A. Cameron—	
Repairing, tailor	1 50
Repairing, shoe	2 64
Making, carpenter	4 40
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Repairing, blacksmith	0 20
Making, tin and paint	0 97
Repairing, tin and paint	1 03
Bread	13 48
Meals	12 10
Farm produce	0 49
Medicine	0 25
Stores	29 22
	66 48
Wm. Currie—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Repairing, shoe	7 59
Making, carpenter	6 47
Repairing, carpenter	0 47
Making, blacksmith	1 63
Repairing, blacksmith	1 39
Making, tin and paint	1 14
Repairing, tin and paint	0 69
Making, engineer	1 19
Bread	2 45
Meals	17 20
Farm produce	1 62
Medicine	3 58
Stores	52 68
	98 40
Edwin Croft—	
Repairing, shoe	0 67
Meals	1 35
	2 02
A. J. Christmas—	
Making, shoe	3 00
Repairing, engineer	0 21
Meals	1 80
Medicine	0 80
	5 81

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
E. F. G. Clark—	
Meals	2 20
E. J. Cave-Brown-Cave—	
Repairing, shoe	0 57
Meals	0 41
	0 98
Jas. Doyle—	
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	15 17
Repairing, shoe	14 97
Making, carpenter	2 46
Making, blacksmith	0 16
Repairing, blacksmith	1 68
Making, tin and paint	0 26
Repairing, tin and paint	0 39
Bread	42 90
Meals	5 80
Horse labour	1 00
Farm produce	1 35
Rent	60 00
Medicine	0 55
Stores	9 87
	156 66
R Dynes—	
Making, tailor	2 00
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Making, shoe	11 48
Repairing, shoe	20 45
Making, carpenter	10 27
Repairing, carpenter	1 31
Repairing, blacksmith	2 08
Making, tin and paint	0 43
Repairing, tin and paint	1 49
Making, engineer	0 60
Repairing, engineer	0 60
Bread	44 13
Farm produce	1 54
Rent	60 00
Medicine	0 85
Stores	10 01
	167 54
P. Devine—	
Repairing, shoe	1 30
Repairing, carpenter	0 11
Meals	18 70
Farm produce	0 63
Medicine	0 90
	21 64

	$ cts.
S. A. Dailey—	
Repairing, shoe	0 65
Making, carpenter	2 90
Bread	0 96
Brick yard	13 50
	18 01
F. Elston—	
Making, shoe	0 78
Repairing, shoe	0 75
Making, carpenter	7 33
Repairing, carpenter	0 25
Bread	5 73
Meals	8 30
Stores	5 85
	28 99
T. Fellows—	
Repairing, tailor	0 60
Repairing, shoe	1 12
Making, carpenter	0 21
Bread	3 44
Meals	18 80
Rent	18 00
Stores	0 44
	42 61
Albert Farr—	
Repairing, shoe	0 67
Meals	14 80
Rent	8 25
	23 72
Jno. J. Gray—	
Repairing, tailor	1 15
Repairing, shoe	2 33
Making, carpenter	1 42
Meals	13 70
Rent	12 00
Stores	1 49
	32 09
A. Gillard—	
Repairing, tailor	0 60
Making, shoe	3 38
Repairing, shoe	0 65
Meals	0 20
Rent	2 25
	7 08
T. R. Gray—	
Repairing, shoe	0 67
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Bread	2 20
Meals	0 20
Stone	0 12
	3 39

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts
R. Halliwell—	
Bread	0 20
Meals	0 20
	0 40
A. Hawxwell—	
Repairing, shoe	0 65
C. O. Harris—	
Meals	0 20
A. S. Huff—	
Refund (overpayment)	5 60
A. Haley—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Repairing, shoe	5 52
Making, carpenter	0 98
Bread	1 35
Meals	16 70
Farm produce	0 44
Rent	9 00
Medicine	0 80
Stores	0 91
	36 00
J. W. Harvey—	
Making, tailor	5 25
Repairing, tailor	2 55
Repairing, shoe	6 49
Making, carpenter	8 79
Repairing, carpenter	0 64
Making, tin and paint	1 63
Bread	20 80
Horse labour	4 00
Farm produce	11 23
Labour	0 15
Bindery	0 32
Condemned articles	0 25
Medicine	1 35
Stores	52 78
	116 23
J. Imlah—	
Making, tailor	0 53
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, shoe	4 13
Repairing, shoe	6 21
Making, carpenter	0 79
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Bread	22 22
Meals	26 30
Horse labour	1 00
Farm produce	1 65
Rent	60 00
Stores	13 12
	136 30

	$ cts.
H. Johnson—	
Repairing, shoe	0 67
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Repairing, carpenter	11 44
Repairing, blacksmith	0 27
Bread	6 32
Meals	17 70
Horse labour	0 50
Farm produce	0 77
Brick yard	5 07
Condemned articles	1 84
Medicine	1 78
Stores	3 09
	49 75
J. Johnston—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Repairing, shoe	0 60
Meals	2 10
	3 00
J. H. Joynson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 60
Repairing, shoe	3 04
Making, carpenter	1 32
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Bread	5 14
Meals	8 80
Farm produce	0 63
Stores	0 44
	20 07
P. Keenan—	
Repairing, tailor	0 45
Repairing, shoe	0 80
Meals	21 40
Medicine	0 50
Stores	6 33
	29 48
G. H. Keeling—	
Repairing, tailor	0 33
Making, shoe	1 44
Repairing, shoe	1 36
Making, carpenter	0 37
Making, tin and paint	1 20
Bread	16 11
Meals	15 80
Horse labour	1 50
Farm produce	0 66
Medicine	0 30
Stores	33 26
	72 33
C. Leonard—	
Repairing, shoe	0 65
Meals	5 60
	6 25

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts
M. Lavell—	
Repairing, tailor	0 25
Making, carpenter	2 38
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Bread	11 55
Horse labour	1 50
Rent	60 00
Medicine	0 20
Stores	15 87
	91 85
D. W. Lemon—	
Meals	1 40
Wm. Lesslie—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	0 90
Meals	10 60
Rent	9 00
Stores	0 87
	21 52
B. A. Mullins—	
Repairing, tailor	0 40
Making, shoe	1 55
Repairing, shoe	3 38
Making, carpenter	4 63
Repairing, carpenter	0 50
Bread	6 31
Meals	14 90
Farm produce	0 44
Medicine	1 00
Stores	8 59
Making, tin and paint	0 11
	41 81
New Westminster, City of—	
Rent	50 00
F. Muir—	
Repairing, tailor	0 75
Making, carpenter	0 24
Repairing, tin and paint	0 08
Bread	1 53
Rent	6 00
Medicine	1 85
Stores	0 50
	10 95
H. Morrison—	
Repairing, tailor	1 00
Repairing, shoe	1 63
Meals	6 40
	9 03

	$ cts.
J. Martin—	
Making, tailor	0 95
Repairing, shoe	0 15
Making, carpenter	1 41
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Bread	0 21
Meals	4 30
Rent	3 00
Stores	5 91
	16 03
Geo. Mackenzie—	
Making, tailor	20 95
Repairing, tailor	2 87
Making, shoe	11 18
Repairing, shoe	20 30
Making, carpenter	4 85
Repairing, carpenter	3 41
Repairing, blacksmith	1 49
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Repairing, engineer	0 10
Bread	24 20
Meals	11 40
Horse labour	3 00
Farm produce	0 58
Rent	60 00
Bindery	0 24
Condemned articles	1 10
Medicine	0 80
Stores	17 40
	183 97
W. Mackie—	
Making, shoe	3 00
Bread	3 06
Meals	0 20
Stores	10 78
	17 04
D. C. Mackenzie—	
Making, tailor	3 90
Repairing, tailor	0 70
Making, shoe	3 74
Repairing, shoe	4 75
Making, carpenter	20 11
Repairing, carpenter	0 30
Making, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing, blacksmith	0 72
Repairing, tin and paint	1 85
Bread	13 08
Meals	27 40
Horse labour	3 00
Farm produce	0 82
Bindery	0 26
Brick yard	7 42
Medicine	0 20
Stores	39 04
	127 39

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Rev. E. Maillard—	
Making, tailor	5 25
Repairing, shoe	0 67
Meals	4 30
	10 22
C. L. Moore—	
Meals	9 90
P. R. Marsden—	
Making, shoe	3 90
Bread	0 54
Meals	3 60
Medicine	0 30
Stores	4 18
Rent	3 00
	15 52
H. Norman—	
Repairing, shoe	0 79
Making, carpenter	1 45
Repairing, carpenter	0 50
Making, tin and paint	0 50
Bread	10 62
Horse labour	1 00
Farm produce	0 36
Rent	60 00
Medicine	0 20
Stores	9 50
	84 92
A. T. North—	
Meals	0 30
J. McLellan—	
Making, shoe	7 49
Repairing, shoe	4 45
Making, carpenter	9 89
Making, tin and paint	0 40
Bread	7 69
Meals	17 70
Horse labour	1 50
Farm produce	0 54
Bindery	0 12
Stores	22 42
	72 20
A. McNab—	
Repairing, tailor	0 70
Making, shoe	0 78
Repairing, shoe	0 91
Making, carpenter	1 61
Bread	0 71
Meals	3 80
Rent	3 75
Medicine	0 30
Stores	0 30
	12 86

	$ cts.
E. McInnis—	
Making, shoe	2 75
Repairing, shoe	1 05
Making, carpenter	4 95
Bread	6 98
Meals	7 90
Horse labour	1 00
Farm produce	1 21
Rent	1 50
Medicine	0 90
Stores	30 21
	58 45
J. McFadden—	
Meals	0 80
A. McLennan—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Making, shoe	4 00
Repairing, shoe	0 54
Making, carpenter	1 52
Bread	2 16
Meals	6 50
Horse labour	0 50
Medicine	0 30
Stores	14 10
	29 92
S. McCormack—	
Bread	0 55
Meals	5 40
	5 95
J. McCreight—	
Meals	3 20
R. M. McKenrey—	
Meal	0 10
W. Ogilvie—	
Meals	1 00
W. A. Patchell—	
Repairing, tailor	5 25
Making, shoe	2 13
Repairing, shoe	8 33
Making, carpenter	11 09
Repairing, carpenter	0 54
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Repairing, engineer	0 10
Bread	38 15
Horse labour	0 50
Farm produce	0 66
Rent	60 00
Medicine	0 50
Stores	6 78
	134 13

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Jno. Petticrew—	
Repairing, shoe	1 30
Meals	9 00
Rent	9 00
Medicine	0 30
	20 50
R. J. Robertson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 80
Repairing, shoe	8 25
Making, carpenter	8 02
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing, tin and paint	0 42
Bread	25 53
Meals	10 00
Farm produce	3 93
Rent	60 00
Stores	4 59
	121 64
E. A. Rounds—	
Repairing, shoe	0 97
Making, carpenter	2 16
Bread	1 40
Meals	2 50
Stores	6 18
	13 21
H. Rounds—	
Repairing, shoe	1 03
Making, carpenter	0 38
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Bread	2 83
Meals	9 20
Farm produce	0 54
Medicine	0 15
Stores	2 15
	16 38
T. Sampson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	0 12
Repairing, shoe	2 01
Making, carpenter	21 00
Making, tin and paint	0 50
Repairing, tin and paint	0 10
Bread	8 21
Meals	0 30
Horse labour	1 00
Farm produce	0 88
Rent	60 00
Medicine	1 55
Stores	10 54
	106 31
T. R. Smith—	
Making, carpenter	0 23
Bread	0 58
Meals	1 20
	2 01
R. H. Smith—	
Making, carpenter	0 33
Bread	1 63
Meals	6 50
Farm produce	0 49
Medicine	0 40
Stores	1 76
	11 11
Wm. Sinclair—	
Repairing, shoe	1 46
Repairing, carpenter	0 20
Making, tin and paint	0 83
Bread	5 32
Meals	14 70
Farm produce	0 43
Medicine	0 15
Stores	14 31
	37 40
A. H. Silk—	
Repairing, tailor	1 00
Making, shoe	4 20
Repairing, shoe	0 67
Repairing, tin and paint	0 18
Bread	5 73
Meals	5 80
Rent	16 50
Medicine	3 05
Store	1 20
	38 33
F. Stewart—	
Repairing, shoe	3 05
Making, carpenter	0 56
Repairing, carpenter	0 71
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Bread	7 08
Meals	10 40
Horse labour	3 50
Rent	60 00
Hospital	0 80
Stores	41 82
	128 12
P. Smyth—	
Making, carpenter	2 51
Repairing, carpenter	0 40
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Repairing, tin and paint	0 56
Bread	6 18
Meals	18 60
Horse labour	1 00
Condemned articles	0 75
Stores	17 53
	47 63

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Dr. De Wolf-Smith—	
Making, tailor	9 31
Repairing, tailor	3 52
Repairing, shoe	0 58
Making, carpenter	3 23
Repairing, blacksmith	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 23
Repairing, tin and paint	0 20
Repairing, engineer	0 27
Bread	4 54
Horse labour	2 00
Stores	22 61
	46 59
R. G. Stringer—	
Bread	1 13
Meals	3 50
	4 63
J. W. Sutherland—	
Bread	1 81
Meals	4 50
Horse labour	1 00
Stores	5 89
	13 20
T. Twells—	
Meals	9 90
Rent	8 25
Medicine	0 30
	18 45
F. Thompson—	
Bread	0 10
Meals	1 80
	1 90
Rev. A. E. Vert—	
Repairing, shoe	3 13
Making, blacksmith	2 77
Making, tin and paint	0 35
Bread	4 16
Meals	1 60
Horse labour	0 50
Medicine	0 80
Stores	7 17
	20 48
Wm. Woods—	
Bread	0 63
Meals	1 80
Rent	2 25
	4 68

	$ cts.
W. J. Whitman—	
Mess	1 10
J. Walker, Jr.—	
Repairing, shoe	1 76
Bread	12 99
Meals	0 30
Horse labour	0 50
Brick yard	6 75
Stores	0 52
	22 82
Wm. Wilson—	
Repairing, shoe	1 97
Bread	0 03
Meals	18 50
Rent	18 00
Stores	1 18
	39 68
Jos. Walker—	
Repairing, tailor	0 75
Making, shoe	0 78
Repairing, shoe	2 01
Making, carpenter	0 41
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Bread	20 55
Meals	5 40
Rent	17 25
Medicine	0 45
Stores	0 61
	48 31
W. Walsh—	
Repairing, shoe	2 86
Making, carpenter	3 78
Repairing, carpenter	0 91
Making, blacksmith	0 29
Repairing, blacksmith	0 20
Making, tin and paint	1 34
Bread	9 22
Horse labour	4 50
Farm produce	0 49
Medicine	0 90
Stores	56 76
	81 25
T. S. Wrightman—	
Repairing, shoe	0 35
Bread	0 47
	0 82
M. Webster—	
Condemned articles	30 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
G. T. Woolcock—	
Making, shoe	2 66
Repairing, shoe	2 80
Making, carpenter	1 98
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Bread	8 36
Meals	15 02
Farm produce	0 36
Stores	5 48
	36 76
F. Waters—	
Repairing, tailor	0 75
Meals	0 20
	0 95
W. A. Wells—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, shoe	2 75
Repairing, shoe	4 71
Making, carpenter	5 46
Bread	1 56
Meals	3 50
	18 13
W. F. Whitely—	
Making, shoe	3 90
Repairing, shoe	0 15
Repairing, blacksmith	0 07
Meals	3 70
	7 82

ALBERTA.

	$ cts.
G. T. Aitkin—	
Repairing, tailor	0 89
Repairing, shoe	1 76
Making, carpenter	0 22
Making, tin and paint	0 15
Meals	2 00
	5 02
C. W. Brett—	
Making, tailor	0 76
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, shoe	11 25
Repairing, shoe	4 21
Making, carpenter	0 71
Repairing, blacksmith	0 15
Making, tin and paint	0 70
Bread	1 60
Meals	19 20
Farm produce	6 55
Coal	9 00
	54 23
A. Baird—	
Store	0 20
J. J. Cashman—	
Making, tailor	7 88
Repairing, tailor	0 55
Making, shoe	24 38
Repairing, shoe	0 63
Making, carpenter	0 58
Making, blacksmith	0 19
Making, tin and paint	0 96
Farm produce	3 30
Coal	15 75
Stores	1 03
	55.25
P. Conway—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Making, shoe	3 20
Repairing, shoe	1 10
Making, carpenter	6 29
Making, blacksmith	0 42
Farm produce	14 65
Stores	10 00
	35 96
E. H. Cummings—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, shoe	6 55
Repairing, shoe	0 64
Making, carpenter	2 69
Repairing, carpenter	0 30
Medicine	0 10
	10 43
J. Cleven—	
Repairing, tailor	0 45
Making, shoe	9 74
Repairing, shoe	1 00
Meals	6 10
Farm produce	3 10
Coal	4 50
Medicine	0 25
	25 14
E. A. Cummimgs—	
Repairing, tailor	2 40
Making, shoe	2 85
	5 25

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
R. R. Creighton—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
A. A. Cowell—	
Repairing, shoe	0 17
Meals	6 50
	6 67
R. Dowler—	
Meals	0 40
G. B. Elliott—	
Making, shoe	3 31
Meals	10 70
	14 01
Dr. A. Forin—	
Making, tailor	0 29
Making, shoe	18 45
Repairing, shoe	0 29
Making, carpenter	0 37
Farm produce	6 25
Stores	6 73
	32 38
G. Ferguson—	
Making, shoe	7 13
Repairing, shoe	0 58
Meals	28 60
	36 31
E. W. F. Cowardine—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	1 02
Making, carpenter	1 32
Meals	20 00
Medicine	0 15
	22 64
C. W. Goldsmith—	
Repairing, tailor	0 60
Making, shoe	0 80
Repairing, shoe	0 41
Meals	0 40
	2 21
F. C. Gomer—	
Repairing, shoe	0 96
Bread	0 55
Meals	3 90
	5 41

	$ cts.
J. S. Greenwood—	
Making, shoe	0 41
Repairing, shoe	0 51
Making, tin and paint	0 89
Meals	17 80
Coal	4 50
	24 11
J. R. Gernon—	
Making, shoe	3 74
Meals	4 80
	8 54
Jno. Gray—	
Repairing, tailor	0 55
Making, shoe	7 10
Repairing, shoe	1 21
Meals	38 80
Medicine	0 25
Stores	1 81
	49 72
G. P. Haley—	
Repairing, tailor	0 47
Making, shoe	5 06
Repairing, shoe	2 57
Making, carpenter	10 90
Repairing, carpenter	0 60
Making, blacksmith	0 52
Making, tin and paint	2 77
Bread	5 20
Farm produce	6 85
Coal	15 00
	49 94
R. Honich—	
Making, shoe	4 55
Meals	16 80
Coal	4 50
	25 85
L. P. Herr—	
Repairing, tailor	1 25
Making, shoe	10 26
Repairing, shoe	2 80
Meals	2 50
Condemned articles	0 20
Stores	1 29
	18 30
W. J. Irwin—	
Meals	33 00
Farm produce	5 00
Coal	1 50
	39 50
Lethbridge Jail—	
Making, tailor	14 81

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
W. L. Lamb—	
Repairing, tailor	0 70
Making, shoe	10 42
Repairing, shoe	0 39
Making, tin and paint	4 99
Meals	0 10
	16 60
M. McCauley—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Making, shoe	6 01
Repairing, shoe	1 90
Repairing, carpenter	0 32
Making, tin and paint	0 76
Farm produce	4 00
Coal	20 25
	33 54
A. McLeod—	
Repairing, shoe	0 33
Meals	10 50
	10 83
J. McKenzie—	
Making, shoe	4 00
J. McDougal—	
Making, shoe	11 89
Repairing, shoe	3 25
Making, carpenter	6 90
Making, tin and paint	3 61
Making, engineer	8 15
Farm produce	8 70
Coal	31 50
Mason	21 58
Medicine	0 55
	96 13
A. McLeod—	
Making, tailor	0 15
Meals	3 10
	3 25
Dr. McQueen—	
Making, shoe	9 51
H. Maddison—	
Making, shoe	7 97
Making, tin and paint	2 34
Brick	12 75
Meals	0 10
	23 16

	$ cts.
F. Martin—	
Repairing, tailor	1 20
Making, shoe	8 88
Repairing, shoe	0 67
Making, carpenter	1 42
	12 17
R. C. Morris—	
Repairing, tailor	0 10
Making, carpenter	1 50
Meals	0 70
Bread	1 40
Coal	4 50
Medicine	0 15
	8 35
A. D. Mallandane—	
Making, carpenter	0 41
Bread	0 35
Meals	2 30
	3 06
J. Miller—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, shoe	2 99
Repairing, shoe	0 41
Making, carpenter	1 10
Repairing, carpenter	0 14
Making, tin and paint	4 56
Bread	0 70
Meals	19 60
Farm produce	1 25
Coal	6 75
	37 65
A. E. Morrison—	
Repairing, tailor	0 85
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
	0 95
E. Miller—	
Making, shoe	3 00
Bread	0 60
	3 60
C. Masse—	
Meals	4 00
R. P. Ottewell—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Making, shoe	12 57
Repairing, shoe	0 92
Medicine	0 15
	13 94

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
P. M. Oldroyd—	
Repairing, tailor	0 75
Making, shoe	3 47
Repairing, shoe	1 21
Making, carpenter	11 80
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making, tin and paint	0 67
Bread	5 47
Farm produce	0 75
Coal	13 50
Stores	1 07
	38 79
W. H. Orledge—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	0 17
Bread	0 85
Meals	11 40
Making, tin and paint	0 31
	12 88
F. Pope—	
Making, tailor	1 85
Making, shoe	3 41
Making, carpenter	23 43
Repairing, carpenter	0 25
Making, blacksmith	0 91
Making, tin and paint	6 61
Making, engineer	0 30
Bread	9 08
Meals	16 80
Farm produce	7 80
Brick	17 00
Mason	34 03
Coal	13 50
Condemned articles	1 33
Medicine	0 15
	136 45
J. Pollard—	
Repairing, shoe	0 70
Making, carpenter	1 74
Making, tin and paint	0 75
Bread	0 50
Meals	30 50
Coal	1 50
Stores	1 26
	36 95
R. Smith—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Making, shoe	3 40
Repairing, shoe	0 60
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Meals	1 20
	5 45

	$ cts.
H. E. Smith—	
Repairing, tailor	0 50
Making, shoe	1 96
Repairing, shoe	3 33
Making, carpenter	2 44
Making, blacksmith	0 18
Making, tin and paint	0 22
Making, engineer	0 32
Bread	5 35
Medicine	0 20
	14 50
G. Smith—	
Making, shoe	7 63
Repairing, shoe	0 82
Making, carpenter	10 15
Making, tin and paint	3 28
Meals	51 80
	73 68
Jas. Saunt—	
Making, shoe	8 08
Repairing, shoe	0 24
Making, carpenter	11 12
Making, blacksmith	0 47
Making, tin and paint	6 80
Bread	13 60
Meals	19 80
Coal	6 00
Brick	6 38
Mason	1 94
Condemned articles	2 21
Stores	1 45
	78 09
M. J. Salzl—	
Making, tailor	6 79
Repairing, tailor	0 20
Making, shoe	9 64
Making, carpenter	4 83
Repairing, carpenter	0 10
Making, blacksmith	0 29
Making, tin and paint	2 67
Brick	17 00
Coal	4 50
	46 02
T. L. Taylor—	
Making, shoe	7 55
Farm produce	2 50
Coal	6 75
	16 80
T. Teed—	
Repairing, shoe	0 57

ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
C. Turgeon—	
Making, shoe	1 63
Repairing, shoe	0 81
Making, carpenter	0 16
Making, blacksmith	0 22
Making, tin and paint	2 67
Making, engineer	5 21
Bread	0 50
Meals	25 90
Coal	22 50
Medicine	0 60
Stores	1 39
	61 59
P. A. Todd—	
Meals	3 60
F. Urquhart—	
Making, tailor	6 13
Repairing, tailor	0 55
Repairing, shoe	1 78
Bread	0 05
Farm produce	2 80
Coal	18 00
	29 31
J. T. Valpy—	
Making, shoe	2 88
Repairing, shoe	1 07
Making, carpenter	3 23
Making, tin and paint	0 24
Making, engineer	0 89
Meals	23 70
Farm produce	7 50
Coal	6 00
Condemned articles	1 15
	46 66
C. Wilson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 40
Repairing, shoe	0 17
Stores	0 21
	0 78

	$ cts.
A. Voulisky—	
Condemned articles	7 12
G. Wilson—	
Repairing, shoe	0 88
S. C. Whitley—	
Repairing, shoe	0 89
Making, tin and paint	0 48
Meals	8 40
Coal	2 25
	12 02
M. Wilcome—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Making, shoe	15 42
Repairing, shoe	0 63
Meals	46 60
Stores	1 45
	64 40
N. Walsh—	
Repairing, tailor	0 70
Making, shoe	6 59
Repairing, shoe	0 89
Meals	26 60
	34 78
Mrs. E. Wilson—	
Repairing, shoe	0 20
E. R. Wilson—	
Repairing, shoe	0 76
Meals	19 90
	20 66

SASKATCHEWAN

	$ cts.
J. Alexander—	
Farm produce	3 00
Mr. Blanchard—	
Farm produce	2 00
C. Burk—	
Farm produce	3 00
H. Brownbridge—	
Repairing, shoe	0 73
Meals	33 13
Rent	6 47
	40 33
W. Bannerman—	
Meals	1 82
J. Cameron—	
Repairing, tailor	0 25
Making, shoe	3 80
Meals	70 18
Medicine	0 25
Rent	21 73
	96 21
Canada Cement Co—	
Sacks	44 05
J. Cox—	
Meals	7 20
Medicine	0 25
	7 45
P. D. Chapman—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Meals	74 01
Rent	22 00
Medicine	0 25
	96 56
W. P. Chapman—	
Meals	7 35
Rent	2 70
	10 05

	$ cts.
G. Cowie—	
Making, shoe	1 37
Meals	4 06
Stores	0 60
	6 03
Jno. A. Cowell—	
Meals	18 54
Rent	14 40
	32 94
Carle & Brownlee—	
Farm produce	111 20
P. Doolan—	
Repairing, tailor	0 60
Meals	138 24
Rent	48 00
	186 84
T. R. Douglas—	
Repairing, tailor	0 45
Making, shoe	1 30
Bread	0 20
Meals	13 85
	15 80
C. Darby—	
Straw	9 00
F. W. Dickinson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 95
Making, shoe	13 00
Repairing, shoe	0 55
Making, carpenter	0 60
Repairing, carpenter	1 00
Repairing, blacksmith	1 75
Bread	12 27
Meals	0 42
Horse labour	2 00
Medicine	4 10
	36 64
J. Doyle—	
Farm produce	3 00
J. Ewan—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Meals	77 66
Rent	30 00
	107 81

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
J. L. Gow—	
Farm produce	2 00
J. T. Howell—	
Meals	142 11
Rent	46 00
	188 11
S. J. Holbrook—	
Making, tailor	2 40
Repairing, tailor	0 45
Repairing, shoe	0 60
Meals	108 21
Rent	37 85
Medicine	0 35
	149 86
Ralph Henderson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	1 15
Bread	3 70
Meals	26 73
Wood	3 00
	34 73
A. Halliday—	
Farm produce	3 00
J. Johnson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 30
Making, shoe	4 20
Repairing, shoe	2 55
Meals	39 78
Farm produce	10 00
	56 83
J. O. Johnson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 15
Repairing, shoe	0 45
Meals	47 58
Rent	16 00
	64 18
W. Johnson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 45
Meals	122 07
Rent	38 00
Medicine	0 25
	160 77

	$ cts.
F. W. Kerr—	
Repairing, tailor	2 00
Making, shoe	1 50
Repairing, shoe	0 51
Repairing, blacksmith	2 71
Repairing, tin and paint	0 45
Bread	1 95
Meals	12 61
Horse labour	1 95
Farm produce	2 75
Medicine	1 80
Stores	1 08
	29 31
J. A. Klein—	
Condemned articles	16 80
T. McBeth—	
Farm produce	59 00
W. C. McAllister—	
Repairing, shoe	0 35
Medicine	0 15
	0 50
J. McLeod—	
Making, shoe	1 45
Repairing, shoe	0 25
Repairing, blacksmith	1 07
Medicine	0 35
	3 12
Jos. McKay—	
Repairing, tailor	1 30
Making, shoe	7 35
Repairing, shoe	2 10
Bread	0 20
Meals	98 09
Rent	36 00
Medicine	0 50
	145 54
J. McKay—	
Repairing, tailor	0 35
Repairing, shoe	0 15
Meals	59 70
Rent	21 08
	81 28
O. G. McIntosh—	
Meals	3 19
Rent	1 10
	4 29

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

	$ cts.
Mrs. Mair—	
Farm produce	3 00
E. Moore—	
Meals	7 95
Rent	2 34
	10 29
North Star Ice Coy.—	
Farm produce	2 00
R. Omard—	
Meals	13 41
Rent	6 00
	19 41
J. O'Meara—	
Farm produce	42 00
Rev. E. Pascal—	
Meals	5 06
J. W. Pritchard—	
Meals	25 32
Rent	5 56
	30 88
W. Porter—	
Repairing, shoe	0 60
Bakery	1 25
Meals	97 47
Rent	31 33
	130 65
Prince Albert Jail—	
Making, tailor	61 20
Making, shoe	50 76
	111 96
D. O'Sullivan—	
Repairing, tailor	1 05
Making, shoe	2 20
Bread	38 85
Medicine	0 50
	42 60

	$ cts.
L. Rennie—	
Meals	0 30
F. Sargent—	
Repairing, tailor	1 25
Making, shoe	2 30
Bread	2 70
Meals	98 92
Rent	20 23
	125 40
A. C. Smith—	
Repairing, tailor	0 57
Meals	5 18
Rent	2 15
	7 90
A. A. Strachan—	
Repairing, tailor	0 20
Making, shoe	1 87
Repairing, shoe	0 20
Repairing, blacksmith	1 43
Meals	55 78
Farm produce	2 40
	61 88
D. B. Smith—	
Making, tailor	2 85
Repairing, tailor	0 35
Rent	9 25
Meals	28 20
	40 65
Sutherland Bros—	
Farm produce	72 00
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.	
Shackles	82 32
Jno. Shaw—	
Meals	0 56
J. W. Small—	
Repairing, tailor	0 20
Bread	0 10
Meals	9 09
Rent	3 00
	12 39

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.
A. Tait—	
Meals	8 82
Rent	4 00
	12 82
Rev. J. Taylor—	
Meals	3 63
Wilson Bros.—	
Farm produce	2 00
L. Williams—	
Repairing, tailor	0 90
Making, shoe	3 85
Repairing, shoe	3 45
Meals	130 26
Rent	46 00
Medicine	0 15
	184 61
H. Walker—	
Meals	0 87
K. Wilson—	
Meals	9 75
Rent	3 03
	12 78
R. Wylie—	
Repairing, tailor	1 25
Making, shoe	1 50
Repairing, shoe	1 20
Meals	82 92
Rent	15 08
Wood	6 00
Medicine	0 15
	108 10
A. Hanson—	
Repairing, tailor	0 60
Repairing, shoe	0 60
Meals	130 89
Rent	46 00
Medicine	0 50
	178 59

APPENDIX K.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries, General—	
Warden—	
J. M. Platt	2,404 23
A. G. Irvine	195 69
Surgeon, 1, 12 m	2,400 00
Chaplains—	
1, 12 m	1,200 00
1, 10 m	1,000 00
1, broken period	9 67
Accountant, 1, broken period	1,658 81
Engineer, 1, 12 m	1,200 00
Warden's clerk, 1, 12 m	900 00
Storekeeper, 1 12 m	1,000 00
Asst. storekeeper, 1, 12 m	700 00
Steward, baker, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Asst. steward, 1, 12 m at $700 less deduction	698 12
Hospital, overseer, 1 at $900 broken period	847 50
Asst. hospital overseer, 1, 12 m	700 00
Clerk of industries, 1, 12 m	800 00
Matron, 1, 12 m	600 00
Dep. matron, 1 at $450, broken period	422 90
Electrician, 1 at $900, 12 m, less deduction	897 32
Asst. electrician, 1, 12 m	700 00
Asst. engineer, 1, 12 m	700 00
Messenger, 1, 12 m	600 00
Firemen, 2 at $600, 12 m	1,200 00
Fireman, 1 at $600 (broken per.)	488 70
Salaries, Industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Trade instructors, 5, 12 m, at $800	4,000 00
Trade instructor, 1, 12 m, at $800. (less deduction)	797 85
Trade instructor, 1 at $800 (broken period.)	666 68
Asst. farm instructor, 1, 12 m	700 00
Stable guard, 1, 12 m	600 00
Stable guard, 1 at $600, 12 m, less deduction	598 39
Stable guard, 1 at $600, broken period	573 33

Staff—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Salaries, Police—	
Deputy warden, 1, 12 m	1,500 00
Chief keeper, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Chief watchman, 1 at $800, 12 m, less deduction	791 33
Keepers, 9, at $700, 12 m	6,300 00
Keepers, 2, at $700, 12 m, less deductions	1,339 79
Watchman, 1, 12 m	650 00
Watchmen, 3, at $650, 12 m, less deductions	1,921 32
Watchmen, 9, at $650, broken per.	2,306 67
Guards, 16, at $600, 12 m	9,600 00
Guards, 17, at $600, 12 m, less deductions	10,145 82
Guards, 10, at $600, broken per.	2,730 23
Temporary officers	1,708 29
	71,252 64
Bonus paid subordinate officers, special vote	8,046 19
	79,298 83
Retiring allowances—	
Warden J. M. Platt	2,445 57
Guard P. M. Johnson	507 17
Guard Geo. Doyle	308 33
Guard W. Macdonnell	258 33
Guard J. McQuade	590 83
Deputy matron, Mary Smith	777 11
	4,887 34
Uniforms—	
Antisqueak, 64 sheets	6 44
Buttons, gilt, 28 1-6 gross	70 60
Buttons, assorted, 6 gross	7 50
Badges, 18 prs	16 50
Braid, 2 gross	3 45
Braid, 8 yds	0 24
Boot, ink, 12 qts	3 72
Belting, 1½ yds	0 06
Canvas, French, 300 yds	48 00
Caps, hair seal, 20	10 00

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Staff—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Concluded.	
Caps, Persian lamb, making only, 3	1 50
Caps, badges, 1 gross	43 20
Cap straps, 1 gross	5 40
Cap wires, 1 gross	5 76
Capes, rubber, 2 doz	62 64
Coat, drill, 1	4 10
Denim, 228½ yds	41 13
Eyelets, 10 M	2 50
Felt, shoe, 54 lb	59 40
Frieze, 153½ yds	199 55
Gloves, 15⅓ doz. prs	159 38
Hair cloth, 73½ yds	17 64
Hats, doz. 5	84 60
Hats reblocked, 13	5 20
Hooks, 2	0 08
Hooks and eyes, 2 gross	0 70
Hooks, shoe, 5 M	3 00
Holland, 291 yds	49 86
Hair sealskins, 8	48 88
Ink, boot, 4½ gal	6 75
Lining, sleeve, 232 yds	56 88
Lining, silesia, 175½ yds	31 76
Lining, waist, 3 yds	0 45
Laces, 4 gross	3 13
Leather, belt, 141 lb	55 00
Leather, sole, 1,100 lb	277 50
Leather uppers, 4 prs	10 15
Leather, calf, 883 ft	294 63
Leather, welt, 127 lb	45 20
Nails, shoe, 40 lb	2 40
Padding, 70½ yds	15 51
Persian lamb skins, 6	69 84
Polish, shoe, 33 doz	27 00
Rubber tissue, 2 lb	2 10
Serge, blue, 427 yds	553 70
Serge, khaki, 261¾ yds	261 75
Sweat bands, 10 doz	5 00
Thread, shoe, hardash, 19 lb	16 93
Thread, silk b.h. twist, 3 lb	10 84
Thread, silk, machine, 2 lb	16 80
Thread, silk, sewing, 7 lb	32 69
Thread, linen, 15 6-16 lb	66 96
Thread, cotton, 2 spools	0 08
Wadding, 4 bales	23 00
Webbing, boot, 2 gross	3 50
Containers	2 85
Freight and express	17 80
	2,871 23
Mess—	
Apples, canned, 13 doz	39 40
Apples, canned, 60 cases	85 25
Apples, fresh, 5 bbls	10 00
Apples, fresh, 2 bags	1 40
Beef, 9,194 lb	727 66
Butter, 1,110 lb	335 24
Baking powder, 12 lb	4 90
Baking soda, 20 lb	0 45
Cheese, 277 lb	42 14

Staff—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Mess—Concluded.	
Currants, 604 lb	44 38
Cornstarch, 120 lb	6 40
Cream of tartar, 5 lb	1 25
Cassia, 35 lb	7 00
Eggs, 336 doz	95 89
Essences, 1½ doz	8 25
Fish, salt, ½ bbl	8 00
Fish, fresh, 1,251½ lb	155 12
Figs, 160 lb	7 20
Flour, 88 bags	197 15
Lard, 160 lb	165 62
Lemons, 46 doz	8 40
Milk, 415⅞ gal	82 64
Mustard, 4 jars	3 20
Macaroni, 100 lb	8 50
Mutton, 30 lb	2 37
Nutmegs, 3 lb	1 05
Prunes, 700 lb	76 50
Raisins, 396 lb	34 56
Sugar, granulated, 1,705 lb	86 60
Savory, 4 lb	2 60
Sage, 4 lb	2 60
Sago, 125 lb	8 15
Soda, bi.-carb., 20 lb	0 50
	2,260 37
MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	
Rations—	
Beef, 102,845 lb	8,151 95
Barley, pot, 1,364 lb	55 65
Bacon, 11,588 lb	1,585 57
Beans, 62,192 lb	2,887 92
Cabbage, 850 heads	14 75
Flour, 3,022 bags	6,944 71
Figs, 100 lb	5 76
Herrings, 17½ bbls	96 75
Lard, 200 lb	28 00
Milk, skimmed, 67,700 lb	169 25
Molasses, 1,691 gal	562 63
Mutton, 9,371 lb	742 14
Onions, 2,887 lb	75 92
Onions, 5 crates	22 50
Onions, 17 bags	25 50
Pease, split, 4,840 lbs	200 31
Potatoes, 2,586 $\frac{29}{50}$ bus	2,227 13
Potatoes, 50 bbls	202 50
Pepper, 300 lbs	51 00
Rolled oats, 124 sacks	284 00
Rolled oats, 9,450 lb	246 75
Rolled oats, 65 bbls	285 75
Rice, 12,700 lb	487 75
Rice, 45 bags	172 35
Sugar, 24,500 lb	1,145 00
Salt, fine, 65 bbls	91 90
Saltpetre, 10 lb	0 70
Suet, 100 lb	10 00
Tea, 1,006 lb	181 08
Tomatoes, canned, 13 cases	41 60

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Convicts—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Concluded.	
Tomatoes, canned, 10 doz	16 50
Vinegar, 703 gal	119 51
Yeast, 393 lb	117 90
Christmas extras	103 03
Freight and cartage	176 84
	27,530 60
Less refund of expenditure	11 68
	27,518 92
Prison Clothing—	
Buttons, trouser, 6 gross	7 20
Buttons, bone, 10 gross	4 50
Braces, doz. 22	49 75
Cotton, grey, 844 yds	92 81
Corsets, 1 pr	1 75
Camphor, 10 lb	0 70
Cheese cloth, 218 yds	8 72
Duck, 210¾ yds	47 17
Denim, 2,523 yds	542 55
Eyelets, 21 M	9 60
Galatea shirting, 2,043¾ yds	212 47
Flannel, grey, 4 yds	1 40
Flannel, shaker, 12 yds	1 50
Hats, straw, 75 doz	65 50
Hose, 2 doz	3 00
Handkerchiefs, 41 doz	19 79
Ink, boot, 5 gal	3 10
Leather, sole, 2,154 lb	539 46
Leather, upper, 882 lb	410 42
Leather, russetts, 7 doz	79 00
Laces, 26 gross	33 31
Mittens, 10 doz	23 60
Nails, shoe, assorted, 190 lb	13 22
Neatsfoot oil, 20 gal	16 20
Prison, tweed 990½ yds	940 98
Rivets, shoe, 215 lb	19 88
Shoe pegs, 8½ bush	10 25
Thread, linen, 60 lb	108 79
Thread, cotton, 7 gross	36 42
Thread, shoe, 20 lb	17 00
Tacks, shoe, 20 lb	1 80
Underclothing, 222½ doz	967 35
Wax, shoe, 5 lb	0 60
Yarn, 930 lb	356 30
Containers	7 30
Freight and cartage	27 73
	4,681 12
Less refund of expenditure	606 59
	4,074 53

Maintenance of Convicts—*Con.*	$ cts.
Hospital.	
Absorbent cotton, 5 lb	1 75
Butter, 255 lb	75 97
Biscuits, 195 lb	17 55
Books, medical, 2	6 65
Bandages, 2⅝ doz	3 06
Batting, 24 yds	2 16
Cornstarch, 20 lb	1 10
Drugs	503 41
Eggs, 223 doz	58 00
Lard, 40 lb	5 90
Lemons, 2 doz	0 40
Milk, 1,667⅝ gal	329 95
Oranges, 32 doz	12 60
Professional services	62 00
Prescription scale	16 00
Rubber, sheeting, 11¼ yds	6 75
Sugar, granulated, 100 lb	5 15
Services of nurse	14 25
Suspensories, 1 doz	3 00
Tapioca, 125 lb	8 63
Tobacco, 89 lb	39 60
Whiskey, 2 gal	6 40
Freight and cartage	0 45
	1,180 73
DISCHARGE EXPENSES.	
Freedom Suits—	
Buttons, collar, 1½ gross	4 50
Buttons, coat and vest, 33 gross	14 63
Braces, 12 doz	19 80
Canvas, 400 yds	30 00
Collars, 2 doz	2 10
Coats, women's, 2	11 50
Caps, 4 doz	13 50
Dress goods, 33 yds	6 43
Gloves, 6½ doz	19 13
Hats, women's, 1	1 75
Hats, men's, 4 doz	16 20
Handkerchiefs, 15 doz	5 92
Heels, rubber, 1 pr	0 25
Jean, 106¼ yds	10 10
Leather, box chrome, 1,190½ ft	241 42
Leather, welt, 40 lb	14 40
Leather, sole, 1,000 lb	262 50
Lining, sleeve, 146¾ yds	35 11
Laces, 6 gross	3 31
Mufflers, 5 doz	12 50
Shirts, top, 13 doz	61 50
Sateen, 614 yds	53 62
Silesia, 54¼ yds	4 61
Tweed, 788½ yds	375 95
Ties, 9 doz	10 50
Yarn, 6 lb	3 00
Underclothing, 30 doz	123 00
Freight and cartage	1 20
Transportation and allowance to 169 men	1,760 00
	3,118 43

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES.	$ cts.
Heat, Light and Water—	
Coal, run of mine, 723 473-2000 tons	2,263 73
Coal, egg, 302 1,620-2,000 tons	1,550 40
Coal, screenings, 2,775 1,196-2,000 tons	6,748 01
Coal, nut, 8 tons	42 96
Coal oil, 461¾ gal	66 22
Carbons, 200	5 04
Lamp wick, 64 yds	1 10
Lamps, electric, 612	205 81
Matches, 1 case	4 70
Containers	10 50
Freight and cartage	4 32
	10,902 79
Less refund of expenditure	28 85
	10,873 94
Maintenance of Buildings—	
Air cocks, 15	2 25
Aluminium powder, 100 lb	52 04
Bends, 3	4 30
Bushings, 6 doz	2 82
Brick clamp, 1	0 10
Brushes, small scrub, 12 doz	3 84
Bon Ami, 1 doz	1 25
Colours, assorted, 281 lb	15 24
Castings, stove, 27 lb	2 16
Cement, seal, 60 gal	165 00
Cord, sash, 20 lb	5 60
Chloride of lime, 200 lb	6 75
Couplings, 3 sets	9 00
Chain, 21 lb	1 26
Cable, 265 ft	16 08
Condulets, 3	2 89
Conduit, 130 ft	18 95
Cupboard, turns, 2½ doz	2 50
Closet connections, 3 doz	6 00
Closet, bowls, 1 doz	58 00
Centre support, 1	0 15
Disinfectant, 363.96 gal	171 86
Diamond, cleanser, 368 lb	16 56
Duck, 351 yds	56 20
Elbows, 10	1 43
Elbows, 29 lb	3 19
Expansion rings, 3 doz	5 40
Electric fixtures, sundry	197 19
Faucets, 2 doz	17 10
Fly paper, 3 boxes	1 60
Fly paper, 1 case	3 50
Flanges, 6	4 40
Flower pots, 529	9 00
Force cups, 2	2 10
Glass, 8 lights	16 00
Glass, 2 boxes	7 00
Grates for oven, 2	5 12
Hose, fire, 243 ft	43 18
Iron bar, 1,165 lb	25 63
Iron, galvanized, 410 lb	16 40
Iron, stair, 3 lb	1 80
Iron oxide, 60 lb	0 90
Knobs, electric, 1 doz	0 50
Keys, ½ doz	1 02

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Lumber, red pine, 2,000 ft	66 00
Lumber, pine, 1,197 ft	41 90
Lumber, hemlock, 2,013 ft	52 34
Lead, white, 1,000 lb	80 75
Lead, red, 25 lb	1 50
Locks, Yale pad, 1 doz	8 50
Lye, 13 doz	11 10
Latches, Yale, 1 doz	17 54
Metal polish, 10 doz	29 60
Metal polish, 100 lb	20 00
Nuts, 4 lb	0 25
Nails, wire, 8 kegs	20 30
Oil, linseed, 47½ gal	44 75
Oil, boiled, 65¾ gal	27 53
Pipe, iron, 1,202¼ ft	168 69
Pipe, welded, 399 ft	99 73
Pipe, brass, 108 lb	31 32
Pipe, soil, 70 ft	30 00
Plugs, electric, 3	1 42
Plugs, rubber, 1 doz	1 20
Putty, stove, 10 lb	0 50
Putz cream, 3 doz	9 76
Plaster, asbestos, 12 bags	13 20
Rubbers for wringer, 1 set	4 69
Reflector, glass, 1	0 20
Soap, laundry, 130 boxes	312 00
Soap, chip, 2,731 lb	168 69
Washing soda, 24,775 lbs	308 14
Sapolio, 54 doz	49 05
Screws, wood, 2 gross	1 04
Screws, electric, 2 doz	0 50
Steel, machine, 1,499 lb	37 15
Steel, cold rolled, 42½ lb	1 49
Services of caretaker, warden's grounds	200 00
Seeds, flower	31 84
Shellac, 5 gal	6 75
Sinks, 2	5 85
Toilet paper, 50 cases	263 11
Turpentine, 41⅔ gal	24 36
Tees, 5	2 15
Twine, 2 hanks	0 20
Traps, soil pipe, 2	4 85
Varnish, 14 gal	47 60
Valves, gate, 2	22 50
Valves, disc, 36	7 92
Valves, globe, 2	20 00
Valves, reducing, 1	26 33
Valves, vacuum, 18	94 50
Valves, rubber, closet, 1 doz	2 00
Wire, spring, 10 lb	3 50
Wire, electric, 1,733 ft	93 42
Wire, copper, 52 lb	11 31
Washers, faucet, ½ doz	0 15
Washers, spud, ½ doz	0 90
Whiting, 100 lbs	1 00
Y's, 2	4 50
Containers, 1	2 50
Freight and cartage	36 79
	3,558 12

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Machinery—	
Belting, 308⅛ ft.	58 44
Boilers, inspection of, for 3 years	187 50
Boilers, repairs to	44 83
Brushes, flue, 9	18 84
Brasses for pump	4 20
Brass stuffing boxes, 3	7 60
Babbit metal, 27 lb.	12 15
Castings, iron, 9,656 lb.	385 57
Castings, brass, 4	2 10
Clay, fire, 1⅕ tons	9 60
Cylinder, brass lined, 1	4 75
Fire brick, 1,000	31 00
Flue cleaner, 1	3 60
Gauge glasses, 2 doz.	2 20
Grease, engine, 100 lb.	5 35
Lace leather, 8 lb.	6 80
Metallic compound, 2 lb.	2 50
Nipples, close, 1	0 55
Oil, cylinder, 173.7 gal.	80 41
Oil, engine, 97 gal.	33 05
Oil, machine, 43½ gal.	15 22
Packing, assorted, 94¾ lb.	56 11
Plumbago, 10 lb.	1 70
Pumps, oil, 6	169 00
Piston, 1	9 55
Rheostat, 1	11 50
Rubber, 60½ lb.	41 14
Valves, pump, 54	24 80
Valves, gate, 2	14 00
Waste, cotton, 464 lb.	48 21
Freight and cartage	7 06
	1,299 33
Chapels—	
Scapulars, 15 doz.	9 00
Beads, 5 doz.	6 25
Wine, 3 bottles	1 50
Wine, 1 gal.	1 35
Buttons, 10 doz.	1 25
Merino, 19 yds.	14 25
Altar bread	4 25
Lace for surplice	1 75
Care of chapel, 1 year	10 00
Washing linen	14 00
Olive oil, 2 gal.	2 70
Hymn books, 1¾ doz.	12 36
Prayer books, 9 doz.	108 00
Choir manuals, 18	1 80
Choir books, 3	0 35
Anthem books, 18	18 00
Catechisms, 3 doz.	2 88
Floats, 1 doz.	1 00
Tuning and repairing organs	75 00
Wax candles, 1 box	2 70
Wax candles, 36 lb.	18 00
Tissue paper, 10 rolls	1 10
Palms, 1 load	2 00
Music, 33 pcs.	20 40
Organist's salary	95 83
Freight	0 50
	426 22

Working Expenses—*Con.*	$ cts.
School—	
Slates, 2 doz.	1 70
Pencils, slate, 3 boxes	0 60
Ink, 3 doz.	1 80
Grammars, 25	13 08
Arithmetics, 3 doz.	2 88
Geographies, 5	31 20
Copybooks, 6 doz.	1 20
Dictionaries, ½ doz.	6 00
	58 46
Library—	
Books, 497	121 45
Subscriptions to magazines	110 90
Freight and cartage	5 54
	237 89
Office expenses—	
Ink, 15 gal.	12 82
Ink, red, 2 bot.	0 20
Telephone exchange	229 50
Telephone, long distance	24 85
Telegrams	33 00
Postage stamps	196 76
Printing	214 42
Stationery	284 51
Ink rolls, 1 doz.	1 01
City directories, 3	7 50
Typewriters, 2	55 00
Adding machines, 1	168 18
Clock dials, 1,000	8 14
Premium on officers' bonds	24 00
Invoice book, 1	4 00
Duty on clock dials	2 80
Containers	1 25
Freight and cartage	12 46
	1,280 40
INDUSTRIES.	
Farm—	
Brushes, horse, 2½ doz.	6 00
Boar pigs, 2	30 00
Cord, sash, 40 lb.	11 20
Horses, 3	815 00
Horse shoeing	3 80
Hames, 3 prs.	2 40
Harness dressing, 6 qts.	2 88
Handles, hayfork, 1½ doz.	4 42
Hauling manure	45 00
Implements, parts for and repairs to	27 15
Pigs, small, 35	69 00
Palm for ice cutting	2 00

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Farm—Concluded.	
Subscription to farm journals	1 50
Rug, rubber, 1	1 55
Runners, 1 pr	1 10
Seed, assorted	228 54
Scythes, 4	3 95
Snaithes, 2	1 50
Tomato plants, 500	3 75
Threshing grain	121 50
Veterinary surgeon, services of	10 00
Wheels, wagon, 1 set	30 90
Weighing hogs	1 75
Freight and cartage	14 01
	1,438 90
Less refund of expenditure	15 00
	1,423 90
Trade shops—	
Awls, stitching, $4\frac{3}{4}$ gross	10 84
Awls, stabbing, 2 gross	2 90
Awls, sewing, 5 gross	10 55
Awls, pegging, 6 gross	6 20
Acid, oxalic, 5 lb	0 60
Alum, 1 lb	0 04
Brushes, camel's hair, 7	3 30
Brushes, kalsomine, 2 doz	16 80
Brushes, wall, 1 doz	8 40
Brushes, paint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ doz	11 50
Buttons, agate, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	0 63
Buttons, coat, 5 gross	4 75
Buttons, gilt, 11 gross	42 90
Broom corn, 4,470 lb	273 77
Binders, cloth, 6 rolls	22 48
Bolts, carriage, 400	1 82
Bolts, tire, 200	0 34
Bolts, stove, 400	0 90
Benzine, 10 gal	1 95
Bluing, laundry, 10 lb	1 00
Buckles, trouser, 12 gross	3 90
Buckles, snake, 1 gross	10 00
Binding, stay, 20 gross	9 00
Bristles, 2 lb	21 00
Burs, 5 lb	2 00
Borax, 50 lb	2 75
Braid, 150 yds	37 50
Coal, smiths, 15.850 tons	102 26
Coal, run of mine, 309.1,917 tons	970 17
Coal, screenings, 509.1,457 tons	1,187 67
Coal, slack, 485.327 tons	1,130 41
Castings, iron, 4,956 lb	257 58
Castings, brass, 60 lb	24 00
Chalk, tailors, 6 boxes	4 50
Chalk, carpenters, 25 lb	0 50
Cleaning fluid	1 80
Charcoal, 150 bus	24 00
Canvas, French, $192\frac{3}{4}$ yds	30 84
Camphor, 25 lb	4 65
Cutting wheels, 1 doz	1 34
Cotton, twill, $526\frac{1}{2}$ yds	65 81
Crayons, graphite, 1 doz	0 85
Cloth, scarlet, $10\frac{1}{2}$ yds	18 50

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade shops—Continued.	
Channels, 546 lb	16 38
Comb, graining, 1	0 75
Cord, bookbinders, 6 lb	5 87
Drills, twist, $14\frac{1}{2}$ doz	45 56
Dies, pipe, 2	1 50
Dies, reces, 4 sets	6 00
Drop black, 24 lb	4 20
Duck, $470\frac{1}{4}$ yds	75 24
Diamond, glazers, 1	5 80
Emery powder, 349 lb	16 76
Emery wheels, 70	77 35
Emery cloth, 83 gross	62 38
Emery wheel dressers and rollers, 51	18 45
Eyelets, 6 M	1 20
Edge irons, $1\frac{1}{3}$	4 32
Files, assorted, 18 doz	23 77
Fuse, 500 ft	2 55
Ferrocyanide, 1 lb	0 40
Gasoline, 60 gal	11 65
Glue, white, 75 lb	12 00
Grindstone, 1	3 15
Grommets, 12 doz	2 50
Glass cutters, 1 doz	1 10
Handles, pick, 6 doz	12 72
Handles, sledge, 8 doz	14 48
Handles, broom, 2,000	47 50
Handles, milk can, $2\frac{1}{3}$ doz	5 35
Hooks, boot, 3 M	1 50
Hooks and eyes, 1 gross	0 18
Hammers, claw, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	1 73
Hammers, lath, $\frac{1}{5}$ doz	0 90
Handkerchiefs, silk, 1 doz	0 80
Hacksaw blades, 1 doz	0 65
Hair cloth, 131 yds	29 47
Horseshoes, 4 kegs	16 00
Horse shoes, 6 prs	0 66
Heelshave blades, 2	7 20
Hickory logs, $\frac{15}{32}$ cords	11 72
Iron, bar, 3,417 lb	78 44
Iron, band, 97 lb	2 55
Iron, tinned, 502 lb	40 16
Iron, galvanized, 1,322 lb	52 31
Iron, Russian, 132 lb	19 27
Iron, hoop, 111 lb	3 33
Ink, burnishing, 6 qts	1 80
Ink, printers', 30 lb	15 00
Ink, boot, 1 doz	3 72
Japan dryer, 10 gal	7 90
Knife, paper cutting mach., 1	8 00
Knives, shoe, 4 doz	5 20
Knives, sole leather, 1 doz	2 40
Knives, skiving, $1\frac{3}{4}$ doz	2 25
Knives, welt, 1 doz	3 60
Knives, guard, 1 doz	1 50
Knives, patent blades, 1 doz	2 25
Knitting machine, parts for	1 26
Leather belt, $299\frac{1}{4}$ ft	79 79
Leather uppers, 1 pr	2 20
Leather harness, 102 lb	41 82
Leather laces, $7\frac{1}{4}$ lb	5 44
Leather welt, 73 lb	28 11

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Industries—*Continued*	$ cts
Trade shops—Continued	
Leather, calf, 675 lb	182 26
Leather, sole, 4,487 lb	1,244 58
Locks, prison, 9	54 23
Lumber, oak, 1,900 ft	89 00
Lumber, spruce, 37 ft	1 48
Lumber, basswood, 5,530 ft	156 75
Lumber, elm, 3,360 ft	102 00
Lumber, hemlock, 1,004 ft	26 10
Lead, pig, 560 lb	29 40
Lead, red, 5 lb	0 35
Level glasses, ½ doz	0 30
Lasts, 14 prs	9 80
Line, clothes, 1	0 20
Line, electric, 4 hanks	1 00
Lamp black, 10 lb	1 00
Laces, 2 gross	1 50
Millboard, 12 bdls	28 00
Morline, 6 hanks	1 20
Naphtha, 20 gal	3 85
Nippers, shoe, 1½ doz	5 40
Nails, wire, 11 kegs	26 45
Nails, horse, 70 lb	7 39
Nails, moulding, 100 lb	3 80
Nails, finishing, 2 kegs	5 85
Nails, zinc, 24 lb	3 12
Nuts, hexagon, 35 lb	2 65
Nuts, hexagon, 150 lb	8 25
Nuts, square, 27 lb	1 69
Needles, sewing, 25 doz. papers	6 60
Needles, machine, 42 doz	8 45
Nibs for eyelet set, 1 set	0 40
Oil, fish, 10 gal	4 80
Oil, machine, 1 gal	0 75
Oakum, 100 lb	3 15
Oil stones, 3	1 28
Oval edge shave and blade, 1	8 45
Powder, blasting, 3 kegs	6 75
Paper, columbia white, 27 rms	50 31
Paper, crown white, 60 rms	156 82
Paper, half moon, 5 rms	15 97
Paper, edystone news, 2 rms	1 92
Paper, colonial white, 43 rms	76 57
Paper, drafting, 2 rolls	4 86
Paper, drawing, 1 roll	11 55
Paper, sand, 5½ rms	14 75
Paper, asbestos, 61 lb	2 14
Picks, 2 doz	9 50
Pantesote, 1¾ yds	2 19
Printers' sundries, type	12 76
Printers' sundries, rollers	2 00
Pencils, carpenter, 12 doz	3 18
Peg floats, 2 doz	6 00
Pulpboard, 4 bdls	6 00
Plain irons, 6	1 63
Pail ears, 1 gross	0 99
Putty, 432 lb	12 96
Pins, 3 pckg	0 42
Padding, 68¾ yds	15 46
Plates, 165 lb	6 60
Pulley, wood, 1	2 00
Rasps, shoe, 3 doz	7 90
Rules, 2-foot, 4 doz	15 00

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade shops—Continued.	
Rivets, tinned, 9 pck	4 47
Rivets, iron, 5 lb	0 35
Rivets, shoe, 70 lb	12 25
Rubber tissue, 4 lb	5 10
Resin, 25 lb	1 25
Rollers, 858	38 61
Silk, sewing, 11 lb	60 09
Sewing machine, 1	36 80
Sewing machine, parts for	3 25
Saws, hack, 2 doz	1 16
Screws, wood, 110 gross	22 60
Screws, cap, 716	39 07
Screws, for heel shave, 1 doz	0 25
Scoops, 3 doz	25 40
Shovels, 2 doz	5 22
Steel, tool, 487 lb	56 42
Steel rods, 645 lb	16 87
Steel cast, 165 lb	13 20
Steel, machine, 463 lb	10 52
Steel, bar, 2,293 lb	63 74
Steel, cold, 16 lb	0 52
Steel, self-hardening, 41½ lb	20 75
Steel, octagon, 132 lb	10 72
Steel, sheet, 479 lb	14 37
Subscriptions to trade journals	25 65
Scissors, tailors, 24 prs	22 70
Spur gears, 32	28 80
Starch, laundry, 119 lb	8 75
Stand, and six feet, 1	2 00
Snips, trimmers, 2	4 60
Snip, bench, 1	9 45
Spokes, 3 sets	11 38
Screwdrivers, ½ doz	1 32
Shank lasters, 1 doz	2 70
Soldering salts, 5 lb	70
Tacks, shoe, 80 lb	8 75
Thread, silk, 1 lb	4 25
Thread, linen, 56 lb	113 95
Thread, cotton, spools, 2 doz	0 97
Tin boxes, 10	95 00
Tin, Canada plate, 10 boxes	30 90
Tin, block, 171 lb	88 85
Twine, 20 lb	8 00
Taps, 2 sets	2 65
Trowels, plasterers, ½ doz	6 00
Trowels, pointing, ½ doz	1 50
Trowels, masons, ½ doz	3 90
Tape, 12 gross	3 00
Tailors' irons, electric, 3	38 88
Toe calks, 25 lb	1 75
Varnish, 10 gal	14 60
Wax, shoe, 25 lb	2 60
Wax, bees, 28 lb	11 20
Wrenches, monkey, 3	1 80
Wrenches, parts for	3 27
Wire, iron, 330 lb	8 43
Wire, broom, 190 lb	14 30
Wire, bed, 9,390 lb	396 79
Welding compound, 300 lb	21 72
Wick, stove, 2 doz	0 70
Wick, cotton, 10 lb	2 20
Wadding, 4 bales	23 00

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Industries—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Concluded.	
Wheels, car, 3 sets	34 05
Wheels, shank, 1 doz	3 00
Wheel box, 1	6 00
Webbing gaiter, 2 gross	4 00
Customs' entries	0 75
Duty	19 13
Containers	3 00
Freight and cartage	54 99
	9,383 36
Less refund of expenditure	23 45
	9,359 91
Binder Twine—	
Advertising	26 00
Postage	114 00
Telegrams	11 47
Exchange	12 56
Freight and cartage	1,347 23
	1,511 26
Less refund of expenditure	786 25
	725 01
PRISON EQUIPMENT	
Prison Furnishings—	
Bedstead, 1	4 75
Bed spring, 1	6 60
Bag, 1	0 20
Blankets, 89	179 50
Cotton, grey, 358 yds	39 38
Crash, towelling, 1,500 yds	118 26
Creton, 17 yds	2 64
Felt, hair, 2,400 sq. ft	132 00
Linoleum, 48⅓ yds	36 25
Linen, Forfar, 617½ yds	192 76
Mattress, 1	9 80
Napkins, 4 doz	8 00
Pillows, 2	3 50
Pantisote, 1 yd	1 25
Rexine, 3 yds	3 75
Rubber sheeting, 12 yds	6 60
Soap, castile, 2,300 lb	171 50
Soap, castile, 60 cases	168 03
Soap, shaving, 90 lb	23 74
Styptic pencils, 2	0 10
Sofa springs, 4½ lb	0 29
Toilet set, 1	2 75
Towelling, 656 yds	56 77
Duty	26 45
Customs entry	0 25
Freight	20 73
	1,215 85

Prison Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
New Machinery—	
Presto heater, 1	1,000 00
Turbine pump, 1	440 00
	1,440 00
Prison Utensils—	
Ammunition, 5,250 rounds	130 18
Aluminium, 201 lb	65 50
Boots, felt, 2 prs	6 40
Bathbrick, 4 doz	1 60
Boiler, 1	0 90
Batteries, 6	1 62
Barrel, 1	3 00
Boiler, difference between 40 and 52 gallon	9 00
Brushes, scrubbing, 12 doz	3 36
Brushes, banister, 4	0 80
Brushes, stove, 1 doz	2 00
Brushes, floor, $\frac{5}{12}$ doz	5 49
Crockery	13 15
Clocks, repairs to	9 25
Clippers, 1 pr	4 50
Chamber sets, agate, 18	25 74
Flag, 1	8 00
Flashlights, 3	3 66
Flowerpots, 1,800	32 36
Hose, 106 ft	19 54
Knives, butcher, 1½ doz	5 55
Kettle, 1	0 60
Lawn mower, 1	5 03
Lantern globes, 4 doz	2 40
Mugs, enamel, 18 doz	25 51
Mouse traps, 1 doz	0 60
Meat chopper, plate for	0 40
Nozzle, spray, 1	0 50
Pots, 3	2 55
Potato parers, 2 doz	12 50
Potato parers, parts for	8 50
Pyrometers, repairs to	7 75
Pail, 1	0 70
Revolvers, 6	103 50
Rivets, aluminium, 2 lb	1 10
Rakes, 1 doz	2 43
Ranges, parts for	18 40
Spoons, agate, 2	0 27
Spoons, table, 1	2 75
Saucepan, 1	8 00
Scales, inspection of	8 75
Scales, repairs to	22 30
Strainers, 2	1 74
Shovels, snow, 2 doz	10 00
Shovels, steel, 4 doz	30 40
Spider, 1	0 36
Ticket punch, 1	3 25
Tea dishes, 2 doz	2 40
Customs entry	0 25
Freight and cartage	6 28
	640 82
Less refund of expenditure	14 34
	626 48

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Prison Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Land, Buildings and Walls—	
Asbestos, 587 sheets	25 00
Aminoters, 2	33 25
Air cell covering, 200 ft	24 00
Bends, 13	3 35
Bolts, foot, 1	0 68
Bolts, chain, 1	0 73
Bolts, flush, 2	0 54
Bolts, wrot, 2 doz	1 90
Bolts, steel spring, 3 doz	4 05
Bolts, tower, 2	1 50
Branches, 6	3 25
Brass thimbles, 6	2 10
Butts, 4 $\frac{5}{12}$ doz	5 99
Butts, brass, 3 doz	0 90
Butts, loose pin, 6 doz	5 94
Bends, 3 only	1 35
Bells, door, 2	1 30
Bath, 1	30 75
Basin, 1	2 90
Castings, iron, 1,175 lb	52 36
Castings, malleable, 8,349 lb	459 22
Castings, brass, 122 lb	36 60
Cement, 380 bbls	603 10
Cement, asbestos, 6 bags	9 60
Cement seal, 10 gal	27 50
Cement, coating, stone, 5 gal	10 50
Closet bowls, 18	71 70
Closet tanks, 6	39 85
Closet spuds, 6	1 80
Cable, electric, 225 ft	4 89
Couplings, 18	4 98
Colours, 100 lb	9 00
Cedar, 100 pcs	24 00
Cleanout, 1	0 35
Cord, electric, 50 yds	9 38
Cupboard turns, 5 doz	4 90
Drying closet and heater, 1	325 00
Elbows, 16½ doz	29 26
Electric fittings, small	15 86
Electric fittings, cable, 1,522 ft	143 58
Electric fittings, conduits, 428 ft	250 33
Electric fittings, wire, assorted	53 19
Electric fittings, conduits, 520 ft	54 49
Electric fittings, switches, 10 ft	3 47
Expanded metal, 208 yds	20 80
Glass, 46 lights	9 04
Glass, 13 boxes	44 55
Graining fluid, 2 doz	3 60
Gorys, electric, 2	45 00
Glue, white, 50 lb	8 00
Hubs, double, 12	2 52
Hinges, floor, 2 sets	4 00
Hooks, hat and coat, 1 gross	5 50
Iron, bar, 2,878 lb	64 01
Iron, galvanized, 4,370 lb	173 96
Iron, beams, 7	272 50
Iron, plates, 6	16 00
Iron, channel, 10	54 00
Insulators, 30	1 45
Locks, pad, 10	23 93
Locks, rabitted, 1	8 43
Locks, alike, 74	194 81

Prison Equipment—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Land, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Lock, rim, 1	1 40
Locks, set, 2	27 85
Lumber, pine, 17,435 ft	648 04
Lumber, spruce, 4,500 ft	121 50
Lumber, oak, 2,000 ft	100 00
Lumber, strapping, 80 pcs	6 40
Lead, pig, 3,284 lb	162 56
Lead, white, 2,000 lb	149 00
Lime, 847 bus	252 40
Lath, metal, 515 pcs	243 50
Nuts, square, 13 lb	0 81
Nails, wire, 2 kegs	4 90
Nails, roofing, 300 lb	12 70
Oil, boiled, 82 gal	81 22
Pipe, soil, 10 lengths	9 13
Pipe, soil, 105 ft	27 50
Pipe, galvanized, 1,054 ft	69 89
Pipe, black, 295 ft	53 84
Pipe, waste, 64 lb	5 12
Pipe, covering, 1,080 ft	112 08
Paint, white enamel, 1 gal	2 65
Plaster paris, 7 brls	18 20
Putty, 400 lb	11 00
Paper, building, 10 rolls	5 50
Radiators and brackets, 29	407 82
Reinforcing	170 00
Staples, fence, 1 keg	3 00
Screws, brass, 3 gross	1 56
Sand, 295½ yds	348 32
Soldering unions, 4	1 08
Sash chain, 1,500 ft	32 25
Sash, lifts, 9	0 54
Sash, pull sockets, 92	7 67
Sash, pull hooks, 4	0 68
Sash, lifts, 126	7 56
Sash, locks, 92	15 33
Sash, plates, 4	2 70
Street lights, 3	25 20
Solder, wire, 25 lb	6 15
Soldering salts, 6 lb	1 50
Tees, 9 $\frac{7}{12}$ doz	9 70
Traps, 6	4 00
Thimbles, 5	0 70
Turpentine, 87½ gal	58 19
Tape, Grimshaw, 20 lb	25 00
Unions, 6	0 96
Valve, globe, 1	1 25
Valves, angle, 25	23 81
Valves, air, 36	2 61
Valves, gate, 2	3 74
Wire, electric, 276 ft	5 23
Wire, electric, 20 lb	4 00
Wire, iron, 140 ft	3 92
Window shades, 50	67 06
Y's, 8	4 05
Duty	7 50
Customs' entry	0 25
Containers	5 50
Freight and cartage	149 86
	6,882 37

KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.	Miscellaneous—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
		Special—	
		Services reporting escape of prisoners	120 10
Travelling expenses—		Refund of cash stolen by prisoners	25 00
Penitentiary officers	257 25	Dental work for prisoners	16 50
Departmental officers	1,472 82	Rifle and revolver competition	50 00
Return of prisoners	44 10	Artificial leg	100 00
Street car tickets	52 25	Keep of infant	15 00
	1,826 42		326 60
		Less refund of expenditure	10 00
			316 60

KINGSTON.

SUMMARY.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	84,186 17	
Uniforms and mess	5,131 60	
		89,317 77
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	27,518 92	
Clothing and medicines	5,255 26	
		32,774 18
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	3,118 43	
		3,118 43
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	10,873 94	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	4,857 45	
Chapels, schools and library	722 57	
Office expenses	1,280 40	
		17,734 36
Industries—		
Farm	1,423 90	
Trade shops	9,359 91	
Binder twine	725 01	
		11,508 82
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	1,440 00	
Furnishing	1,215 85	
Utensils and vehicles	626 48	
Land, buildings and walls	6,882 37	
		10,164 70
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	1,826 42	
Special	316 60	
		2,143 02

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries, General—	
Warden, 1, 12 m	2,400 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 m	1,599 98
Accountant, 1, 10 m at $1,400	1,166 67
Chaplain, 1, 12 m	1,200 00
Chaplain, 1 at $1,200 (broken period)	1,167 74
Engineer, 1 at $1,000 (broken period)	989 24
Storekeeper, 1, 12 m	900 00
Steward and baker, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Warden's clerk, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Asst. storekeeper, 1, at $700 (broken period)	641 66
Hospital overseer, 1, 12 m	900 00
Asst. engineer, etc., 1, 12 m	900 00
Asst. electrician, 1 at $700 (broken period)	690 00
Asst. steward, 1, 12 m	700 00
Gatekeeper, etc., 1, 12 m	700 00
Fireman, 1, 12 m	600 00
Firemen, 2 at $600 (broken periods)	530 65
Messenger, 1, 12 m	600 00
Messenger, 2 at $600 (broken periods)	579 03
Salaries, Industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1 at $1,000 (broken period)	961 11
Instructors, 7, 12 m, at $800	5,600 00
Instructors, 2, 12 m, at $800 (less deductions)	1,574 45
Stable guard, 1, 12 m	600 00
Salaries, Police—	
Deputy Warden, 1, 12 m	1,500 00
Chief keeper, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Keepers, 5, 12 m, at $700	3,500 00
Keepers, 1, 12 m, at $700 (less deduction)	691 24
Keeper, 1 at $700 (broken period)	174 99
Chief watchman, 1 at $800 (broken period)	600 01
Watchman, 4 at $650, 12 m	2,600 00
Watchmen, 2 at $650 (broken periods)	157 49
Watchman, 1 at $650 (less deduction)	632 36
Guards, 14 at $600, 12 m	8,400 00
Guards, 9 at $600, 12 m (less deductions)	5,241 92
Guards, 20 at $600 (broken periods)	5,261 36
Temporary officers	2,147 49
	58,907 39
Less refund of expenditure	16 40
	58,890 99
Bonus to staff—	5,847 42

Staff—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Retiring Allowances—	
Surgeon A. A. Allaire	1,058 75
Guard Chas. Taillon	1,495 83
	2,554 58
Uniforms—	
Accountant's emblems, 1 pr	0 80
Boots, rubber, 2 pr	5 97
Buttons, sundry, 18 gross	13 84
Buttons, gilt, 2 sets	0 80
Braid, silk, 2 yds	0 30
Braid, tubular, ¼ gross	0 56
Crowns, 1 pr	0 80
Crosses for surgeon, 1 pr	1 50
Canvas, 300 yds	48 00
Cotton, twilled, 354 yds	49 56
Coat, rubber, 2	18 85
Capes, rubber, 1 doz	32 50
Coat, leather, 1	5 00
Caps, khaki, 4	22 00
Caps, blue, 4	26 00
Cheviot, 6 yds	21 00
Collar hooks, 100	5 55
Cap, peaks, 20 doz	43 90
Cap stiffeners, 20 doz	12 70
Cap bands, 20 doz	10 45
Cap straps, 19 doz	7 70
Cap wire rings, 18 doz	7 24
Cap badges, 12 doz	43 20
Duck, brown, 94½ yds	31 26
Duck, white, 59¼ yds	11 26
Eyelets, 4 M	1 05
Farmers satin, 294 yds	140 70
Felt, red, 5 yds	2 75
Frieze, 89½ yds	116 35
Gloves, 2⅓ doz pr	28 46
Hair seal skins, 13	84 50
Hooks and eyes, black, 1 gross	0 09
Hair cloth, 114½ yds	27 48
Hooks, russet, 1 M	0 50
Hooks, pant, 1,288	5 60
Hooks, coat, ⅔ gross	8 00
Hats, cowboy, 3⅔ doz	62 04
Heel ball, white, ½ gross	0 75
Khaki serge, 242½ yds	242 35
Linen, white, 23¾ yds	5 64
Laces, mohair, 8 gross	5 88
Laces, tan, 4 gross	2 83
Lining, sleeve, 169 yds	42 00
Lining, overcoat, 61½ yds	18 45
Leather, russet calf, 389 ft	121 99
Leather, box calf, 366¼ ft	91 56
Leather, sole, 1,100 lb	286 00
Leather, willow calf, 367 ft	128 45
Mitts, 4½ doz. prs	54 45
Parisian paste, 2 lb	0 20
Padding, 127 yds	30 03
Paste, shoe, 16 doz	24 00
Polish, shoe, 10 gal	10 00
Persian lamb skins, 5	60 00
Russett stain, 1 gal	2 25

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Staff—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Concluded.	
Rubber tissue, 2 boxes	2 50
Stars, khaki, 2 prs	1 30
Serge, blue, 301½ yds	466 40
Shoe ink, 4 gal	2 50
Shoe varnish, 4 gal	5 00
Shoe pegs, 1 bush	1 10
Steel shanks, 1 doz	0 10
Silesia, 221½ yds	21 11
Shoe felt, 11 yds	1 10
Thread, machine silk, 5 5/16 lb	43 30
Thread, silk, 3 lb	14 05
Thread, twist, black, 1 lb	4 50
Thread, B.H. silk, 1 lb	3 62
Thread, shoe, 4 lb	3 32
Wadding, black, 4 bales	23 00
Wax, shoe, 10 lb	0 80
Webbing, shoe, 48 yds	0 70
Postage	0 09
Containers	1 80
Freight and express	15 71
	2,637 09
Police Mess—	
Apples, evaporated, 50 lb	5 00
Butter, 1,159 lb	335 96
Beef, 4,105 lb	320 18
Baking soda, 25 lb	0 63
Corn, cracked, 1 bag	2 50
Curry powder, 5 lb	1 25
Currants, 156 lb	12 03
Coffee, 20 lb	5 60
Eggs, 76 doz	25 45
Fish, cod, 300 lb	22 00
Fish, haddock, 804 lb	63 97
Mutton, 273 lb	21 84
Mustard, 60 lb	11 50
Milk, 202 gal	50 62
Pease, 686 lb	26 23
Raisins, 106 lb	8 37
Lemons, 1 doz	0 30
Salmon, canned, 14 doz	30 65
Peel, lemon, 3 lb	0 75
Rice, c. c., 600 lb	22 50
Freight and express	4 58
	971 91

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Maintenance of Convicts—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Concluded.	
Flour, 1,800 bags	4,356 00
Herrings, 6 hf-brls	18 00
Lard, 300 lb	43 25
Molasses, 2,672 gal	922 04
Mutton, 2,672 lb	213 76
Onions, 6 cases	19 50
Onions, 322 lb	14 49
Pease, split, 1,290 lb	51 60
Pease, whole, 6,134 lb	270 09
Pease, whole, 20 bush	48 00
Pork, 85 brls	2,063 05
Potatoes, 36,000 lb	409 56
Potatoes, 534 bags	634 60
Rice, 2,200 lb	77 10
Rolled oats, 9,070 lb	242 15
Salt petre, ground, 10 lb	0 60
Salt, coarse, 25,060 lb	125 30
Salt, fine, 200 lb	0 90
Sugar, yellow, 7,000 lb	319 20
Tea, black, 600 lb	102 00
Tea, green, 321 lb	54 57
Vinegar, 235 gal	48 57
Yeast, 260 lb	78 00
Christmas extras	120 43
Containers	14 61
Freight and express	327 26
	16,584 80
Less refund of expenditure	268 55
	16,316 25
Clothing—	
Buckles, roller, 2 gross	1 50
Buttons, 24 gross	5 64
Binding, stay, 2 gross	0 90
Checked cloth, 1,206½ yds	1,152 48
Cotton, grey, 216¾ yds	24 93
Denim, 4,968 yds	1,075 34
Eyelets, black, 10 m	1 28
Flannel, grey, 136½ yds	15 35
Hats, straw, 76½ doz	65 59
Laces, 16 gross	22 57
Leather, sole, 3,064 lb	756 35
Leather, sheepskins, 324 ft	27 52
Leather, sheepskins, 12 doz	138 00
Leather, chrome, 309 ft	55 58
Leather, welt, 104 ft	37 10
Leather, kip, 1,033 ft	197 90
Leather, cowhide, 462 lb	218 40
Leather, split, 299 lb	61 59
Nails, shoe, 35 lb	2 01
Oil, neatsfoot, 20 gal	17 00
Pegs, wood, 3 bush	3 60
Rivets, shoe, 345 lb	22 81
Rivets and burrs, 10 lb	2 60
Shirting, galatea, 1,117 yds	114 04
Tacks, shoe, 330 lb	24 67
Tape, white, 1,000 yds	2 48
Tape, black, 1,000 yds	2 47
Tape, black, 2 gross	0 85
Thread, shoe, 66 lb	51 43

Rations—	
Allspice, 40 lb	5 20
Beans, 22,351 lb	1,013 14
Beef, 63,173 lb	4,927 49
Barley, pot, 784 lb	27 04
Boneless cod, 300 lb	22 75
Cinnamon, ground, 40 lb	7 20
Cloves, ground, 20 lb	5 00
Cloves, whole, 14 lb	2 35

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Convicts—*Con.*	$ cts.
Clothing—Concluded.	
Thread, wax machine, 34 lb	45 42
Thread, linen, 60 lb	34 16
Thread, cotton, 25 gross	112 50
Underwear, 176 doz	854 50
Wax, black, 10 lb	1 00
Yarn, 500 lb	180 00
Containers	2 65
Freight and express	33 75
	5,365 96
Less refund of expenditure	113 08
	5,252 88
Hospital—	
Brandy, 3 bots	4 50
Book, medical, 1	1 50
Butter, creamery, 224 lb	61 60
Biscuits, sodas, 3 tins	0 75
Baking powder, 2 lb	0 50
Bovril, 3 bots	2 50
Cooked ham, 12 lb	4 20
Cloth, green, 1 yd	0 80
Coffee, 20 lb	5.80
Cocoa, 1 lb	0 50
Drugs and medicines	499 91
Eggs, 46 doz	16 40
Oranges, 4½ doz	1 48
Grapes, 1 bas	0 30
Apples, 2⅜ bush	4 15
Haddock, 3¼ lb	0 26
Keep of convict in hospital, 273 days	273 00
Methylated spirits, 15 gal	9 75
Milk, 725 gal	182 25
Post toasties, 5 pckg	0 50
Preserves, 7 cans	1 36
Sherry, 3½ qts	3 75
Spectacles, to order, 37 prs	25 30
Spectacles, repaired, 3 prs	0 80
Spectacles, glazed, 53 prs	19 67
Tobacco, 206 lb	91 05
Trusses, 7	4 97
Tomatoes, 8 cans	1 20
Wine, 5 qts	5 00
Freight and express	4 38
	1,228 13

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Discharge Expenses—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Freedom Suits and Allowances—Concluded.	
Gloves, 6 doz	13 50
Handkerchiefs, 10 doz	4 50
Hooks, boot, 7 M	3 50
Hats, felt, 8 doz	36 00
Italian, 370 yds	95 15
Lining, sleeve, 326½ yds	30 20
Leather, sole, 500 lb	130 00
Shirts, top, 6 doz	27 38
Ties, 10 doz	10 00
Tweed, 665 yds	354 61
Freight and express	2 37
	1,983 95
Transfers—	
Expenses taking 10 convicts to Kingston	239 77
Freight and express	2 20
	241 97

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water—	
Coal, furnace, 27 tons	775 76
Coal, run of mine, 2,101⅓ tons	8,582 98
Cordwood, slabs, 78¾ cords	323 00
Cordwood, tamarac, 73½ cords	385 88
Cordwood, maple and birch, 71½ cords	457 00
Coal oil, 130 gal	16 28
Coke, gas, 24 tons	132 06
Electric lamps, 1,112	281 42
Matches, 1 case	4 70
Freight and express	53 27
	11,012 35
Maintenance of Buildings—	
Acid, muriatic, 249 lb	5 92
Bushings, 536	7 06
Bolts, expansion, 700	38 50
Bolts, carriage, 5,775	78 09
Bolts, tire, 100	0 23
Bolts, cabinet, 48	7 65
Batteries, dry, 96	19 31
Ball cock, 1	4 15
Butts, cabinet, 24	4 10
Bug poison, 24 tins	3 50
Copper, 301 lb	54 18
Cement, asbestos, 200 lb	3 00
Conduits, electric, 1,200 ft	88 43
Colours, 1,059 lb	116 62
Crosses, flanged, 2	26 98
Cocks, air, 1 doz	1 98
Cocks, stop waste, 1	0 77
Couplings, reducing, 2 doz	1 70
Couplings, 6 inch, ½ doz	1 14
Caps, M. I., 50	1 48

Freedom Suits and Allowances—

Allowance and travel for 189 convicts	1,095 00
Buttons, coat, 12 gross	5 40
Buttons, vest, 12 gross	2 88
Braces, 20 doz	25 00
Caps, 4 doz	21 00
Canvas, 600 yds	51 46
Coating, 105 yds	73 50
Eyelets, boot, 12 M	2 50

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Door buttons, 2 gross	0 75
Disinfectant, 117 gal	54 53
Elbows, R. and L., 24 lb	1 92
Elbows, iron, 23½ doz	25 87
Electric sundries	21 29
Electric bells, 6	8 43
Flanges, 16	15 59
Glacier, 18 yds	9 00
Glacier, border, 50 pcs	5 00
Gasoline, 5 gal	1 00
Glue, 200 lb	27 50
Glass, 7 cases	25 70
Hinges, S. D., 2 doz	1 50
Hose, water, 45 ft	8 48
Hose, fire, 100 ft	79 52
Hose, nozzle, 1	0 60
Heater, 4 M., 1	2 40
Iron, pig, 4 tons	91 36
Iron, Swede, 627 lb	21 31
Iron, round, 1,481 lb	31 71
Iron, flat, 725 lb	16 93
Iron, bar, 1,346 lb	29 29
Iron, Russian, 127 lb	6 96
Japan, black, 40 gal	18 00
Japan, gold size, 5 gals	8 82
Knees, mall, 276 lb	17 94
Lead, white, 3,200 lb	215 29
Locks, yale pad,13	15 13
Locks, yale cup, 12	14 00
Locks, stove, 1	2 40
Lumber, elm, 1,005 ft	65 33
Lumber, ash, 3,105 ft	249 06
Lumber, basswood, 1,500 ft	97 50
Lumber, pine, 18,844 ft	944 10
Lumber, spruce, 15,193 ft	364 05
Magneto stations, 6	29 70
Moth balls, 25 lb	1 00
Millboard, 61 lb	1 98
Nuts, hex, 110 lb	5 58
Nuts, lock, 60	0 45
Nuts, square, 45 lb	2 06
Nails, finishing, 3 kegs	8 76
Nails, wire, 19 kegs	49 73
Oakum, 100 lb	3 00
Oil, linseed, 130 gal	117 11
Push buttons, 1 doz	2 76
Panel board, 1	43 00
Pulley, for hay fork track, 1	0 40
Pipe strap, 10 lb	2 00
Paper, fly, 12 boxes	4 80
Paper, wall, 28 dbl. rolls	6 70
Paper, toilet, 31 cases	162 13
Plugs, fuse, 75	1 78
Plugs, telephone, 6	3 00
Plugs, mall, 144	1 39
Plugs, attachment, 26	5 05
Pearline, 22 cases	82 00
Pipe, galv., 303 ft	12 30
Pipe, lead, 178½ lb	10 21
Pipe, soil, 50 ft	10 25
Pipe, iron, 1,816 ft	105 50
Pulls, door, 1⅚ gross	2 64

Working Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Pulls, drawer, 1 5/12 gross	8 23
Plumbago, 50 lb	10 75
Rubber, gum, 14 lb	22 13
Rivets, 30 lb	2 02
Soda, ash, 300 lb	2 85
Soda, wyandotte, 2,800 lb	77 00
Switches, electric, 34	13 87
Soap, surprise, 25 cases	96 25
Soap, chip, 3,719 lb	229 45
Shellac, white, 10 gal	15 30
Shellac, brown, 10 gal	14 35
Savogran, 3,293 lb	215 35
Splicing compound, 15 lb	6 80
Screw eyes, 3 gross	0 34
Sawdust, 990 bags	39 60
Seeds, sundry	10 80
Sand, moulding, 6 brls	10 30
Stair plates, 1 gross	1 75
Shades, porch, 1 doz	1 00
Solder wire, 25 lb	7 50
Sink, enamelled, 1	2 15
Size, 15 lb	0 60
Sockets, electric, 108	12 48
Steel, sheet, 153 lb	3 67
Steel, angle, 43 lb	1 18
Steel, machine, 255 lb	5 58
Screws, flathead, 3 gross	2 85
Screws, roundhead, 9 gross	1 39
Screws, machine, 7 gross	2 79
Screws, set, 36	0 47
Screws, cap, 84	4 52
Tacks, cut, 4 doz	1 14
Turpentine, 180 gal	113 99
Tin, 12 boxes	75 78
Track for hay fork, 100 ft	30 00
Tape, electric, 20 lb	6 00
Tank, expansion, 1	4 85
Tees, galv., 5 doz	2 12
Unions, 7 doz	7 09
Valves, asst'd., 44	167 71
Varnish, 19 gal	32 25
Valve discs. 13 doz	9 93
Whiting, 772 lb	4 46
Washers, iron, 105 lb	5 59
Wire, R. C., 3,580 ft	45 05
Wire, D. B., 8,595 ft	93 93
Wire, fish, 500 ft	5 95
Wire, cord, 1,400 ft	15 63
Wire, fixture, 50 ft	1 07
Wire, electric cords, 6 ft. ea., 6	7 80
Wire, fuse, 1 lb	0 63
Weatherstrips, 1 box	0 50
Woodfiller, 1 gal	1 50
Postage,	0 16
Containers	3 60
Freight and express	113 90
	5,212 28
Less refund of expenditure	27 50
	5,184 78

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Machinery—	
Boiler inspection and insurance, 4 years	242 50
Bolts, machine, 100	2 38
Belting, 529 ft	243 75
Babbitt metal, 56 lb	25 20
Balls for bearings, 144	0 43
Carbon brushes, 60	3 91
Cocks, stop, 4	5 56
Fire clay, 3 tons	22 65
Gaskets, asbestos, 3 lb	3 75
Gauges, steam, 2	3 00
Gauge glasses, 2 doz	3 92
Grease, 50 lb	7 50
Graphite, 10 lb	2 00
Lace, leather, 27 lb	21 60
Oil, engine, 584 gal	170 33
Oil, cylinder, 272½ gal	138 31
Parts for engines	78 65
Parts for dynamos	13 45
Parts for motor	29 50
Parts for stokers	95 50
Polish, metal, 48 gal	50 00
Packing, sheet, 21½ lb	20 43
Packing, spiral, 130 lb	65 15
Packing, rainbow, 3 yds	17 00
Rivets, 60	3 19
Rivets, 5 lb	0 32
Valves, brass, 3	10 92
Customs' charges on pump	8 25
Fees, charges on pump	1 50
Containers	0 50
Freight and express	8 22
	1,299 37
Chapels, Schools, and Library—	
Candles, 78 lb	26 10
Candles, 7 boxes	4 34
Wine, 6¼ gal	8 68
Laundry and services	50 25
Tabernacle veils, 6	12 50
Repairing chapel linen	28 00
Hosts, 2,800	6 10
Gospel songs, 2 doz	7 20
Olive oil, 10 gal	12 50
Charcoal, 2 boxes	2 50
Linen, 47½ yds	9 50
Ribbon	1 25
Medals, 1 gross	1 50
Music paper, 12 gross	6 00
Stole, 1	4 00
Portable communion service, 1	13 35
Catechisms, 1 doz	0 78
Mass books, 4 doz	19 05
Ciborium, 1	24 65
Printing for chapels	0 74
Organist salaries, 2, for year	191 66
Library books, 115	94 51
Magazines, 21	45 87
Slate pencils, 5 boxes	1 35
Pen holders, 1 gross	1 56

Working Expenses—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Chapels, Schools, and Library—Con.	
Slates, 2 doz	1 68
Copy books, 9 doz	1 46
School books, 40	16 98
Containers	0 85
Freight and express	17 48
	612 39
Office Expenses—	
Picture cord, 1 reel	0 15
Premium on officers' bonds, 1 yr.	24 00
Postage	107 91
Printing	523 95
Stationery	456 10
Subs. to 6 papers	19 00
Telegrams	24 84
Telephones and connections	136 10
Legal expenses	56 00
Freight and express	20 06
	1,368 11
INDUSTRIES.	
Farm—	
Axle grease, 4 doz. tins	8 70
Bran, 1,100 lb	14 40
Baskets, potato, 1½ doz	7 50
Boar, sire, 1	40 00
Binder, twine, 150 lb	12 25
Bridle, 1	5 07
Bridge bits, 2 doz	4 00
Buckles, 2 5/12 gross	19 04
Curry combs, 1 doz	0 90
Clippers, horse, 1 pr	1 60
Duck, brown, 38 yds	19 76
Fencing, 140 rods	28 06
Forks, manure, 1 doz	6 75
Forks, hay, 2 doz	11 31
Felt, fawn, 19 lb	6 40
Feed, cornmeal, 240 bags	393 60
Feed, barley, 20 tons	583 00
Feed, shorts, 13 tons	335 40
Feed, champion, 37 tons	1,053 80
Handles, hay fork, 1 doz	1 50
Horses' 6	1,905 00
Horses' examination	4 00
Horses' shoes, 300 lb	11 47
Horses' shoe nails, 4 boxes	9 23
Hames, 6 prs	11 64
Leather, collar, 57¼ ft	10 31
Leather, harness, 503 lb	196 95
Manure, 27 cars	549 00
Manure, 54½ loads	20 10
Neatsfoot oil, 10 gal	8 00
Oats, 3,000 bush	1,356 00
Pump, and 4 nozzles	15 99
Disc seeder, 1	68 00
Tooth seeder, 1	13 00

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Farm—Concluded.	
Harrows, 2	27 00
Gang plow, 1	23 10
Cultivators, 3	24 10
Potato shovels, 2	12 00
Mowing machine, 1	43 00
Hay racks, 2	44 30
Spreader, 1	104 76
Plow, 1	9 97
Paris green, 150 lb	27 38
Parts for harness	30 92
Parts for machines	46 69
Repairs to mower	37 64
Saddle, Mexican, 1	25 00
Soap, harness, 18 bars	2 88
Soap, soft, 3 tins	2 10
Scythes, 1 doz	6 00
Snaithes, 1 doz	7 20
Steel, calk, 91 lb	2 32
Scoop, vegetable, 2	2 50
Snaps, ¾ gross	4 03
Seeds, sundries	690 32
Seeds, potato, 801 bags	1,177 15
Tar, 15 lb	1 30
Twine, 4 lb	1 00
Veterinary service and medicine	31 75
Wire, hay, 1,541 lb	38 12
Whetstone, 2 doz	0 50
Freight and express	33 01
	9,187 77
Trade Shops—	
Auger, adjustable, 1	4 30
Anvil, 210 lb	18 90
Awls, sewing, 1 gross	1 40
Awls, strip, 2 doz	8 00
Awls, straight, 2 gross	4 15
Awls, peg, 4 boxes	3 40
Awls, stitching, 1 gross	2 75
Awls, scratch, 1	0 25
Awls, harness, 1 gross	2 30
Axes, 7	7 40
Brushes, kalso, 1 doz	20 77
Brushes, varnish, 1 doz	4 05
Brushes, asst'd., 18¼ doz	48 77
Buttons, door, ½ gross	2 47
Bolts, tire, 450	1 64
Bolts, stove, 600	2 32
Butts, brass, 2 doz pr	1 25
Bits, 2 sets	3 30
Band saw guide, 1	9 30
Buffing machine, 1	32 50
Blasting powder, 2 kegs	4 89
Bristles, 1 lb	7 00
Beeswax, 25 lb	10 00
Cement, leather, 2 gal	5 67
Cement, rubber, 2 gal	3 30
Charcoal, 87 bags	26 10
Colours (vermillion), 50 lb	6 15
Coal, blacksmiths, 99,500 lb	291 04

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Coal, sea, 2 bags	4 00
Coal, sea, 250 lb	18 75
Copper, bar, 17½ lb	5 43
Cruicibles, 100 lb., 6	13 70
Compasses, 2 doz	5 52
Canada plate, 9 boxes	39 00
Chalk, tailors, 12 boxes	2 28
Chalk, red, 10 lb	1 50
Casters, 2⅔ doz. sets	14 06
Crow bar, John Bull, 1	60 67
Cardboard, 75 sheets	3 75
Chamois skins, 6	1 07
Calipers, 2	1 60
Coke, foundry, 20½ tons	119 52
Cloth, black grain, 36 yds	3 90
Cloth, binders', 1 roll	3 70
Dies, pipe, 10 sets	45 50
Drills, asst'd., 217	95 04
Duck, white, 119 yds	17 57
Duck, black, enam., 12 yds	5 00
Duck, brown, enam., 12 yds	6 14
Dividers, 1	1 40
Emery wheels, 13	43 32
Emery wheels, cutters, 2 doz sets	1 80
Emery cloth, 2 rms	30 00
Emery straps, 2 doz	3 60
Emery powder, 70 lb	3 50
Electric irons, 5	53 06
Float, rotary peg, 1	13 50
Files, asst'd., 102½ doz	219 11
Glue, 112 lb	13 44
Gasoline, 30 gal	6 78
Grindstone, 247 lb	3 09
Gum tragacanth, 2 lb	1 00
Glaziers' diamond, 1	4 85
Gold leaf, 1 pckg	5 90
Gouge slips, 1 lb	0 50
Hoes, 1 doz	6 00
Heel ball, 2 gross	10 30
Handles, awl, 8 doz	3 25
Handles, shovel, D., 2 doz	1 50
Hickory for handles, 3 cords	75 00
Hammer, shoe, 1	0 50
Hinges, spring, 2 doz	1 46
Iron, galv., 4,285 lb	154 45
Jute webbing, 25 yds	1 21
Knives, skiving, 1	3 50
Knives, shoe, 5 doz	5 98
Knives, guard, 1 doz	1 25
Knives, welt, 1 doz	2 00
Knives, fur, 2 doz	1 05
Knives, planers, 2	7 50
Knives, electricians, 2	1 50
Knitting machine, 1	40 80
Level and square, 1	3 90
Lasts, 60 prs	55 20
Lumber, elm, 2,002 ft	120 12
Lumber, oak, 2,723 ft	225 86
Lumber, red oak, 2,018 ft	151 35
Lumber, pine, 3,006 ft	180 36
Lumber, maple, 1,022 ft	56 21
Lumber, birch, 1,017 ft	48 35

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Industries—*Continued.*	
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Lumber, spruce, 2,000 ft	60 00
Locks, yale cupboard, 2 doz	6 80
Locks, chest, 1 doz	1 15
Latches, refrigerator, 2¼ doz	9 21
Leather, box calf, 246 ft	64 80
Leather, harness, 120 lb	42 60
Leather, dongola kid, 106 ft	21 20
Leather, buffing, 238 ft	36 36
Masons' line, 10 lb	3 20
Millboard, 10 bdls	14 55
Nuts, blank, 50 lb	2 23
Nippers, 1 pr	1 25
Nail sets, 1 doz	0 90
Nails, wire, 2 kegs	5 55
Nails, shoe, 15 lb	1 28
Nails, chair, 1 M	0 36
Needles, asst'd	29 11
Oil stone, 1	0 59
Oil, sewing machine, 1 gal	0 90
Paper, manilla, 2 rolls	3 16
Paper, blue print, 36 rolls	21 46
Paper, sand, 5 rms	18 00
Paper, tracing, 1 roll	2 25
Parts for sewing machines	12 12
Parts for wrenches	9 22
Parts for wheel cutters	1 77
Plumbago, 15 lb	0 98
Planes, block, 1	0 56
Pencils, carpenters', 24 doz	4 80
Punches, machine, 12	3 10
Punches, revolving, 1 pr	2 25
Punches, B. H., 1 pr	2 42
Pliers, asst'd., 10 pr	11 10
Pipe cutter, 1	1 44
Plumbers' ladles, 2	0 60
Persian lamb skins, 17	195 36
Rubber, 1 pc	1 75
Rolling machine, 24 in., 1	75 00
Rasps, shoe, 2 doz	4 50
Rasps, horse, 1 doz	6 10
Rivets, shoe, 20 lb	1 12
Rice, root, 256 lb	66 06
Rules, asst'd., 68	10 68
Springs, door, 1 doz	1 50
Saws, band, 120 ft	15 66
Saws, blades, 12 doz	9 40
Saws, keyhole, ⅛ doz	0 40
Steel, cast, 1,610 lb	114 69
Steel, machine, 520 lb	13 52
Steel, bar, 5 lb	0 43
Steel, banner, 77½ lb	6 59
Solder, silver, 3 oz	3 45
Scissors, 9 pr	5 55
Shears, tailors', 1 doz	30 00
Sal ammoniac, 15½ lb	1 86
Screws, log, 100	0 83
Screws, flathead, 15 gross	1 72
Screw drivers, 3	4 41
Sand, moulding, 6 brls	14 10
Subs. to Tailor and Cutter, 1 year	12 00
Subs. to Clay Worker, 1 year	2 00
Spoke trimmer, 1	0 48

Industries—*Concluded*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Concluded.	
Shoe pincers, 2 doz	8 00
Saw sets, 1 doz	0 52
Shoe stretcher, 1	1 25
Screw plates, 1 set	14 40
Shoe elastic, 2 yds	1 20
Square, tailors', 1	1 75
Sockets for drills, 1 set	4 64
Solder pot, 1	0 50
Sea grass, 210 lb	5 25
Sea moss, 3,519 lb	63 77
Tacks, cut, 1 doz	0 14
Trowels, brick, ½ doz	4 46
Trowels, 5" brick, 1 doz	4 05
Trowels, moulders', 20	13 20
Taps, machine, 16	3 46
Taps, brand, 4 sets	3 06
Tampico, 60 lb	9 60
Twine, 23 lb	7 05
Tin, ingot, 110½ lb	55 25
Tin boxes, 9	55 91
Varnish, 18 gal	34 54
Welding compound, 25 lb	1 63
Wax, black, 25 lb	2 50
Wire, screen cloth, 200 ft	9 60
Wire, iron, 305 lb	7 20
Wrenches, nut, ⅛ doz	1 28
Wrenches, S, ⅛ doz	1 50
Wrenches, pipe, 1	1 33
Webbing, 50 yds	1 50
Yard measure, 1	0 25
Customs' duty	5 13
Postage	0 40
Containers	2 95
Freight and express	51 52
	3,936 74

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Furnishings—	
Cocoa mats, 2	1 90
Crash towelling, 1,330 yds	103 45
Forfar linen, 1,035 yds	258 88
Hooks, moulding, ¼ gross	0 12
Sea moss, 4,180 lb	62 70
Soap, barbers', 10 doz	7 00
Soap, barbers', 84 lb	21 52
Soap, castile, 1,000 lb	67 50
Soap, castile, 60 cases	163 39
Towels, 7 doz	17 00
Ticking, 655 yds	108 20
Wire, picture, 1 doz	0 20
Customs' duty on castile soap	28 40
Baling	0 35
Freight and express	24 10
	864 71

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Prison Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Utensils and Vehicles—	
Atomizer, 1	0 50
Brushes, bannister, 1 doz	2 50
Brushes, shoe, ½ doz	0 75
Brooms, hair-flow, 2	3 00
Brooms, birch, 31 doz	14 88
Brooms, corn, 30 doz	82 50
Batteries, 3 doz	19 68
Bath brick, 16 doz	6 00
Basket, clothes, 1 only	2 50
Bellows, 1 pr	0 17
Cartridges, 4 M	105 98
Clippers, toilet, 3 prs	8 23
Combs, fine, 1 doz	0 85
Carpet sweeper, 1 only	2 10
Chamois skins, 7 only	1 53
Clocks, 2	20 00
Chain iron, 25 lb	2 75
Cups and saucers, 2 doz	1 50
Plates, 3 doz	2 40
Dusters, feather, 3	3 00
Handcuffs, 6 prs	28 80
Hones, razor, 1 only	0 48
Iron, bar, 202 lb	4 14
Iron, Russian, 208 lb	20 59
Iron, galv., 2,122 lb	79 58
Iron, tinned, 207 lb	21 11
Knives, butcher, 8 only	2 04
Kettle cars, mall., 100 lb	15 00
Lamp burners, 2 doz	1 10
Leg irons, ½ doz	53 52
Mugs, shaving, ½ doz	1 05
Mugs, white enamel, 2 doz	2 70
Pot, iron, 1 only	1 65
Oil stone, 1 only	0 59
Oil gate, 2 only	1 76
Parts for range	9 82
Parts for clippers	4 05
Parts for rifles	7 66
Parts for wagons	43 41
Rivets, tinned, 15 M	3 48
Rivets, round head, 15 lb	0 97
Razors, 1 doz	12 95
Repairing clock, 1 only	20 00
Repairing revolver, 1 only	4 25
Spoons, table, 1½ gross	3 83
Spoons, soup, 8 doz	1 88
Shears, barbers', 2 prs	1 10
Scissors, 1 pr	0 44
Saw blades, butcher, 2 only	0 88
Sponges, 3 doz	1 26
Sponges, carriage, 2 only	4 00
Stove, laundry, 1 only	10 65
Scoops, vegetable, 1 only	1 35
Tin, 15 boxes	103 80
Wire, brass, 6 lb	1 62
Freight and express	8 46
	760 79

Prison Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Lands, Buildings and Walls—	
Bolts, expansion, 1,036	114 89
Bolts, expansion cases, 318	49 77
Bolts, spring, 8 doz	15 20
Bolts, brass, 352	20 00
Bolts, iron, 1,005	74 42
Bends, return, 338	35 00
Branches, 32	25 65
Brass, 9 ft. long, 8 pcs	10 00
Bath tubs, 4 complete	78 00
Basin cocks, 169	126 75
Beds, woven wire, 150	726 00
Butts, 16 doz	10 94
Bushings, 484	48 34
Channels, 125 ft	18 43
Closets and tanks, 4	46 16
Closets and bowls, 170	740 70
Closets and tanks, 169	532 35
Crosses, railing, 350	65 45
Sash chain, 1,500 ft	24 39
Caps, 1¼ inch, 4 doz	1 10
Couplings, bed, 3 doz	3 34
Cement, 1,140 brls	1,853 19
Chain and rubber stoppers, 169	8 45
Conduit, 34 ft	39 62
Canopies, 8	1 36
Elbows, assorted, 457	45 20
Fuse plugs, 50	0 95
Glass, 37 boxes	110 85
Heater, Presto, 16-inch, 1	1,000 00
Heater, Presto, 14-inch, 1	725 00
Hair, calf, 174 lb	4 79
Iron, bar, 10,041 lb	208 96
Iron, Swedish, 1,264 lb	43 55
Iron, flat, 903 lb	20 40
Iron beams, 7,384 lb	184 60
Iron, channels, 4,260 lb	115 30
Iron plate, 545 lb	23 17
Iron, wrought, 15,716 lb	298 62
Lock nuts, 150	0 68
Locks and keys, 9	71 73
Lead, trail, 800 lb	38 80
Lavatories, 172	491 84
Lumber, red oak, 1,556 ft	99 18
Lumber, spruce, 4,000 ft	70 50
Lumber, pine, 7,976 ft	463 66
Manifolds, 28 only	46 86
Metal lath, 4,480 sq. ft	197 12
Nipples, 2	0 93
Nuts, hex., 1,272	48 97
Oakum, 300 lb	9 15
Pulleys, sash, 27 doz	21 22
Pipe, assorted, 11,346 ft	827 74
Range, boiler and stand, 1	31 25
Radiators, 5	96 16
Sockets, Duncan, 48	6 48
Sink, with 2 enam. iron drain brds	19 47
Sash hooks, 6	0 80
Sash plates, 8 doz	4 38
Steam traps, 2	68 00
Screws, 10 gross	1 42
Screws, machine, 2,196	60 84
Steel, angle, 70 lb	2 18

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

Prison Equipment—*Concluded.*			
Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.			
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Steel bar, 1,796 lb	38 08		
Steel core, 16,682 lb	1,360 96		
Steel, soft, 5,116 lb	107 31	*Travel*—	
Steel, machine, 138 lb	2 83		
Steel, flat, 660 lb	14 65	Travel of sundry officers	216 90
Steel, sheet, 18 pcs	4 15		
Sand, 862 tons	440 80		
Tape, electric, 10 lb	3 20		
Traps, centrifugal, 4	12 64		
Traps, grease, 10-inch, 1	15 40		
Tees, assorted, 671	64 08		
Tin, ingot, 292 lb	143 82		
Unions, 3-inch, 12	7 56	*Special*—	
Valves, gate, 14	51 68		
Valves, angle, 14	40 04		
Waste plugs, 169	76 05	Prizes for rifle and revolver competition	50 00
Wire cloth, 50-inch, 16 ft	26 40		
Wire lamp cord, 900 ft	22 50	Rent of railway siding	11 54
Custom's duty	25 03	Expenses *re* escape	20 30
Custom's fees	3 00	Services of auctioneer	11 25
Containers, cement bags, 760	76 00	Services of detective	5 50
Freight and express	762 97	Express	0 63
	13,429 40		99 22
Less refund of expenditure	468 02		
	12,961 38		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Recapitulation.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	67,292 99	
Uniforms and mess	3,609 00	
		70,901 99
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	16,316 25	
Clothing and medicines	6,481 01	
		22,797 26
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,983 95	
Transfer and interment	241 97	
		2,225 92
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	11,012 35	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	6,484 15	
Chapels, schools and library	612 39	
Office expenses	1,368 11	
		19,477 00
Industries—		
Farm	9,187 77	
Trade shops	3,936 74	
		13,124 51
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing	864 71	
Utensils and vehicles	760 79	
Land, buildings and walls	12,961 38	
		14,586 88
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	216 90	
Special	99 22	
		316 12
Total		143,429 68

DORCHESTER.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries, General—	
Warden, 1, 12 m	2,200 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 m	1,500 00
Accountant, 1, 12 m	1,200 00
Chaplains, 2 at $1,000, 12 m	2,000 00
Storekeeper, 1, 12 m	800 00
Steward and baker, 1, 12 m	900 00
Engineer, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Hospital overseer, etc., 1, 12 m	900 00
Matron, 1, 12 m	600 00
Dy. matron, 1, 12 m	450 00
Messenger, 1, 12 m	600 00
Fireman, 1, 12 m	600 00
Salaries, Industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Trade instructors, 6 at $800, 12 m	4,800 00
Stable guards, 2 at $600, 12 m	1,200 00
Salaries, Police—	
Deputy Warden, 1 at $1,500 (broken period)	1,125 00
Chief keeper, 1, 12 m	900 00
Keepers, 4 at $700, 12 m	2,800 00
Keepers, 2 at $700 (broken periods)	524 99
Chief watchman, 1, 12 m	800 00
Watchmen, 2 at $650, 12 m	1,300 00
Guards, 14 at $600, 12 m	8,400 00
Guards, 5 at $600 (broken periods)	1,700 00
Temporary officers	510 84
Bonus to subordinate officers, special vote	3,785 28
	41,596 11
Uniforms—	
Buckram, 2 yds	2 00
Binding, 3 doz	1 50
Buttons, trouser, 8 great gross	9 50
Buttons, gilt, 6 gross	14 05
Buttons, olivets, 1 doz	0 87
Boot uppers, 2 prs	3 80
Cap peaks, 50	10 42
Cap straps, 60	2 25
Cap sweatbands, 60	2 50
Cap badges, 12	3 60
Cap wires, 10 lb	3 00
Cap wire fasteners, 2 oz	0 30
Crosses, surgeon's	0 70
Capes, rubber, 1 doz	34 80
Coat, rain, 1	15 60
Channel cement, 2 gal	4 80
Canvas, French, 200 yds	32 00
Demin, 59½ yds	10 41
Duck, 50¼ yds	7 79
Eyelets, 1 M	0 75
Frieze, 63¾ yds	89 48
Gloves, 3½ doz	36 71

Staff—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Concluded.	
Hooks, brass, 1 M	0 95
Hair seal caps, 11	31 90
Holland, 45 yds	8 10
Haircloth, 53½ yds	10 17
Hats, cowboy, ½ doz	8 46
Italian cloth, 368 yds	143 73
Khaki, serge, 120½ yds	118 09
Laces, 2 gross	2 00
Leather, sole, 300 lb	79 50
Leather, belt, 18½ lb	7 95
Leather, willow calf, 180 ft	62 37
Mitts, prs 10	10 00
Pocketing, 51½ yds	6 44
Polish, shoe, 6 gross	6 40
Polish, shoe, 3 gal	2 25
Persian lamb skins, 4	48 00
Silesia, 266¾ yds	32 33
Scarlet cloth, 2⅝ yds	8 53
Serge, blue, 204 yds	310 06
Silk, 1 yd	1 88
Tweed lining, 32 yds	20 00
Thread, machine silk, 1 box	8 00
Thread, linen, 10 lb	20 00
Thread, silk twist, 2 lb	16 00
Thread, hardash, 1 lb	5 00
Uppers, boot, 92 prs	149 95
Webbing, 1 pc	0 25
Containers	1 50
Freight and express	9 98
	1,416 62
Police Mess—	
Apples, evaporated, 100 lb	9 00
Apricots, 50 lb	7 00
Butter, 615 lb	172 43
Beef, 2,747 lb	231 84
Baking powder, 40 lb	16 40
Clams, 2 cases	8 00
Coffee, 45 lb	14 15
Cornstarch, 120 lb	7 10
Essences, 27 bottles	11 34
Eggs, 52 doz	13 19
Fish, boneless, 120 lb	6 30
Lard, 370 lb	55 00
Mustard, 5 lb	0 90
Nutmegs, 6 lb	1 70
Onions, 440 lb	12 11
Peaches, 20 doz cans	33 40
Pepper, 5 lb	0 80
Pickles, 2 kegs	6 75
Raisins, 112 lb	8 96
Spice, 13 lb	2 62
Sugar, granulated, 630 lb	32 59
Tomatoes, 4 doz. cans	6 60
Tea, 150 lb	36 00
Vinegar, 38 gal	7 22
Freight and express	0 71
	702 11

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	$ cts.
Rations—	
Apricots, 125 lb	20 00
Barley, pot, brls., 8	59 63
Beans, 37½ bush	105 20
Beans, 5,440 lb	266 42
Beans, 1 brl	14 63
Beef, 31,811 lb	2,729 56
Flour, 1,200 bags	3,015 00
Fish, boneless, 5,005 lb	292 58
Herrings, 24 brls	135 60
Lard, 200 lb	29 50
Mutton, 584 lb	50 96
Molasses, 2,015 gal	633 26
Oatmeal, 1 brl	5 75
Onions, 8 bags	16 00
Onions, 1,366 lb	35 03
Peaches, 12 doz. cans	23 40
Pepper, 85 lb	16 60
Prunes, 1,350 lb	106 38
Pease, split, 7,056 lb	103 02
Rolled oats, 44 brls	235 40
Rolled oats, 392 lb	11 50
Rice, 1,120 lb	47 04
Salt, 9,380 lb	56 05
Sugar, 1,099 lb	457 38
Turnips, 11½ bush	4 60
Tea, 1,301 lb	206 39
Yeast, 260 lb	91 00
Christmas extras	46 39
Freight and express	0 25
	8,814 52
Less refund of expenditure	4 37
	8,810 15
Prison Clothing—	
Buckles, trouser, 5 gross	1 00
Braces, 24 doz	54 00
Buttons, assorted, 32 gross	24 35
Check, tweed, 1,239⅛ yds	1,177 17
Cottonade, 504½ yds	87 11
Cotton, 1,178¾ yds	143 33
Canvas, 501¾ yds	36 09
Denim, 1,498 yds	329 56
Holland, 154¾ yds	20 11
Hats, straw, 25 doz	22 50
Handkerchiefs, 40 doz	18 00
Leather, sole, 3,002 lb	775 44
Leather, wax, 530 lb	249 10
Nails, shoe, 25 lb	0 67
Shirting, 1,391¼ yds	142 79
Thread, cotton, 10 gross	45 00
Thread, linen, 11 lb	22 00
Underwear, 178 doz	629 84
Yarn, 508 lb	210 82
Bailing	5 80
Freight and express	23 33
	4,018 01

Maintenance of Convicts—*Con.*	$ cts.
Hospital—	
Biscuits, 144 lb	9 36
Drugs and medicines	529 31
Cornstarch, 20 lb	1 25
Eggs, 28 doz	7 00
Professional services	10 00
Trusses, 4	5 33
Freight and express	3 24
	565 49
DISCHARGE EXPENSES.	
Freedom Suits—	
Braces, 19 doz	20 75
Coating, 441½ yds	154 62
Caps, 4 doz	15 00
Hats, 2 doz	10 50
Handkerchiefs, 14 doz	6 10
Lining, sleeve, 182½ yds	23 73
Lining, coat, 334½ yds	167 25
Outfits for females, 3	26 66
Silesia, 327½ yds	27 65
Sateen, 200 yds	16 00
Shirts, top, 11¾ doz	50 91
Ties, 11 doz	11 00
Tweed, 532½ yds	289 67
Underclothing, 20 doz	84 88
Freight and express	4 54
Transportation and allowance to 105 men	923 20
	1,832 46
Transfers and Interments—	
Transfer of 3 men to Kingston	238 85
Transfer of a woman to asylum	6 90
Freight and express	0 73
Interment expenses	11 41
	257 89
WORKING EXPENSES.	
Heat, Light and Water—	
Coal oil, 356½ gal	67 74
Coal, slack, 963.220 tons	2,778 01
Coal, screened, 289.1170 tons	968 10
Coal, furnace, 23.1376 tons	135 49
Matches, 1 case	4 40
Electric lamps, 100	20 00
Electric light acct	1,625 00
Freight and express	1 00
	5,599 74
Less refund of expenditure	1 85
	5,597 89

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—	
Bath, 1	21 07
Bibs, 1½ doz.	11 26
Bushings, 1 doz.	0 92
Closet, 1	13 50
Cross, 1	0 60
Couplings, 1 doz.	1 56
Colours, 2 gal.	5 17
Colours, 4 cans	0 60
Disinfectant, 160 gal.	80 00
Electric fittings, sundry	11 27
Elbows, assorted	9 25
Fire hose, 300 ft.	45 95
Gold dust, 2 cases	9 40
Hinges, 2 doz. prs.	1 00
Lead, white, 500 lb.	37 98
Lead, red, 25 lb.	1 75
Lavatory, 1	14 25
Labour, 47 hrs.	23 50
Lamp cord, 100 feet	1 14
Locks, cupboard, 1 doz.	2 10
Lumber, hardwood flooring, 600 ft.	28 50
Lumber, whitewood, 185 ft.	23 73
Lumber, birch, 324 ft.	15 88
Lumber, pine, 500 ft.	37 50
Lath, metal, 208 sheets	56 00
Nails, finishing, 2 kegs	6 35
Plaster, 2 brls.	4 00
Pipe covering, 120 ft.	9 00
Powder, insect, 8 cans	6 50
Paper, wall, 104 rolls	29 28
Paper, wall, border, 18 rolls	10 47
Paper, toilet, 10 cases	50 47
Pipe, soil, 45 ft.	13 35
Pipe, galvanized, 205 1/3 ft.	6 82
Pipe, lead, 146 lb.	8 65
Parts for range	12 00
Parts for telephones	11 80
Parts for basin	2 25
Parts for steam pots	3 00
Sal ammoniac, 50 lb.	4 38
Soda, sal, 3,146 lb.	37 09
Soap, chip, 10 brls.	78 50
Soap, laundry, 1,500 lb.	56 25
Solder, 11½ lb.	4 03
Strib, whipped, 1	3 50
Shingles, 165 M.	453 75
Sapolio, 1 box	2 85
Shingles, steel, 125½ sqrs.	900 00
Sash cord, 25½ lb.	8 93
Trap, box, 1	1 50
Unions, 24 doz.	10 08
Valves, 1	4 80
Window shades, 31	12 37
Whiting, 389 lb.	3 47
Wire, r. c., 500 ft.	5 40
Wire, weatherproof, 38 lb.	5 20
Freight and express	14 45
	2,234 37

Working Expenses—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Machinery—	
Boiler inspection	150 00
Boiler tubes, 66	154 83
Belting, 150 ft.	31 11
Cocks, brass, 3	2 25
Fire bricks, 550	16 50
Fire, clay, 4 bags	6 60
Metal polish, 100 lb.	20 00
Metal polish, 2 gross	9 50
Oil, engine, 88 gal.	26 40
Oil, cylinder, 46½ gal.	19 92
Oil separator, 2 gal.	2 40
Parts for pump	20 25
Packing canvas, 5 lb.	4 50
Packing sheet, 16½ lb	9 90
Valve discs, 24	0 96
Waste cotton, 215 lb	19 35
Freight and express,	2 14
	496 61
Chapels—	
Altar bread	5 00
Altar wine, 10 gal	10 00
Scapulars, ½ gross	1 50
Prayer books, 1½ doz	3 00
Repairs to organ	20 00
Ornaments and flowers	89 91
Cassock, 1	23 00
Sundry small articles	5 50
Organists' salaries	191 66
	349 57
School—	
Readers, 10 doz	35 79
Office Expenses—	
Premium on officers' bonds	24 00
Postage	66 00
Printing	230 53
Stationery	56 99
Subscriptions to papers	28 70
Telegrams	18 22
Telephones	74 88
Freight and express	8 17
	507 49

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	$ cts.
Farm—	
Anti-Rattlers, 1 box	0 50
Baskets, potato, 2 doz	4 50
Boiler pots, 2	13 35
Bull, 1	125 00
Cattle cords, 2 doz	1 80
Cornmeal, 2 tons	58 00
Cultivator, 1	10 50
Drugs and medicines	0 53
Forks, hay, 1 doz	6 50
Forks, manure, 2 doz	23 00
Feed, bran, 6 tons	159 00
Feed, middlings, 9½ tons	281 75
Horse, 1	270 00
Heifers, 2	300 00
Holdbacks, 5 lb	0 50
Horse collars, 2	10 00
Milk tubes, 3	0 45
Nitrate of soda, ¾ ton	42 75
Mower, 1	53 00
Neck pads, 1 doz	6 00
Oil feeders, 1 doz	0 75
Plating rail of wagon	1 00
Phosphate, potato, ½ ton	18 40
Phosphate, slag, 4 tons	54 60
Phosphate, acid, 2 tons	33 00
Powder, insect, 10 lb	2 50
Parts for wagons	116 33
Parts for machinery	9 05
Rakes, hay, horse, 2	56 00
Rock salt, ½ ton	6 00
Sleigh mats, 2	4 50
Subs to "Farmers' Advocate"	2 12
Sloven wheels, 1 set	9 55
Sulphur, 112 lb	2 52
Sulphate of potash, 1 ton	55 00
Shafts, 1 pr	1 20
Scythes, ½ doz	4 00
Soap, harness, 5 lb	0 70
Seeds, assorted	324 56
Veterinary surgeon, services of	20 00
Whip ferrules, 5 lb	0 50
Whip hooks, 5 lb	0 50
Whip couplings, 5 lb	0 50
Travelling expenses	16 10
Containers	0 10
Freight and express	30 49
	2,137 10
Trade Shops—	
Axles, 1 set	2 50
Awls, assorted, 7 gross	8 40
Awls, hafts, 5 doz	5 46
Acid, oxalic, 5 lb	0 40
Axes, 1 doz	7 00
Bolts, carriage, 1,550	6 19
Bolts, tire, 1,400	2 58
Blasting machine, 1	14 00
Brushes, W. W., 2	6 75

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Brads, 2 pckg	0 20
Brace, ratchets, 1	2 00
Bristles, 1 oz	0 85
Beeswax, 5 lb	2 50
Borax powder, 20 lb	1 30
Burnishing ink, 2 doz qts	4 00
Colours, 70 lb	5 45
Chalk tailors, 6 boxes	1 14
Couplings, shaft, 6 prs	1 75
Clips, axle, 8 doz	2 26
Copper, 9 1/16 lb	2 09
Coal, smiths', 15 1360/2000 tons	54 88
Chain, coil, 120 lb	4 62
Chain, ton, 216 ft	10 49
Dies, pipe, 1 set	9 25
Eyelets, shoe, 12 boxes	3 60
Fifth wheel, 1	0 90
Fuses, blasting, electric, 100	3 30
Fuses, blasting, 4 coils	1 80
Files, assorted, 4 doz	9 10
Glue, 50 lb	6 00
Gasoline, 40 gal	8 80
Glass, 8 boxes	28 59
Hafts, sewing awl, 1 doz	0 60
Hose, garden, 35 ft	4 20
Horseshoes, 18 kegs	78 75
Iron, bar, 6,006 lb	131 62
Iron band, 231 lb	5 78
Iron, sheet, 1,012 lb	28 76
Iron, plating, 209 lb	5 12
Iron, galvanized, 1,034 lb	48 02
Iron, Russian, 137 lb	8 01
Iron, Swede, 45 lb	2 48
Japan, 10 gal	9 20
Knives, shoe, 2¼ doz	3 36
Knives, splitting, ground	1 30
Kettle ears, 6 gross	5 76
Level, 1	2 50
Leather, sole, 316 lb	83 74
Leather, harness, 100 lb	40 00
Leather, sheepskins, 460⅔ ft	41 47
Leather, sheepskins, oiled, 2 doz	23 00
Lumber, hardwood, 11,962 ft	263 16
Nippers, cutting, 1 pr	0 84
Naphtha, 5 gal	1 75
Needles, harness, 8 prs	0 88
Needles, sewing, 1M	1 00
Nuts, tapped, 80 lb	6 19
Nails, wire, 8 kegs	22 15
Nails, shoe, 84 lb	4 79
Nails, channel, 15 lb	1 20
Nails, horseshoe, 475 lb	49 43
Oil, hard, 5 gal	8 75
Powder, blasting, 6 kegs	13 80
Plow plating 60 lb	1 65
Rivets, iron, 25 lb	1 70
Rivets, tinned, 12 M	2 40
Rivets, cone head, 1 box	0 93
Rope, 222 lb	22 20
Rasps, shoe, 1 doz	2 45
Shoe pincers, 1 doz	4 19

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Industries—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Concluded.	
Saws, hack, 4 doz	2 40
Screws, 62 gross	11 92
Subscription to trade journals	3 00
Shoe dressing, 1 gal	1 75
Springs, 3	5 17
Shovels, 6 doz	36 32
Screwplate, 1	10 00
Steel toe caulk, 170 lb	5 07
Steel, bar, 1,155½ lb	61 58
Steel, tire, 92 lb	2 26
Steel, machine, 350 lb	10 15
Steel, channel, 2,000 lb	49 00
Steel, shoe, 861 lb	20 19
Steel, tool, 34	3 06
Tin, 13 boxes	65 35
Tacks, cut, 3 doz	0 60
Tacks, hand, 25 lb	1 62
Tacks, crimping, 10 gross	3 90
Turpentine, 40.9 gal	23 33
Trowels, ½ doz	5 95
Tape measures, 2	0 20
Varnish, 2 gal	6 25
Wax, 3 cans	1 35
Whiting, 336 lb	2 52
Wire, fuse, 100	4 49
Wire, lead, 200 ft	1 93
Wire, black, iron, 160 lb	4 08
Welding compound, 10 lb	0 75
Whip sockets, 1 doz	0 40
Postage	0 25
Freight and express	23 14
	1,519 26

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Prison Furnishing—	
Blankets, 50	95 00
Crash, 95 yds	7 60
Forfar linen, 599 yds	164 72
Soap, pure yellow, 10 boxes	25 00
Soap, castile, 894 lb	64 91
Soap, castile, 40 cases	113 28
Soap, shaving, 35 lb	8 47
Table cloths, 2	8 00
Ticking, 348½ yds	54 02
Towels, 1 doz	1 45
Customs	17 64
Freight and express	11 74
	571 83
Prison Utensils—	
Brooms, 27 doz	77 79
Brushes, shaving, ½ doz	1 50
Brushes, scrubbing, 12 doz	14 34
Brushes, hair, 2	2 63
Baskets, bushel, 4	2 28
Clothes lines, 2	0 70

Prison Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Prison Utensils—Continued.	
Combs, 6	1 20
Dash leather, 51½ ft	8 76
Faucets, 2	0 20
Globes, lantern, 2 doz	1 30
Handles, 1	1 00
Japan, 5 gal	5 00
Kettle, 1	0 50
Knives, shoe, 1 doz	1 00
Meat saw, 1	1 00
Meat chopper, 1	1 15
Plates, 1 doz	0 65
Parts for range,	4 11
Parts for clippers	5 00
Razors, ½ doz	6 20
Rubber cloth, 4 yds	3 00
Range, 1	48 00
Revolvers, 6	103 50
Sieve, flour, 1	1 45
Saw blades, 2	0 79
Tacks, 2 pprs	0 10
Tubs, 13	13 08
Varnish, 2 gal	8 69
Whips, 6	6 00
Freight and express	0 25
	321 17
Buildings—	
Blasting fuse, 12 coils	5 40
Blasting powder, 27 kegs	62 10
Blue prints	0 20
Boiler plate, 74 lb	2 59
Bolts, carriage, 500	3 95
Chimney tops, 2	4 00
Crosses, 154	20 72
Cement, 2,660 brls	3,750 90
Elbows, 6 doz	6 95
Elevator, hand power, 1	90 00
Elestic cement, 5 cans	1 65
Flanges, 24	1 44
Iron, flat, 575 lb	12 65
Junctions, 2	1 62
Lumber, plank, 6,168 ft	95 60
Lumber, spruce, 37,172 ft	550 70
Nails, wire, 5 kegs	12 99
Pipe, black, 1,766½ ft	99 23
Pipe, drain, 55 ft	9 90
Reinforcing steel bars	316 00
Steel channels, 1,800 lb	59 91
Screws, 1 gross	0 70
Sand, 780½ tons	746 53
Tees, 125	16 08
Wire, hay, 100 lb	2 90
Wire cloth, 45⅓ yds	25 80
Freight and express on sundries	48 17
Freight on cement	1,456 62
	7,405 30
Less refund of expenditure	710 88
	6,694 42

DORCHESTER—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.	Miscellaneous—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Travelling Expenses—		*Special—*	
Penitentiary officers	11 90	Rifle and revolver practice	50 00
Return of paroled prisoner	9 00		
	20 90		

DORCHESTER.

SUMMARY.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	41,596 11	
Uniforms and mess	2,118 73	
		43,714 84
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	8,810 15	
Clothing and medicines	4,583 50	
		13,393 65
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,832 46	
Transfer and interment	257 89	
		2,090 35
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	5,597 89	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,730 98	
Chapels, schools and library	385 36	
Office expenses	507 49	
		9,221 72
Industries—		
Farm	2,137 10	
Trade shops	1,519 26	
		3,656 36
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing	571 83	
Utensils and vehicles	321 17	
Land, buildings and walls	6,694 42	
		7,587 42
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	20 90	
Special	50 00	
		70 90
Total		79,735 24

MANITOBA.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries, General—	
Warden—	
A. G. Irvine	2,034 27
J. C. Ponsford	165 60
Surgeon, 1, 12 m	1,500 00
Accountant, etc., 1, 12 m	1,500 00
Chaplains, 2 at $1,000, 12 m	2,000 00
Steward and baker, 1, 12 m	900 00
Hospital overseer, 1, 12 m	900 00
Engineer, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Salaries, Industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Instructors, 3 at $800, 12 m	2,400 00
Instructors, 2 at $800 (broken periods)	501 06
Salaries, Police—	
Deputy Warden, 1 at $1,500 (broken period)	1,312 50
Chief Watchman, 1, 12 m	900 00
Keeper, 1, 12 m	800 00
Keeper, 1 at $800 (broken period)	400 04
Guards, 10 at $700, 12 m	7,000 00
Guards, 9 at $700 (broken periods)	2,651 31
Temporary officers	2,094 12
	29,058 90
Less refund of expenditure	20 70
	29,038 20
Bonus to Officers	1,726 26
Retiring Allowances—	
A. Manseau, deputy warden	2,286 46
A. R. Mitchell, chief trade instructor	604 10
	2,890 56
Uniforms—	
Alaska beaver coats, 2	45 00
Beaver cloth, 3½ yds	14 00
Buttons, 1 doz	1 50
Buttons, gilt, 3 gross	6 25
Canvas, 100 yds	18 00
Duck, savannah, 57¾ yds	9 53
Farmers' satin, 2 yds	2 50
Frieze, 55 yds	71 50
Hats, cowboy, 1⅓ doz	22 56
Italian, 83¾ yds	31 41
Khaki, serge, 107½ yds	107 50
Lining, sleeve, 120½ yds	24 10
Leather, calf, 92 lb	99 03

Staff—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Concluded.	
Leather, kangaroo, 140 ft	42 14
Leather, welt, 17½ lb	6 30
Leather, cordovan, 103 ft	23 69
Leather, sole, 150 lb	42 25
Moose hides, 2	13 90
Padding, 49¼ yds	12 31
Persian lamb skins, 3	34 20
Persian lamb cap, 1	11 78
Rubber tissue, 1 lb	1 20
Serge, blue, 130 yds	207 39
Sweat bands, 2 doz	1 15
Machine silk, 1 lb	9 50
Machine silk, 2 boxes	17 00
Button hole twist, 1 box	4 55
Uniform stars, 4 prs	3 20
Uniform crowns, 4 prs	3 20
Uniform crosses, 1 pr	1 50
Uniform cap badges, 2 doz	7 36
Waterproof coat, 1	16 25
Containers	0 95
Freight and express	4 58
	917 28
Police Mess—	
Butter, 410 lb	133 70
Beef, 2,080 lb	165 00
Baking powder, 5 lb	0 75
Baking soda, 5 lb	0 40
Currants, 40 lb	3 68
Eggs, 44 doz	11 36
Essence of lemon, 8 bots	4 40
Flour, 120 brls	546 00
Mustard, 3 lb	0 45
Pepper, black, 30 lb	6 60
Raisins, 40 lb	3 85
Sugar, white, 540 lb	32 20
Yeast, 8 boxes	10 80
Freight and express	0 35
	919 54
MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	
Rations—	
Beans, white, 2,640 lb	145 23
Beef, 49,723 lb	3,945 94
Fish, jack, 3,070 lb	107 45
Flour, 450 brls	2,100 00
Flour, Strong Bakers, 7½ brls	37 50
Molasses, 470 gals	157 46
Onions, 300 lb	8 25
Oatmeal, 720 lb	22 32
Pepper, 25 lb	6 20
Peas, split, 900 lb	41 55
Rice, 1,100 lb	56 10
Rolled oats, 2,480 lb	72 90
Salt, 4,290 lb	36 60
Salt, 6 brls	14 10

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Convicts—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Concluded.	
Sugar, brown, 3,400 lb	191 90
Tea, black, 400 lb	68 00
Vinegar, 92½ gals	23 40
Yeast, 33 boxes	45 10
Christmas extras	42 70
Containers	2 50
Freight and express	2 97
	7,128 17
Clothing—	
Brace, elastic, 211 yds	25 32
Cotton, 1,221½ yds	170 71
Checked cloth, 513⅜ yds	494 02
Duffle, white, 40 yds	54 80
Duck, 224½ yds	44 88
Denim, 2,451 yds	539 22
Hats, straw, 6 doz	5 40
Leather, waxed upper, 240½ lb	115 08
Leather, moccasin, 164 lb	73 80
Leather, sole, 800 lb	222 00
Moose hides, 8	55 60
Nails, iron, 75 lb	4 50
Rivets, shoe, 110 lb	18 80
Shirting, 993¼ yds	104 29
Underwear, 122 doz	472 25
Yarn, 200 lb	72 00
Containers	3 70
Freight and express	43 97
	2,520 34
Hospital—	
Biscuits, soda, 4 lb	0 46
Butter, 105 lb	29 40
Cocoa, 3 lb	0 40
Drugs and medicines	186 67
Eggs, 10 doz	3 08
Grape Nuts, 2 pckgs	0 30
Oranges, 6 doz	2 40
Pears, 1 doz	0 30
Plums, 3 doz	0 30
Lemons, 1½ doz	0 50
Apples, 50 lb	2 50
Apples, 5	0 25
Lobster, 3 lb	2 70
Malta Vita, 2 pckg	0 25
Plum jam, 5 lb	0 65
Strawberry jam, 3 cans	0 90
Spectacles, 6 prs	3 00
Tobacco, 9 plugs	0 90
Freight and express	7 00
	241 96

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.	$ cts.
Freedom Suits and Allowances—	
Fares and allowance to 69 men	533 95
Canvas, 200 yds	32 00
Caps, 3 doz	18 00
Hair cloth, 88 yds	16 72
Hats, felt, 3 doz	13 50
Handkerchiefs, 8 doz	3 60
Italian, 84½ yds	31 69
Linen, black, 107½ yds	16 13
Leather, sole, 200 lb	55 50
Leather, Canada calf, 42½ lb	34 00
Lining, sleeve, 72½ yds	27 19
Mitts, 3 doz	9 45
Silesia, 382¼ yds	37 22
Shirts, top, 9¼ doz	42 75
Ties, 6 doz	6 00
Tweed, 857¾ yds	272 38
Containers	0 20
Freight and express	6 92
	1,157 20
Transfers—	
Transfer of 2 females to Edm't'n.	194 20
Transfer of 1 female to Winnipeg jail	3 40
Transfer of 2 men to asylum	64 20
	261 80
WORKING EXPENSES.	
Heat, Light and Water—	
Coal oil, 3,335 gal	628 90
Coal, egg, 117¼ tons	1,072 84
Coal, soft, 626 17/20 tons	3,920 51
Cordwood, tamarac, 95 cords	513 00
Gasoline, 46 gal	8 70
Matches, 4 gross	2 40
Wick, lamp, 8½ gross	4 06
Freight and express	11 92
	6,162 33
Less refund of expenditure	74 94
	6,087 39
Maintenance of Buildings—	
Bibbs, Fuller, ½-inch, 6	3 78
Benzine, 5 gal	1 30
Baize, green, 30½ yds	10 68
Battery jar, 1	1 00
Colours, 209 lb	16 94
Chloride of lime, 1,425 lb	63 01
Closet bowls, 2	12 00
Cutting ice, 910 blocks	9 90
Cross arms and braces, 12	8 34
Dryer, Japan, 5 gal	5 25
Electric sundries	1 38
Expenses of moving telephone pole	15 75

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Elbows, 2	1 16
Glass, 5 cases	24 33
Insulators, pony, 60	1 50
Japan, brown, 5 gal	5 30
Keys, 9	1 96
Locks, pad, 3 doz	39 12
Locks, night, 1 doz	19 20
Locks, drawer, ¼ doz	2 46
Locks, cupboard, ⅛ doz	2 06
Lever handle, ¾-inch, 6	6 30
Lead, white, 1,100 lb	85 17
Lead, red, 100 lb	7 13
Methylated spirit, 1 gal	1 30
Oil, linseed, 202 gal	213 90
Oil, raw, 82 gal	85 71
Oil, boiled, 41½ gal	43 10
Oil, hard, 5 gal	7 00
Paper, toilet, 10 cases	49 35
Poles, 30 ft., 3	13 52
Putz Pomade, 12 doz	6 00
Repairs to switchboard	18 65
Soda, caustic, 2 cans	0 70
Seeds, sundry	4 85
Soda, washing, 2,900 lb	42 20
Soap, laundry, 6 boxes	27 60
Soap, laundry, 2,635 lb	138 35
Shellac, orange, 1 gal	2 00
Tape, friction, 1 lb	0 40
Top pins, 100	1 65
Turpentine, 124½ gal	96 11
Telephone sets, 3	36 59
Unions, flange, 4-inch, 2 prs	2 10
Valves, globe, 3	4 41
Wire, No. 16, 635 ft	13 86
Wire, iron, 206 lb	7 21
Wire, duplex, 25 ft	0 28
Duty on locks	3 35
Containers	0 40
Freight and express	10 82
	1,176 43
Maintenance of Machinery—	
Inspection of boilers, 4 years	140 00
Boiler tubes, 30	42 00
Black lead, 1 gross	2 00
Cock, blow off, 1	7 00
Clay, fire, 950 lb	13 44
Gauge glasses, 1 doz	0 40
Grate bars, 110 lb	9 90
Oil, machine 45 gal	11 70
Packing, rubber, 25 ft	3 75
Packing, rubber, 50 lb	36 16
Parts for windmill	5 50
Parts for pump	11 90
Services adjusting engine	5 47
Services repairing boiler	14 25
Valve, safety, 1	4 00
Freight and express	4 19
	311 66

Working Expenses—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Chapels, Schools and Library—	
Bibles, assorted, 65	29 25
Songs and Solos, 25	3 00
Ornaments, 5	9 00
Organists' salaries for year, 2	191 66
Slate pencils, 2 boxes	0 55
Sanctuary oil, 6 gal	9 60
Freight and express	1 95
	245 01
Office Expenses—	
Premium on officers' bonds, 1 year	24 00
Postage	41 00
Printing	122 99
Stationery	72 92
Parts for typewriter	0 70
Subs. to 4 newspapers	12 00
Telephone service and connections	34 25
Telegrams	33 72
Freight and express	11 52
	353 10
INDUSTRIES.	
Farm—	
Ammonia, 1 gal	1 62
Axle grease, ¼ gross	3 18
Binder twine, 430 lb	39 39
Blankets, horse, 10	18 94
Boar, 1	20 00
Brushes, dandy, 1 doz	1 69
Bull, 1	250 00
Curry combs, 1 doz	0 80
Forks, spading, 6	4 29
Horse shoes, 5 kegs	23 25
Horses, 10	3,073 10
Harness, 5 sets team	319 87
Halters, 6	7 50
Harvest gloves, 16 prs	1 80
Hoes, garden, 6	1 92
Hay, 20 tons	182 90
Horseshoe nails, 50 lb	6 00
Plows, 3	43 85
Parts for machines	8 55
Repairs to mowers	7 17
Sleighs, 5 sets	166 16
Shoeing horses	40 50
Sweat pads, 6 prs	7 50
Seeds	53 50
Toe calks, 75 lb	5 38
Tees and yokes, 5 sets	40 00
Threshing grain, 5,183 bush	168 45
Veterinary services	85 75
Wagons, 5 team	450 00
Travel expenses	9 60
Freight and express	55 06
	5,097 72

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—	
Antisqueak, 10 sheets	1 00
Acid, mur, 1 gal	1 10
Acid, oxalic, 2 lb	0 30
Awls, pegging, 3 gross	5 00
Awls, stitching, 1 gross	2 25
Butts, 25 prs	1 58
Brushes, sash tools, 2 doz	2 93
Brushes, wall, 2 doz	4 39
Brushes, kalso, 1 doz	1 54
Blue, 12 lb	2 16
Borax, 5 lb	0 30
Buckles, 12 gross	2 40
Bronze powder, 1 lb	0 55
Buttons, sundry	9 30
Blow torch, 1	4 25
Bolts, car, 550	5 03
Bolts, stove, 100	0 19
Cement, leather, 1 doz	1 40
Cement, rubber, 1 doz	2 40
Candle wick, 1 doz	0 41
Colours, 1 gal	5 00
Coal, smithing, 2 tons	26 90
Chisels, 1 doz	2 46
Chain, coil, 57 ft	4 05
Cotton, 127 yds	16 83
Canvas, 200 yds	15 00
Chalk, tailor's, 3 boxes	0 57
Cordwood, tamarac, 116½ cords	629 10
Cordwood, poplar, 33 cords	115 50
Dangler firepot, 1	7 17
Dies for threading machine, 1 pr.	2 75
Door pulls, 1 doz	2 60
Expansion shields, 100	7 54
Emery cloth, 20 quires	6 60
Eyelets, 13 M	3 45
Files, 5 doz	3 99
Flour, 30 bbls	144 00
Glass, 1 box	4 15
Glue, 100 lb	13 50
Glue, pots, 2	0 75
Glaziers' points, 8 lb	0 83
Hammers, farriers, 2	1 40
Hooks, boot, 5 M	2 50
Heel shaves, 4	3 00
Handles, iron, 2	0 30
Iron, galv., 7,175 lb	197 53
Iron, Canada plate, 6 boxes	21 30
Knives, putty, ⅓ doz	0 50
Knives, shoe, 3 doz	4 05
Knives, farriers', ¼ doz	0 81
Knives, sharpeners, 1 doz	1 75
Latch, night, 1 doz	14 40
Leather, sole, 50 lb	13 25
Lumber, oak, 1,021 ft	112 31
Lumber, elm, 505 ft	42 93
Lumber, red pine, 1,806 ft	52 74
Linen, 52½ yds	6 83
Marlin, 1 lb	0 20
Mason's lines, 1 doz	1 20
Needles, 306	3 75
Nuts, tapped, 50 lb	3 65

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Nails, finishing, 8 lb	0 69
Nails, wire, 7 kegs	20 58
Oil, sewing machine, 1 gal	1 00
Oilers, 6	0 38
Pliers, 2 pr	2 04
Pincers, carpenter's, 1 pr	0 21
Parts for knitting machines	15 63
Picks, clay, 6	2 50
Powdered pumice, 5 lb	0 53
Parisian paste, 40 lb	3 20
Packing, asbestos, 1 doz balls	0 75
Plane irons, 19	6 23
Pipe cutter, 1	1 50
Pawl springs, 3	0 18
Pulleys, 2	7 00
Pins, 2 lb	1 50
Pump, force, 1	3 25
Pail ears, 41½ lb	7 47
Reversible connectors, 2 prs	4 60
Repairs to tailor's heater	1 70
Repairs to pipe vise	3 76
Rivets, tinned, 2 M	0 61
Rivets, tinned, 5 doz	1 60
Rivets, copper, 4 lb	1 61
Rivets, wagon, 15 lb	1 38
Rivets, brass, 20 lb	8 00
Rasps, shoe, 1 doz	2 25
Rakes, steel, 1 doz	6 36
Rubber tissue, 2 lb	2 15
Rules, basswood, 2 doz	7 20
Rope, 232¼ lb	23 41
Scrapers, painter's, ½ doz	0 50
Stitch markers, 5	2 00
Stencil manuals, 1 set	0 75
Starch, 40 lb	3 20
Screws, coach, 100	2 30
Shoe dressing, 2 doz	3 50
Shellac, white, 3 gal	7 50
Subs. to 'Carpenter and Builder,' 1 year	2 50
Shovels, 1¼ doz	10 15
Sand paper, 32 quires	5 76
Steel shanks, 12 doz	4 20
Snips, tinner's, 2 prs	3 75
Tacks, shoe, 16 lb	2 13
Trowels, pointing, 6	2 13
Thread, 6 gross	27 00
Thread, 2 boxes	17 00
Thread, machine silk, 2 lb	20 00
Thread, silk, 4 lb	19 80
Thread, linen, 39 lb	79 48
Thread, shoe, 9 lb	6 39
Tapes, measure, 1 doz	0 90
Tape, 22 yds	1 10
Wing dividers, 3	0 80
Wood alcohol, 1 gal	1 25
Washes, mica, 2 sets	0 20
Wire, baling, 308 lb	10 56
Wire, iron, 98 lb	3 23
Winter wax, 1 gross	1 20
Welding compound, 10 lb	0 95

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Industries—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Concluded.	
Zinc, sheet, 48 lb	4 32
Postage	0 17
Containers	0 30
Freight and express	33 51
	1,963 14

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Furnishings—	
Crash, 534 yds	42 72
Carpet, 7 yds	10 50
Forfar Linen, 1,161 yds	299 87
Mattress, 1	4 00
Oil cloth, 2 rolls	7 20
Soap, shaving, 3 cakes	0 21
Soap, shaving, 52 lb	16 06
Soap, castile, 81½ lb	9 78
Soap, castile, 40 cases	111 13
Toweling, 600 yds	47 25
Customs on soap	18 35
Freight	23 27
	590 34
Utensils and Vehicles—	
Batteries, dry cell, 24	5 60
Bath bricks, 4 doz	4 60
Brooms, 12 doz	41 76
Brushes, scrub, 12 doz	13 44
Brushes, shaving, 1 doz	4 00
Brushes, stove, 1 doz	1 69
Black, lead, 1 gross	1 75
Butcher, knives, ⅓ doz	0 77
Clipper springs, 6	0 60
Iron, sheet, 45 lb	1 64
Iron, tinned, 94 lb	8 46
Lamp burners, 22 doz	14 80
Lamp glasses, 48 doz	30 06
Lanterns, glasses, 2 doz	4 50
Lamp collars, 12 doz	1 80
Lantern, C. B., ½ doz	3 68
Molasses, crate, 1	0 53
Pudding pans, 12 doz	24 10
Pails, water, ½ doz	1 55
Repairing clock,	1 00
Shovels, 2 doz	18 75
Spoons, table, 1 gross	3 25
Stove, 1	9 89
Tortoise heater, 1	9 50
Testing scales	5 50
Union Jack, 6 ft. x 12 ft., 1	8 00
Postage	0 22
Containers	0 50
Freight and express	2 72
	224 66

Prison Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Lands, Buildings and Walls—	
Bends, S. H., 3	8 40
Bends, return, 12	1 92
Blue prints, 29	4 80
Bushings, black, 5	0 84
Bibbs, comp, 1 doz	9 75
Couplings, 2 doz	1 65
Cement, 1,490 brls	2,481 00
Elbows, 323	25 66
Flanges, 6 prs	3 60
Iron, bar, 2,160 lb	54 00
Iron, round, 1,463 lb	35 65
Locks and keys, 2	26 80
Lead, white, 3,000 lb	220 85
Lime, 406 bush	109 58
Lumber, fir, 25,919 ft	411 94
Lumber, spruce, 9,250 ft	296 08
Lumber, pine, 3,600 ft	150 00
Lath, 5 M	12 00
Shingles, 15 M	30 00
Metallic lath, 425 sq. yds	114 75
Nails, wire, 6 keg	18 42
Oakum, 25 lb	1 25
Plugs, 6	0 12
Pipe, black, 4,212 ft	334 35
Pipe, soil, 50 ft	24 98
Pipe, steam, 1,045 ft	100 32
Steel, mild, 363 lb	9 62
Steel, sheet, 460 lb	15 26
Steel, reinforcing for floor and roof of gate	376 00
Screws, coach, 50	1 12
Sash, weights, 500 lb	19 19
Sash cord, 20 lb	6 20
Sash, pulleys, 3 doz	2 70
Steam boiler	215 54
Tees, 188	115 15
Valves, air, 25	41 58
Valves, gate, 14	23 58
Freight and express	1,359 34
	6,663 99
Less refund of expenditure	531 70
	6,132 29

MISCELLANEOUS.

Travel—	
Sundry officers	323 31
Return of paroled convict	17 40
	340 71
Special—	
Rent of site for storehouse	1 00
Legal services	5 00
Grant to school section in lieu of taxes for 1912	250 00
	256 00

MANITOBA.

SUMMARY.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	33,655 02	
Uniforms and mess	1,836 82	
		35,491 84
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	7,128 17	
Clothing and medicines	2,762 30	
		9,890 47
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,157 20	
Transfer and interment	261 80	
		1,419 00
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	6,087 39	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,488 09	
Chapels, schools and library	245 01	
Office expenses	353 10	
		8,173 59
Industries—		
Farm	5,097 72	
Trade shops	1,963 14	
		7,060 86
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing	590 34	
Utensils and vehicles	224 66	
Land, buildings and walls	6,132 29	
		6,947 29
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	340 71	
Special	256 00	
		596 71
Total		69,579 76

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

STAFF.	$ cts
Salaries, General—	
Warden, 1, 12 m	2,200 00
Chaplains, 2 at $1,000 12 m	2,000 00
Surgeon, 1 ,12 m	1,500 00
Accountant, 1, 12 m	1,200 00
Warden's clerk, 1 at 900 (broken period)	825 00
Hospital, overseer, etc., 1, 12 m	900 00
Steward, and baker, 1, 12 m	900 00
Storekeeper, 1, 12 m	900 00
Salaries, Industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1 12 m	1,000 00
Engineer, 1 12 m	1,000 00
Instructors, 5 at $800, 12 m	4,000 00
Salaries, Police—	
Deputy warden, 1 12 m	1,500 00
Chief keeper, 1 12 m	1,000 00
Chief watchman, 1 12 m	900 00
Watchman, 7 at $750 (broken periods)	1,037 98
Keepers, 3 at $800 12 m	2,400 00
Guards, 11 at $700, 12 m	7,700 00
Guard, 1 at $700, 12 m. less deduction	696 24
Guards, 23, at $700 (broken periods)	6,607 19
Temporary officers	4,416 86
	42,683 27
Less refund of expenditure	8 04
	42,675 23
Special Bonus	2,891 68
Uniforms—	
Braid, oak leaf, 37 yds	8 88
Buttons, overcoat, ½ gross	2 13
Buttons, gilt coat, 16 gross	48 00
Buttons, gilt vest, 12 gross	24 00
Crowns, 4 prs	3 20
Cap bands, 7 doz	3 20
Cap rings, 3 doz	0 60
Cap, wire, 8 lb	4 08
Cap peaks, 11 doz	15 20
Canvas, 200 yds	35 25
Duck, 110½ yds	24 31
Eyelets, black, 4 M	2 00
Eyelets, klondyke, 5 M	3 00
Farmers' satin, 28 yds	11 90
Gloves, 55 prs	57 84
Hair cloth	21 80
Hooks and chains for coat collar, 1 gross	36 00
Hooks and eyes, 2 M	2 05
Holland, 351 yds	44 72
Hats, cowboy, 3 doz	50 76

Staff—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Concluded.	
Italian, 284 yds	111 97
Khaki serge, 209¼ yds	209 25
Laces, boot, 12 gross	8 54
Leather, willow calf, 221 ft	76 14
Leather, russett lining, 138½ ft	22 16
Leather, box calf, 163½ ft	40 88
Lining, 296 yds	46 68
Polish, shoe, 3 gal	3 00
Polish, shoe, 9½ doz tins	14 20
Padding, 83½ yds	19 21
Rubber heels, 60 prs	12 60
Rubber tissue, 15 lb	16 80
Stars, uniform, 4 prs	3 20
Surgeon's crosses, 1 pr	1 50
Serge, blue, 114½ yds	180 82
Silesia, 165 yds	27 00
Thread, 1 gross	13 92
Thread, shoe, 4 lb	3 48
Thread, B. H., twist, 4⅛ lb	23 45
Thread, hand sewing, 2 lb	17 00
Waterproof coating, 47½ yds	76 00
Freight and express	25 87
	1,352 59
Mess—	
Apples, evaporated, 200 lb	22 50
Butter, 974 lb	316 82
Beef, 8,289 lb	804 89
Baking powder, 31½ lb	7 73
Baking soda, 44 lb	3 08
Barley, 34 lb	1 88
Beans, white, 575 lb	25 75
Cinnamon, 2 lb	0 60
Coffee, 12 lb	4 20
Flour, 62 brls	303 50
Fish, salmon, 740 lb	51 69
Fish, halibut, 293 lb	19 09
Fish, cod, 39 lb	1 56
Fish, herring, 45 lb	1 35
Lard, 50 lb	7 35
Milk, 465 gal	205 31
Nutmegs, 2 lb	0 80
Pepper, white, 20 lb	3 00
Pepper, black, 44 lb	7 48
Prunes, 365 lb	25 82
Peaches, 195 lb	23 44
Potatoes, 150 lb	1 88
Rice, 50 lb	2 37
Rolled oats, 560 lb	17 65
Soda, 3 pckg	0 21
Salt, fine, 640 lb	5 77
Sugar, granulated, 1,700 lb	106 20
Sugar, brown, 180 lb	10 10
Tea, 210 lb	55 10
Vinegar, 12 gal	3 90
Yeast cakes, 19 boxes	24 80
Freight and express	1 20
	2,067 02

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	$ cts.
Rations—	
Apples, evaporated, 1,400 lb	162 50
Barley, 621 lb	34 03
Beans, white, 9,589 lb	424 47
Beef, 54,753 lb	5,342 88
Curry powder, 10 lb	3 00
Cornmeal, 2,645 lb	72 45
Flour, 930 brls	4,635 59
Fish, salmon, 10,416 lb	726 86
Fish, halibut, 5,033 lb	327 15
Fish, herring, 722 lb	21 66
Lard, 560 lb	84 80
Keep of females awaiting transfer	42 50
Mutton, 318 lb	38 35
Onions, 611 lb	14 45
Potatoes, 2,850 lb	35 62
Pepper, cayenne, 5 lb	1 25
Pepper, white, 105 lb	15 75
Pepper, black, 181 lb	30 77
Prunes, 2,635 lb	188 68
Peaches, 1,505 lb	185 81
Rice, 3,200 lb	143 62
Rolled oats, 7,980 lb	243 93
Saltpetre, 5 lb	0 50
Salt, 8,160 lb	68 70
Syrup, 24,222 lb	575 27
Sugar, 10,420 lb	577 65
Tea, 1,781 lb	282 00
Vinegar, 67 gal	23 81
Yeast, 86 boxes	113 05
Christmas extras	74 81
Freight and express	195 29
	14,687 20
Clothing—	
Brace webbing, 200 yds	20 00
Binding, stay, 35 gross	15 75
Buckles, pant, 22 gross	4 40
Buttons, pant, 117 gross	10 72
Buttons, coat, 10 gross	4 00
Buttons, vest, 10 gross	3 00
Cotton, 450 yds	45 00
Canvas, 300 yds	25 00
Cloth, checked, 1,412 yds	1,341 17
Duck, savannah, 115¾ yds	17 94
Denim, 2,022 yds	437 59
Eyelets, black, 5 M	2 50
Hats, straw, 25 doz	22 50
Holland, 95 yds	15 66
Jean, 215¾ yds	20 49
Linen, 508½ yds	127 13
Laces, split, 4 gross	3 60
Brogan, 9 gross	9 00
Leather, sole, 3,668 lb	1,070 76
Leather, chrome, 2,548 ft	600 21
Leather, welt, 75 lb	30 00
Lining, 181 yds	16 98
Neatsfoot oil, 2 gal	3 00
Rubber boots, 30 prs	101 70
Rivets, S. steel, 100 lb	10 00
Shoe tacks, 45 lb	6 00
Shoe webbing, 74 yds	1 72
Shoe nails, 225 lb	12 25

Maintenance of Convicts—*Con.*	$ cts.
Clothing—Concluded.	
Sateen, 100 yds	10 00
Shirting, 2,680 yds	282 06
Silesia, black, 55 yds	4 40
Thread, shoe, 32 lb	22 98
Thread, basting, 1 gross	13 92
Underwear, 165 doz	655 97
Yarn, 700 lb	252 00
Containers	7 25
Freight and express	125 08
	5,351 73
Hospital—	
Apples, 5 lb	0 25
Butter, 305 lb	98 70
Bacon, 327 lb	71 71
Baking powder, 6 lb	0 90
Cocoa, 21 lb	12 00
Cornstarch, 60 lb	4 44
Coffee, 16 lb	5 28
Drugs and medicines	604 33
Elastic stocking, 1	4 00
Eggs, 92 doz	31 00
Fluid beef, 30 bottles	22 80
Keep of insane prisoners, 4 convicts	703 52
Lemons, 4 doz	1 50
Milk, 590 gal	266 73
Oranges, 12 doz	3 95
Professional assistance	82 50
Peas, 5 lb	0 25
Spectacles, 2 doz	12 00
Tobacco,	0 50
Whiskey, 2⅔ gal	14 00
Freight and express	14 45
	1,954 81
DISCHARGE EXPENSES.	
Freedom Suits and Allowances—	
Allowances and travel, 145 convicts	1,133 70
Buttons, 1 gross	0 85
Braces, 10 doz	12 50
Canvas, 50 yds	6 25
Coating, 105 yds	66 64
Duck lining, 55 yds	8 57
Hats, felt, 5 doz	21 38
Italian, 155 yds	47 23
Lining, sleeve, 162 yds	15 79
Leather, chrome, 150 ft	33 00
Leather, russet, shoe, 3 doz	24 23
Shirts, top, 10 doz	45 00
Tweed, 648 yds	293 59
Ties, 10 doz	9 92
Underwear, 10 doz	39 50
Freight and express	15 63
	1,773 78
Less refund of expenditure	9 70
	1,764 08

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Discharge Expenses—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Transfers—	
Transfer expenses 3 females to Edmonton	520 00
Less refund of expenditure	35 55
	484 45

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water—	
Carbons, 48	2 14
Coal oil, 135 gal	29 80
Cordwood, 80 cords	160 00
Coal, lump, 368 $\frac{1679}{2000}$ tons	2 031 93
Coal, nut, 427 $\frac{880}{2000}$ tons	2,136 95
Electric lamps, asst'd., 651	200 91
Matches, 1 box	1 50
Water	611 35
Light	1,600 35
	6,774 93

Maintenance of Buildings—	
Asbestos, sheet, 74 lb	5 52
Arc lamps, 5	146 75
Bibbs, brass, 12	6 28
Bibbs, hose, 24	16 74
Bushings, 42	2 77
Bends, return, 18	3 32
Butts. steel, 4 doz	1 05
Bolts, brass, ½ doz	1 05
Bolts, stove, 100	0 25
Blue, 36 pckg	1 50
Bells, 3	1 80
Crosses, galv., 8	2 89
Caps, black, 12	0 55
Colours, 425 lb	36 90
Cutouts, 25	5 80
Cocks, stop, 3	1 95
Closet bowls, 3	16 50
Cleats, 375	5 31
Dutch cleanser, 95 lb	7 60
Dises, valve, Jenkins', 42	9 18
Disinfectant, 323 gal	254 65
Electric sundries	29 41
Elbows, galv., 164	28 75
Elbows, C I., 3	1 13
Elbows, reducing, 6	0 70
Elbows, 4-inch, 3	8 73
Elbows, stove pipe, 6	0 75
Floor dressing, 48 gal	77 99
Flushometers, 2	28 30
Fuses, 7⅓ doz	11 56
Globes, arc lamp, 15	9 09
Glue, 100 lb	11 50
Glass, 1 light	1 50
Hinges, spring, 6	0 55
Hose, garden, 300 ft	29 18
Hose, fittings	10 49

Working Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Hydrant, 1	15 60
Hydrant, washers, 6	6 16
Insulators, 900	5 24
Ice, 8,900 lb	66 75
Iron, black, 77 lb	3 08
Iron, Norway, 252 lb	13 83
Iron, band, 128 lb	3 65
Iron, flat, 1,700 lb	44 14
Iron, sheet, 115 lb	4 60
Iron, bar, 2,224 lb	54 75
Iron, galv., 421 lb	20 00
Iron, round, 576 lb	14 31
Japan, black, 24 gal	15 60
Locks, drawer, 1	0 75
Locks, night, 1	1 38
Locks, pad, 2 doz	15 03
Locks, rim, 2	2 00
Locks, lever, 1 doz	6 50
Lead, white, 4,000 lb	309 13
Lead, red, 75 lb	4 94
Lye, 32⅔ doz. tins	32 53
Lumber, fir, 23,942 ft	345 32
Lumber, cedar, 10,333 ft	210 37
Lumber, spruce, 364 ft	11 64
Lumber, flooring, 450 ft	10 68
Lumber, gutter, 262 ft	26 20
Shingles, 25 M	56 25
Moth balls, 3 lb	0 45
Nuts, black, 82 lb	5 69
Nails, wire, 8 kegs	23 55
Nails, cut, 1 keg	3 60
Nails, horse, 25 lb	3 25
Outlet boxes, 280	30 80
Outlet, covers, 50	3 85
Oil, rangoon, 1 gal	1 10
Oil, linseed, 133 gal	109 18
Oil, lard, 50 gal	42 50
Oil, boiled, 44 gal	46 20
Oil, raw, 39 gal	40 17
Oil, neatsfoot, 2 gal	2 50
Plugs, asst'd., 94	14 79
Porcelain tubes, 200	0 74
Plants, 5¾ doz	6 85
Pulley, 1	6 50
Parts for electric light hangers	15 00
Pumice stone, 5 lb	0 30
Pipe, stove, 50 ft	5 00
Pipe, iron, 415 ft	34 80
Paper, wall, 186 rolls	27 25
Paper, ceiling, 84 rolls	11 95
Paper, border, 238 yds	8 97
Paper, tanglefoot, 20 boxes	8 00
Paper, toilet, 6 cases	32 04
Putty, 812 lb	24 36
Push buttons, 8	2 51
Pitch, 1 brl	6 50
Radiator, 1	28 00
Rivets, 5 lb	0 45
Reducers, black, 18	1 74
Rosettes, asst'd., 13½ doz	21 86
Staples, 250	0 38

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Soda, sal, 100 lb	1 50
Soda, wyandotte, 1,680 lb	41 05
Sapolio, 36 cakes	3 24
Steel, sheet, 136 lb	3 19
Switches, electric, 44	10 62
Sash weights, 2,184 lb	49 15
Shellac, orange, 1 gal	2 25
Shellac, white, 1 gal	2 15
Sockets, electric, 10 doz	17 07
Screws, set, 5 doz	1 10
Screws, cap, 3 doz	1 05
Screws, wood, 114 gross	16 56
Soap, laundry, 4,015 lb	200 75
Shades, tin, 2 doz	3 00
Shades, crystal, 1 doz	1 30
Stove polish, 4 doz	3 60
Seeds, sundry	9 30
Tees, 31	9 38
Taper tap, 1	0 35
Tacks, 12 pckg	0 20
Tape, friction, 5 lb	1 35
Tape, fish, 75 ft	1 13
Turpentine, 48 gal	46 60
Unions, dart, 26	25 10
Varnish, body, 2 gal	6 81
Varnish, inside, 1 gal	2 25
Varnish, floor, 1 gal	2 25
Valves, globe, 1	2 34
Valves, gate, 10	28 10
Whiting, 775 lb	8 13
Window guards, 12	30 50
Wax, floor, 40 lb	15 80
Wire, cord, 1,485 ft	22 78
Wire, R. C., 2,722 ft	45 43
Wire, annunciator, 12 lb	4 80
Wire, annealed, 12 ft	3 36
Wire, w. p., 401 lb	95 83
Wire, fuse, 3 lb	0 90
Wire, resistance, 2 lb	2 80
Wire, cloth (screen) 6 yds	2 70
Wood alcohol, 1 gal	1 20
Washers, 2 doz	0 40
Washers, 20 lb	1 37
Wood filler, 1 lb	0 25
Zinc, sheet, 16¼ lb	1 46
Customs on padlocks	4 50
Freight and express	21 06
	3,405 26
Maintenance of Machinery—	
Belting, leather, 2-inch, 100 ft	17 28
Belting, leather, 2½ inch, 100 ft	21 60
Belt lacing, 100 ft	0 83
Grate bars, 1,475 lb	63 62
Inspection and insurance of boilers, 4 years	62 40
Oil cup, 1	1 15

Working Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Machinery—Con.	
Lace, leather, 6 lb	4 68
Leather, belt, 50 ft	8 75
Mica, sheet, ½ lb	0 63
Oil, dynamo, 1 gal	1 00
Oil, 3 in 1, 1 doz	4 00
Polish, stove, 1 doz	1 00
Polish, tripoline, 3 doz	7 20
Packing, rainbow, 42½ lb	31 88
Parts for laundry machines	42 50
Parts for heaters	5 45
Parts for dynamos	9 25
Steam gauge	1 50
Waste, white, 10 lb	0 90
Freight and express	13 57
	299 19
Chapels, Schools and Libraries—	
Organists' salaries, 2 for yr	191 67
Songs and solos, 112	19 60
Bibles, 86	25 70
Hymn books, 12	9 00
Flowers	3 75
Candles, 1 box	2 75
Washing linen	1 50
Wine	0 35
Slates, 1 gross	10 08
Dictionaries, 9 doz	20 20
Arithmetics, 4 doz	3 84
Primers, 8 doz	3 88
Library books, 297	59 40
Subs. to "Canadian Magazine"	5 00
Sheep skins, 23¼ ft	2 09
Freight and express	7 92
	366 73
Office Expenses—	
Premium on officers' bonds	24 00
Postage	80 00
Printing	317 19
Stationery	259 31
Typewriter	115 00
Typewriter cover	3 50
Subs. to newspapers	20 00
Telegrams	107 81
Telephones	152 20
Customs duty	2 80
Freight and express	54 83
	1,136 64

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	$ cts.
Farm—	
Ash poles, 7	14 55
Axle grease, 72 tins	6 17
Axles, 2	4 40
Bran, 3 ton	78 00
Brooms, stable, 1 doz	7 80
Binder twine, 20 lb	3 40
Brushes, dandy, 1 doz	1 35
Bolts, car, 150	2 16
Chops, 4 tons	113 65
Couplings, hose, 4 sets	2 00
Caulks, toe, 25 lb	2 13
Cauldron, 60 gal, 1	14 00
Drugs and medicines	4 00
Fertilizer, 1,470 lb	31 85
Forks, manure, 1 doz	12 00
Grains, 179 loads	313 25
Horseshoes, 4 kegs	18 60
Harness dressing, 12 qts	6 00
Harness, dressing, 24 tins	8 00
Hose, garden, 200 ft	34 00
Hubs, 2 sets	10 75
Leather, harness, 344 lb	131 88
Lumber, oak, 502 ft	56 72
Manure, 127 loads	63 50
Middlings, 2 tons	54 00
Nails, horse, 25 lb	3 50
Oats, 18 tons	529 96
Plow, dandy, 1	18 50
Parts for wagons	22 50
Parts for harness	64 91
Parts for plows	21 55
Parts for mower	0 75
Rakes, garden, 1 doz	7 44
Salt, 1,300 lb	9 10
Spokes, 178	36 83
Seeds, sundry	223 45
Scythe stones, 2 doz	0 80
Shorts, 6 ton	174 00
Soap, 18 lb	2 25
Scythes, 6	3 40
Snaithes, 6	4 00
Shears, grass, 1 pr	1 00
Screws, coach, 100	2 30
Veterinary services	8 25
Freight and express	8 40
	2,137 05
Trade Shops—	
Axle grease, 4 doz	4 10
Acid Hydrochl, 1 gal	1 50
Axes, chopping, 1 doz	7 90
Augers, eye, 3	1 22
Augers, ship, 2	1 20
Awls, 5 doz	1 25
Awls, sewing, 3 gross	6 25
Brushes, assorted, 14⅔ doz	35 66
Bench screws, 4	2 40
Bristles, shoe, 6 oz	5 10
Bolts, 200	1 29

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Bits, auger, 7½ doz	37 77
Bits, gimlet, 1 doz	0 60
Bits, screw-driver	0 45
Bibbs, N.P., 1	6 21
Bit cutters, 4 doz	13 00
Bar cutters, 1	1 10
Boring tool, 1	2 75
Brace ratchet, 1	2 50
Cutter for metal lath, 1	24 00
Cutter wheels, 1 doz	1 80
Corundum wheels, 3	9 54
Coal, blacksmith's, 10 tons	190 00
Codline, 1 hank	0 50
Canvas, tan, 113 yds	38 55
Chalk, French, 2 lb	0 14
Chalk, tailors', 17 boxes	3 40
Colours, 1 gal	4 75
Colours, 139 lb	26 85
Dies, leather, 12	44 16
Dies, counter, 2	7 50
Drill, yankee, 1	1 75
Edge irons, 22	7 70
Eyelets, 6M	2 70
Eyelet set, 1	1 25
Emery cloth, 9 doz. sheets	2 80
Emery wheel, 1	4 24
Files, 12½ doz	12 83
Grommet set, 1	2 50
Glue, fish, 10 lb	1 50
Gasoline, 3 cases	9 00
Hammers, Maydole, 6	4 12
Hammers, shoe, 2 doz	11 50
Hooks, black, 2M	1 00
Horseshoes, 100 lb	4 65
Horse caulks, 50 lb	4 25
Heels, rubber, 6 doz	27 00
Heel balls, 1 gross	1 45
Handles, pick, 12 doz	20 80
Handles, sledge, 21 doz	35 35
Handles, shovel, 1 doz	2 50
Handles, hoe, 1 doz	0 90
Handles, awl, 1 doz	1 75
Handles, hammer, 8 doz	13 20
Hinges, 2 doz	0 95
Insoles, 4 doz	2 40
Iron, round, 512 lb	15 68
Iron, half round, 100 lb	3 54
Iron, galvanized, 3,262 lb	153 78
Iron, band, 392 lb	13 40
Iron, bar, 6,949 lb	193 28
Iron, Norway, 100 lb	6 21
Iron, black, 72 lb	2 70
Japan, black, 20 gals	16 00
Knives, putty, 2	0 21
Lumber, cedar, 3,157 ft	115 12
Lumber, oak, 815 ft	105 55
Lumber, spruce, 1,250 ft	53 13
Lumber, moulding, 100 ft	2 70
Lumber, rustic, 75 ft	2 00
Lumber, fir, 25,740 ft	517 05

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Leather, strop, 7 lb	7 00
Level sights, 1 pr	0 70
Levels, Stanley, 2	6 65
Lead, sheet, 41 lb	4 10
Lasts, 12 prs	12 78
Measures, tape, ½ doz	0 60
Masons' line, 5 lb	1 50
Nuts, black, 23 lb	1 30
Nails, wire, 9 kegs	26 45
Nails, chair, 1M	0 60
Nails, finishing, 1 keg	3 75
Needles, sewing machine, 1,898	22 75
Needles, knitting machine, 4,320	9 55
Oil stones, 1	0 65
Oil, machine, 2 gals	1 20
Planes, 6	15 90
Planes, irons, 6	1 68
Picks, railway, 4 doz	22 70
Pocket kit, electrician's, 1	6 38
Pencils, carpenters', 24 doz	7 92
Pinions, ⅔ doz	2 00
Paint mill, 1	6 50
Pulleys, 2	0 76
Power for motors	363 90
Pipe, galv., 1½-inch, 122½ ft	16 18
Pipe, black, 1¼-inch, 435 ft	33 73
Pliers, cutting, 3 prs	4 95
Parts for tools, sundry	10 60
Rivets, shoe, 40 lb	4 00
Rivets, R.H., 5 lb	0 45
Resin, 25 lb	2 50
Rules, 2 doz	9 50
Rasps, shoe, 4 doz	8 60
Spoke shave, circular, 1	1 23
Screw-drivers, 5	7 62
Saws, hand, 1 doz	21 10
Saw blades, H.S., 1 doz	0 50
Saw set, 1	1 25
Subs. "Tailor and Cutter," 1 yr.	3 00
Sponges, 2½ doz	2 12
Salt, coarse, 400 lb	2 60
Shoe ink, 10 gal	7 50
Sand paper, 5 doz. sheets	0 60
Soldering sticks, 3	0 60
Spokes, 4½ doz	11 22
Shellac, 1 gal	2 30
Scissors, 4 prs	5 00
Steel, tool, 129 lb	18 38
Steel, pick, 97 lb	6 79
Steel, cast, 543 lb	43 44
Screws, wood, 15 gross	2 53
Screws, set, 18	0 50
Screws, log, 36	1 44
Shovels, L.H. Rd. Pt., 5 doz	33 75
Turpentine, 40 gal	36 00
Tailors' shears, 1 pr	9 50
Thread, linen, 103 lb	211 16
Thread, black, 21 lb	41 99
Thread, white silk, 4 lb	40 00
Tin, pig, 60 lb	15 00
Tin, block, 25 lb	17 00
Tape measures, 1 doz	0 37

Industries—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Concluded.	
Thimbles, 7 doz	1 20
Tailors' irons, 9	101 40
Tire upsetter, 1	125 00
Twine, 2 lb	0 50
Tallow, 10 lb	1 30
Varnish, 4 gals	11 00
Volt ammeter, 1	5 75
Wire gauge, 1	3 50
Wire tweezers, 1	0 45
Wheels seat, 4	2 00
Wrenches, 1	6 50
Washers, pressed, 20 lb	1 25
Wax, shoe, 25 lb	2 50
Webbing, gaiter, 24 yds	1 20
Wire, R.C., 500 ft	4 76
Wire, heater cord, 60 ft	2 64
Freight and express	19 11
	3,314 26
Less refund of expenditure	25 00
	3,289 26
PRISON EQUIPMENT.	
Furnishings—	
Blankets, 206	391 40
Crash, 1,545½ yds	121 72
Combs, fine, 5 doz	4 01
Cotton, grey, 732 yds	71 32
Cotton, twilled, 307 yds	41 47
Felt paper, 80 yds	4 00
Forfar linen, 1,040 yds	260 00
Hair felt, 1-inch, 900 sq.ft	49 50
Linoleum, cork, 39½ yds	39 50
Linen, 24½ yds	18 38
Styptic pencils, 6	0 25
Soap, shaving, 105 lb	32 60
Soap, castile, 1,104 lb	101 88
Soap, castile, 39⅖ cases	108 62
Snap, 1 gross	17 60
Towelling, 503 yds	40 24
Towels, bath, 1 doz	1 00
Customs on castile soap	17 63
Freight on castile soap	25 44
Freight on sundries	11 41
	1,357 97
Utensils and Vehicles—	
Batteries, flash, 20	10 15
Batteries, Columbia, 12	3 60
Buckets, gal., with covers, 42⅓ doz	176 30
Basins, wash, 8⅓ doz	17 70
Bath bricks, 8 doz	3 98
Brooms, stable, ½ doz	1 98
Brooms, corn, 24 doz	64 84
Brooms, hair, 1 doz	3 60

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Prison Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Utensils and Vehicles—Continued.	
Brushes, banister, 9	1 40
Brushes, scrubbing, 9 doz	12 10
Brushes, shaving, 1 doz	1 25
Brushes, deck scrubs, 5 doz	14 13
Brushes, stove, ½ doz	0 85
Brushes, shoe, 1 doz	1 70
Coffee boilers, 2	1 29
Castors, 6 sets	30 00
Clippers, hair, 6 prs	24 00
Cuspidors, 1 doz	4 40
Copper, 130 lb	42 17
Coats, oilskin, 6	18 00
Collanders, 3 doz	2 32
Cartridges, 2 M	48 15
Dish pans, 2	1 48
Dippers, 1	0 15
Dust pans, 10½ doz	8 43
Dishes, soup, 28 doz	62 58
Dishes, pudding, 1 doz	1 00
Dishes, dinner plates, 10 doz	12 10
Dishes, mugs, 31 doz	70 98
Dishes, fruit, 13 doz	10 10
Flag, 1	15 00
Food chopper, 1	2 00
Galvanized hods, 6	2 68
Handles, mop, 3 doz	4 00
Hones, 6	3 42
Iron, galv, 235 lb	10 58
Lantern globes, 1 doz	1 25
Lawn mower, 16-inch, 1	12 50
Nozzles, 5	1 67
Pails, water, 4⅙ doz	18 88
Pans, cast iron, 2	11 89
Pans, sauce, 7	3 45
Pots, tea, 3	1 34
Potatoe peelers, 1 doz	0 65
Plugs, boiler, 2	0 90
Parts for ranges	48 65
Parts for rifles	10 00
Parts for fire extinguisher	2 00
Parts for meat chopper	1 90
Parts for hair clippers	0 66
Razors, 1 doz	13 20
Rivets, copper, 2 pckg	0 80
Rivets, tinned, 5 pckg	2 55
Range, (two ovens) 1	241 00
Repair to clock	5 00
Repair to wringer	9 85
Sash cord, 20 lb	7 20
Sieves, 4	0 71
Scissors, 1 pr	0 75
Syrup jugs, 4⅙ doz	21 25
Spoons, nevada, 2 doz	1 95
Spoons, table, 5 doz	1 35
Spoons, tea, 5 doz	0 75
Spoons, basting, ¼ doz	0 28
Shovels, coal, 1 doz	12 00
Skimmers, ½ doz	0 50
Thermometers, ⅓ doz	2 50
Washing machine, 1	491 53

Prison Equipment—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Utensils and Vehicles—Concluded.	
Whistles, police, 3 doz	6 75
Whisks, 42½ doz	45 92
Freight and express	90 00
	1,759 99
Less refund of expenditure	2 40
	1,757 59
Lands, Buildings and Walls—	
Bushings, T. & B. 520	8 42
Batteries, dry, 24	6 90
Bells, electric, 6	4 08
Conduit, ½ inch, 2,000 ft	96 40
Cutouts, 209	24 98
Cement, 2,379 brls	5,895 88
Detonators, 200	1 50
Electric sundries	49 46
Electric lamps, 330	85 12
Electric fuse, 54	8 70
Fencing, 42-inch, 400 ft	60 00
Fencing staples, 20 lb	1 00
Fire clay, 200 lb	2 00
Glass, 16 oz., 1,400 ft	59 95
Iron, galv., 305 lb	13 26
Iron, bar, 30,380 lb	759 51
Lumber, mixed flooring, 280 ft	10 78
Lumber, cedar, 14,692 ft	220 21
Lumber, fir, 39,654 ft	608 79
Lime, 114 brls	159 60
Meter, 1	40 74
Metal lath 24,535 sq. ft	1,385 25
Nuts, lock 520	2 34
Porch cleats, 500	6 34
Push buttons, 6	2 70
Plugs, electric, 592	21 30
Pipe, gas, 2,075 ft	44 21
Rosettes, 24	1 92
Steel, tool, 277 lb	20 08
Screws, 4 gross	0 84
Shades, tin, 1 doz	1 90
Sockets, electric, 485	100 03
Switches, electric, 35	17 83
Sash pulleys, 12 doz	15 00
Tees, railing, 1 doz	1 56
Transformer, 1	67 41
Wire, fuse, 8 lb	4 21
Wire, cord, 275 ft	4 81
Wire, R. C., 7,500 ft	102 24
Wire, German silver, 11¼ lb	9 56
Wire, w. p., 1,000 ft	17 33
Wire, cloth, 90 sq. ft	49 00
Wire, o. and d., 140 lb	4 90
Wire, baling, 523 lb	17 00
Freight on electric goods	5 95
Freight on metal lath	332 20
	10,353 69

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.	Miscellaneous—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Travel—		*Special—*	
Expenses returning paroled convict	72 90	Expenses *re* escape	478 57
Travel of officers	14 75	Rifle and revolver competition	50 00
Tram tickets	10 00	Gratuity to Mrs. Joynson	700 00
		Legal services	100 00
		Dental services	4 50
	97 65		1,333 07

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	45,566 91	
Uniforms and mess	3,419 61	
		48,986 52
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	14,687 20	
Clothing and medicines	7,306 54	
		21,993 74
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,764 08	
Transfer and interment	484 45	
		2,248 53
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	6,774 93	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	3,704 45	
Chapels, schools and library	366 73	
Office expenses	1,136 64	
		11,982 75
Industries—		
Farm	2,137 05	
Trade shops	3,289 26	
		5,426 31
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing	1,357 97	
Utensils and vehicles	1,757 59	
Land, buildings and walls	10,353 69	
		13,469 25
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	97 65	
Special	1,333 07	
		1,430 72
Total		105,537 82

ALBERTA.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries, General—	
Warden, 1, 12 m	2,200 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 m	1,200 00
Accountant, 1, 12 m	1,200 00
Chaplains, 2 at $800, 12 m	1,600 00
Steward, 1, 12 m	900 00
Hospital overseer, etc., 1, 12 m	900 00
Matron, 1 12 m	500 00
Industrial—	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Engineer, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Instructors, 3 at $800, 12 m	2,400 00
Instructors, 2 at $800 (broken periods)	633 30
Police—	
Deputy warden, 1, 12 m	1,500 00
Chief watchman, 1, 12 m	900 00
Watchman, 1, 12 m	750 00
Watchman, 1 at $750 (broken period)	131 25
Keeper, 1, 12 m	800 00
Keeper, 1 at $800 (broken period)	285 99
Guards, 3 at $700, 12 m	2,100 00
Guards, 15 at $700 (broken periods)	4,491 57
Temporary officers	5,369 79
Bonus paid subordinate officers, special vote	1,970 22
	31,832 12
Uniforms—	
Buttons, gilt, 3 gross	6 25
Badges, 3 doz	11 50
Beaver, 6¾ yds	27 00
Braid, ¼ gross	2 25
Cloth, scarlet, 3½ yds	11 38
Canvas, French, 100 yds	16 00
Caps, Persian lamb, 5	62 50
Caps, staff, 3	33 00
Caps, peaks, 3 doz	5 10
Caps, straps, 3 doz	1 20
Caps, sweatbands, 3 doz	1 35
Gloves, 2 7/12 doz	31 37
Heels, rubber, 3 doz	11 25
Hair cloth, 48½ yds	9 21
Laces, 5⅛ gross	5 35
Leather, sole, 286 lb	84 44
Leather, russet lining, 352½ ft	49 36
Leather, French calf, 42½ lb	60 08
Leather, willow calf, 61¾ ft	19 76
Leather, welt, 53 lb	19 08
Lining, overcoat, 3 yds	3 00
Lining, sleeve, 65½ yds	10 81
Olivets, 2	1 67
Polish, shoe, 42 doz	36 05
Persian lamb, 3 skins	36 00

Staff—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Concluded.	
Silk, twist, 1 lb	4 56
Silk, machine, 1 lb	8 50
Serge, blue, 97½ yds	124 85
Serge, khaki, 153¼ yds	151 72
Waterproof coat, 1	15 00
Freight and cartage	20 38
	879 97
Mess—	
Butter, 1,616 lb	504 98
Baking powder, 51 lb	9 31
Baking soda, 10 lb	0 80
Coffee, 475 lb	132 25
Currants, 160 lb	24 50
Cheese, 97½ lb	16 95
Cornstarch, 60 lb	5 05
Eggs, 360 doz	97 90
Extracts, 44 bottles	17 60
Flour, 129 bags	189 51
Ginger, 6 lb	1 40
Lard, 940 lb	136 30
Milk, 693½ gal	267 18
Mustard, 24 lb	8 16
Mutton, 757 lb	78 85
Nutmegs, 1 lb	0 50
Pepper, 50 lb	11 50
Pork, 3,441½ lb	377 77
Raisins, 300 lb	23 37
Sugar, granulated, 3,200 lb	196 82
Spice, mixed, 12 lb	2 70
Sage, 10 lb	4 90
Sausage, 30 lb	3 30
Tea, 225 lb	63 50
Vegetables, canned, 56 doz	102 03
Vinegar, 20 gal	9 30
Containers	1 00
	2,287 43
MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	
Rations—	
Beef, 61,962 lb	4,266 41
Beans, 3,630 lb	186 57
Beans, 14 bush	48 70
Beans, 2 sacks	14 50
Barley, pot, 200 lb	6 50
Corn meal, 694 lb	18 74
Evaporated apples, 3,350 lb	337 75
Evaporated peaches, 600 lb	85 00
Fish, 1,120 lb	134 23
Flour, 951 bags	2,303 99
Lard, 640 lb	97 30
Onions, 2,700 lb	70 25
Pease, split, 1,000 lb	48 00
Pepper, 135 lb	31 50

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Convicts—*Con.*	$ cts.
Rations—Concluded.	
Prunes, 2,825 lb	258 50
Pork, mess, 346 lb	35 73
Rice, 1,200 lb	58 95
Rolled oats, 7,040 lb	213 30
Sugar, 8,600 lb	477 44
Salt, 5,600 lb	80 32
Syrup, 500 lb	27 50
Sage, 5 lb	0 78
Tea, 300 lb	51 00
Yeast, 172 lb	60 20
Christmas extras	48 75
Freight and cartage	7 75
	8,969 66
Prison Clothing—	
Buttons, trouser, 6 gross	7 10
Boots, rubber, 6 prs	19 50
Buckles, brace, 1 gross	1 15
Brace webbing, 299½ yds	35 94
Cloth, prison, 617¾ yds	593 06
Cotton batting, 5 lb	1 50
Denim, 1,312 yds	288 64
Duck, 112¼ yds	23 01
Drilling, 245¼ lb	29 43
Flannelette, 110 lb	8 80
Flannel, grey, 192½ yds	16 91
Galatea shirting, 416½ yds	43 73
Leather, sole, 750 lb	213 75
Nails, shoe, 5 lb	0 30
Rivets, shoe, 130 lb	12 00
Tacks, shoe, 5 lb	0 60
Underclothing, 63½ doz	254 70
Yarn, 400 lb	144 00
Containers	1 75
Freight and cartage	106 90
	1,802 77
Medicine and Medical comforts—	
Apples, 1 brl	2 25
Drugs	214 91
Eggs, 1 doz	0 35
Professional services, assisting at operations	45 00
Milk, 332¾ gal	127 78
Tobacco, 132 lb	101 64
	491 93
DISCHARGE EXPENSES.	
Freedom Suits and Allowances—	
Buttons, coat and vest, 4½ gross	3 02
Canvas, French, 100 yds	9 00
Dress goods, 22 yds	11 00
Hats, women's, 3	4 50
Hats, men's, 2 doz	8 10

Discharge Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Freedom Suits and Allowances—Con.	
Overcoating, 109 yds	68 13
Shirts, top, 6 doz	29 40
Sateen, 237 yds	21 70
Serge, 8 yds	4 20
Silk, spools, 3	0 15
Tweed, 116¼ yds	58 13
Ties, 2 doz	2 00
Thread, 8 spools	0 40
Freight and cartage	15 64
Fares and allowance to 66 men	775 65
Bus fares	1 75
	1,012 77
Interments—	
One convict	15 00
WORKING EXPENSES.	
Heat, Light and Water—	
Coal oil, 245.2 gal	60 93
Light account	1,450 86
Lamps, electric, 532	209 06
Lamp wick, 1 doz	0 20
Water account	322 24
Freight	1 79
	2,045 08
Maintenance of Buildings and Machinery—	
Bushings, galvanized, 2	0 14
Bends, 7	0 91
Battery carbons, 6	3 60
Battery zincs, 12	1 20
Battery dry cells and fittings, 15	6 30
Boilers, inspection of	120 00
Belting, 35 ft	26 08
Cord, reinforced, 50 ft	2 00
Cord, lamp, 60 ft	1 20
Cord, flexible, 20 ft	0 60
Copper balls, 2	1 10
Cement, asbestos, 200 lb	6 00
Connecting bar, 1	11 75
Cock, 1	1 20
Coupling, 6	0 90
Disinfectant, 398 gal	255 82
Emery cloth, 28 yds	21 00
Engine, parts for	2 00
Flue expander	2 30
Flue brushes, 2	2 50
Furnace brush, 1	1 00
Fly paper, 2 box	1 00
Grates, stove, 6	1 05

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Working Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings and Machinery—Concluded.	
Grates, hand, 24	119 76
Hooks, brass, 2 doz	0 35
Iron, boiler, 93 lb	6 00
Ice, 27¼ ton	43 89
Japan, 5 gal	7 00
Keys, 14	2 90
Knobs, split, 3 doz	0 40
Knob screws, 1 gross	0 50
Lye, 16 cases	70 15
Locks, pad, 4⅔ doz	45 68
Locks, door, 1	1 15
Lubricator, 1	2 00
Nipples, 10	0 79
Oil cylinder, 11 gal	9 18
Paper, toilet, 4 cases	21 36
Paint, 3 gal	3 90
Plugs, fuse, 1 doz	0 90
Plugs, electric, 36	1 80
Plugs, galvanized, 12	0 72
Packing, red stone, 2 lb	1 80
Roach exterminator, 9 lb	2 00
Rivets, 5 lb	0 55
Rosettes, 3 lb	0 60
Radiators, repairs to	3 15
Soap, laundry, 10,675 lb	339 00
Soap, laundry, 19 cases	93 70
Soda, washing, 300 lb	6 00
Sapolio, 9 cases	26 46
Sal ammoniac, 14 lb	2 60
Switches, snap, 1	0 30
Stove polish, 4 doz	2 76
Steel, cold rolled, 28 lb	1 76
Shades, lamp, 7 doz	2 45
Tape, friction, 9 lb	3 65
Tape, rubber, 4 lb	2 30
Traps, 1	1 02
Tees, 2	0 38
Unions, 6	1 38
Valves, check, 1	1 38
Valves, globe, 2	2 50
Washers, compression, 50	0 68
Wire, 100 ft	0 75
Duty	11 40
Freight	56 29
	1,381 94
Chapels—	
Altar box, 1	50 00
Bibles, 4 doz	12 00
Hymn books, 5 doz	13 50
Organists' salaries	58 33
	133 83
Library—	
Books, 250	50 00
Magazines, subscription to, 8	12 55
Freight	4 25
	66 80

Working Expenses—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
School—	
Slates, 2 doz	3 20
Slate pencils, 5 boxes	1 58
Geographies, 3	3 00
Arithmetics, 3	1 05
Dictionary, 1	0 20
Crayons, 1 box	0 27
Readers, 3½ doz	12 00
	21 30
Office Expenses—	
Bonds, premiums on	24 00
Telephone exchange	36 00
Long distance	3 80
Telegrams	38 03
Stationery	163 43
Printing	71 17
Postage stamps	34 00
Rent of post office box	8 00
Subscription to papers	3 00
Roller for typewriter	3 00
Ledger	1 50
Freight and cartage	44 52
	430 45
INDUSTRIES.	
Farm—	
Axle grease, 5 doz	3 83
Axes, chopping, 1 doz	9 75
Cart, dump, 1	52 00
Chain, logging, 1	0 95
Curry comb, 1	0 75
Blankets, horse, 2	5 00
Brushes, horse, 2	2 50
Forks, manure, 2	1 10
Forks, potato, 3	2 70
Hoes, 12	4 76
Horse, 1	275 00
Horse shoes, 2 sets	1 70
Implements, parts for	4 35
Oats, 295½ bush	111 42
Rope, 4 lb	1 00
Seeds, garden	11 55
Snaps, roller, 1 pr	0 50
Snaps and rings, 1 doz	0 50
Stump extractor, 1	94 47
Freight and cartage	20 80
	604 68
Trade Shops—	
Awls, sewing, 1 gross	1 75
Awls, stitching, 1 gross	1 66
Awls, carpenter, 3	0 54
Acid, muriatic, 2 gal	3 25
Augers, 2	0 84

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Brushes, whitewash, 4 doz	14 41
Brushes, varnish, 3	1 65
Brushes, inking, 6	0 90
Brushes, lining, 6	0 90
Brushes, paint, 2½ doz	8 26
Brushes, casing, 1	0 27
Brushes, yarn, 8	1 17
Brushes, skimming, 2	4 58
Bolts, expansion, ⅙ gross	1 72
Buttons, japanned, ½ gross	0 23
Buckles, shoe, 3 gross	3 82
Block, chain, 1	10 00
Blower, 1	18 50
Butts, 6½ doz	2 40
Brick machine, parts for	6 50
Blades, coping saw, 1 doz	1 00
Bits, auger, 2 sets	7 70
Binders, 1 pr	0 20
Bench stops, 4	2 28
Bevels, 3	1 21
Braces, 2	5 19
Burring reamer, 1	1 35
Bristles, 1 lb	12 00
Bodkins, 3 doz	1 26
Cement, rubber, 3 gal	6 00
Colours, 279 lb	34 88
Coal, smiths, 11.370 tons	168 50
Chisels, 2 sets	10 80
Chalk, tailors', 2 boxes	0 38
Chalk, french, 5 lbs	0 50
Cutters, parts for	0 45
Cleaning fluid	2 25
Cutter, button hole, 1	2 00
Cable, chain, 200 ft	12 80
Clippers, bolt, 1 pr	2 00
Condulets, 2	0 80
Drills, machine, 18	5 93
Drills, shank, 3	2 08
Drills, twist, 19	6 22
Drills, yankie, 9	7 01
Drills, stock, 3	0 95
Drills, assorted	4 40
Dies, heel, 2	7 00
Dies, counter, 3	5 65
Dies, 1 set	3 00
Drilling, 302 yds	30 25
Dividers, 4 prs	1 13
Emery cloth, 37½ qrs	24 75
Eyelets, 9 M	2 25
Files, assorted, 10⅚ doz	27 35
Glue, 20 lb	2 50
Graphite, 2 lb	0 17
Grommetts, 16 doz	1 60
Gasoline, 2 cases	8 10
Glaziers' points, 5 lb	0 50
Grindstone, 1	0 78
Grindstone, fixtures, 1 set	0 75
Gauges, saw file, 1	2 50
Gauges, bitt, 3	1 00
Glasses, level, 1 doz	0 60
Handles, shovel, 2 doz	5 45

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Handles, hammer, 5½ doz	4 42
Hammer, sledge, 1½ doz	2 60
Handle, axe, 2 doz	6 50
Handle, leather, ½ doz	1 30
Handle, awl, 6 doz	1 50
Handle, iron, 9 doz	2 25
Handle, hoe, 1 doz	1 25
Hoes, mortar, 2	1 08
Hooks, screw, 2 doz	0 24
Hooks, shoe, 3 M	1 50
Hammers, claw, 1 doz	8 04
Hammers, striking, 1	0 96
Hose, 100 ft	8 10
Hatchets, ⅙ doz	1 50
Heels, rubber, 35 prs	10 50
Iron, bar, 12,108 lb	394 63
Iron, sheet, 47 lb	1 67
Iron, sheet, 2 sheets	7 45
Iron, angle, 17½ lb	0 66
Iron, tinned, 48 lb	3 85
Iron, band, 554 lb	19 67
Iron, galv., 4,238 lb	202 22
Induction coil, 1	0 85
Irons, tailors' parts for	15 00
Ink, burnishing, 2 doz	4 00
Ink, shoe, 2 gal	3 00
Knife, pocket, 1	0 25
Knives, shoe, 1 doz	1 45
Knife, clickers' with 1 doz. blades, 1	2 50
Knives, putty, 7	1 21
Knives, draw, 2	0 93
Knife, spatuels' 1	0 50
Knives, sharpeners, 1 doz	1 65
Knitting machine, parts for	6 56
Key blanks, 1 doz	1 05
Leather, dongola, 152½ ft	38 12
Leather, kangaroo, 50 ft	22 50
Leather, sole, 258¼ lb	91 01
Leather, sheepskins, 48½ ft	3 86
Leather, box calf, 462¾ lb	128 82
Leather, welt, 19 lb	6 84
Leather, harness, 54 lb	19 44
Leather, calf lining, 150¼ ft	22 54
Lumber, cedar, 1,007 ft	50 38
Lumber, pine, 1,792 ft	98 43
Lumber, oak, 504 ft	75 00
Lasts, 22 prs	14 30
Lasting jack, 1	4 25
Lines, masons', 5 doz	6 00
Lines, maddon, 500 ft	5 50
Leather rolling machine, 1	75 00
Lamp guards, 2	1 50
Locks, pad, 2	1 80
Level, 1	2 45
Lead, white, 1,000 lb	97 50
Lead, red, 5 lb	0 30
Measures, tape, 2 doz	1 37
Mallets, carpenters', ½ doz	1 80
Nails, wire, 11 kegs	38 90
Nails, shoe, 20 lb	1 20

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Nails, roofing, 20 lb	1 00
Nails, finishing, 1 keg	4 00
Nails, capewell, 30 lb	3 70
Needles, sewing machine, 740	8 10
Needles, knitting machine, 200	4 00
Needles, sewing, 1 M	1 00
Needles, knitting, 4 sets	0 20
Needles, mattress, 7	1 75
Nozzle, 1	0 30
Oil, sewing machine, 1 gal	1 72
Oil, neatsfoot, 5 gal	5 00
Oil, lard, 5 gal	6 25
Oil, stain, 9 gal	12 60
Oil, finish, 5 gal	7 10
Oil, boiled, 42 gal	34 16
Oil, raw, 41 gal	32 03
Oilers, 1 doz	0 67
Oakum, 25 lb	1 25
Oil stones, 11	1 31
Oil, slips, 2	0 28
Paper, sand, 48 doz	4 78
Planes, assorted, 4	4 00
Planes, combination, 1	14 50
Plains, plow, 2	2 70
Planes, parts for	20 83
Pliers, 1 pr	0 70
Pinch, shoemakers', 1	2 25
Plumb bob, 1	0 20
Plumbs, 1 doz	0 60
Pipe, tin, 2 ft	0 85
Pipe, iron, 15⅓ ft	0 41
Paint, 13 gal	27 00
Paint mill, 1	8 50
Pipe stocks, 1 set	6 50
Putty, 200 lb	7 10
Paste, Parisian, 15 lb	2 50
Pencils, carpenters', 12 doz	2 40
Rope, 1,131 lb	113 10
Rivets, 2 boxes	0 25
Rivets, shoe, 33 lb	6 15
Rules, 2 foot, 3 doz	8 45
Rules, zig-zag, 1	0 21
Rules, steel, 1	0 28
Rules, architects', 2	3 92
Rasps, shoe, 3 doz	8 30
Rasps, carpenters', 4	1 83
Rasps, horse, 1	0 50
Roofing caps, 20 lb	1 60
Riveting machine, 1	1 00
Rollers, graining, 1 set	1 45
Rivets, 1 pckg	0 25
Screws, wood, 92 gross	13 33
Screws, coach, 600	11 10
Sewing machine, 1	49 60
Sewing machine, parts for	6 84
Shovels, 1½ doz	11 60
Square, tailors', 1	3 25
Square, steel, 1	0 98
Square, T, 1	0 85
Subscriptions to trade journals	3 00
Saws, panel, 2	2 55
Saw, rip, 1	1 58

Industries—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Saws, hand, 2	4 13
Saw, hack frame, 1	1 20
Saws, hack, ½ gross	3 00
Saw, coping, 1	0 94
Saws, assorted, 5	3 04
Sand paper, 25 quires	5 00
Soldering paste, 1 tin	0 75
Soldering irons, 2 prs	2 76
Solder, 100	32 00
Stove, coal oil, 1	1 10
Staples, 32 lb	1 38
Scissors, ½ doz	3 75
Shears, tailors', 1 pr	3 60
Steel, shaft, 1 pc	1 00
Steel, tool, 3 lb	0 27
Steel, bar, assorted, 94 lb	13 06
Stretchers, toe, 6	3 00
Stretchers, corn, 6	0 75
Shellac, 2 gal	4 30
Spokeshaves, 4	1 83
Sledges, 36 lb	2 61
Screwdrivers, 7	4 20
Shanks, steel, 1 gross	1 50
Scribers, 3	0 75
Sand screen, 12 yds	3 00
Stocks, dies, 1 set	18 50
Sanderson's cutter, parts for	0 50
Thread, hardash, 4 lb	27 00
Thread, shoe, 25 lb	24 55
Tacks, assorted, 20 lb	2 40
Tin, 393 lb	53 57
Tin, 1 box	15 50
Thimbles, 3 doz	0 60
Taps, taper, 7	2 62
Taps, pipe, 2	1 20
Tap, N. S., 1	0 35
Toe calks, 100 lb	2 70
Trowel, corner, 1	0 65
Trowels, plastering, 3	4 88
Varnish, 5 gal	10 50
Vise, box, 1	11 61
Twine, mattress, 1 lb	0 50
Wire, tinners, 218 lb	8 28
Wire, R. C., 7 lb	2 00
Wire, picture, 2 coils	0 18
Wax, floor, 20 lb	8 00
Wax, bees, 5¼ lb	3 68
Wax, finishing, 3 lb	1 95
Wrenches, parts for	1 10
Whiting, 195 lb	4 39
Wood, 100 cords	175 00
Welding compound, 87 lb	7 77
Wick, asbestos, 1 ball	0 07
Washers, 2 lb	0 13
Containers	0 40
Freight and cartage	66 95
Floor dressing, 5 gal	3 18
Felt, soleing, 54½ lb	49 05
Felt, soleing, mackay, 10 yds	30 00
	3,161 36

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Coal Mine—	
Bells, electric, 2	1 10
Bolts, 6 doz	1 37
Bushing, 1	0 10
Cord, reinforced, 20 ft	0 80
Cord, brewery, 25 ft	1 25
Fuses, cartridge, 2	1 20
Grease, mica, 4 doz	4 10
Handles, pick, ½ doz	1 15
Iron bar, 467 lb	16 68
Iron plate, 176 lb	9 20
Iron, angle, 230 lb	11 50
Knobs, 18	0 36
Lamps, flashlight, 2	1 50
Lamps, miners', ½ doz	1 35
Mine telephone set, 1	34 12
Nails, 7 kegs	24 80
Oil, lard, 6 gal	7 85
Oil, seal, 48 gal	37 20
Oil, motor, 3 gal	10 95
Oakum, 1 bale	2 38
Picks, ½ doz	3 38
Slabs, 60 cords	105 00
Screws, coach, 150	4 50
Lumber, fir, 23,584 ft	632 99
Lumber, pine, 1,500 ft	40 26
Tapped nuts, 200 lb	18 00
Scoops, ½ doz	5 43
Wick, candle, 7 lb	2 80
Washers, 531 lb	26 87
Wheels, car, 2 sets	20 00
Wood, 3 cords	44 00
Wire, R. C., 375 ft	5 07
Freight	45 50
	1,122 76

LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

Furnishing—	
Beds, 4	15 50
Bed springs, 4	11 50
Blankets, 234 lb	124 00
Blankets, 36 prs	136 80
Cotton, grey, 320 yds	36 80
Chairs, arm, 6	12 00
Linen, Forfar, 212 yds	53 00
Mirrors, 6	2 10
Rug, 1	24 25
Soap, castile, 1,624 lb	164 20
Soap, shaving, 50 lb	14 26
Towels, ½ doz	1 50
Freight and cartage	12 20
	608 11
Utensils and Vehicles—	
Ammunition, 3,200 rounds	51 02
Brush, shaving, 3 doz	11 65
Brush, weighted, 1	2 25
Brushes, scrub, 12 doz	18 60

Land, Buildings and Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Utensils and Vehicles—Continued.	
Brushes, hair, 2	1 75
Brooms, floor, 2	3 50
Bath seats, 3	4 65
Bowls, agate, 16⅔ doz	40 00
Crockery	3 45
Clippers, 3 prs	13 55
Clippers, plate for	1 50
Cistern, 1	2 10
Coalscuttles, 2	26 00
Drain board, 1	4 70
Fenders, 2	26 00
Heater, 1	51 00
Knives, butcher, 2	2 00
Knife, bread, 1	1 80
Kettle, tea, 1	0 86
Locks, pad, 6	2 90
Lanterns, 1¼ doz	9 63
Lanterns, globes, 2 doz	1 70
Ladders, extension, 2	12 00
Laundry tub, 1	28 55
Milk cans, 6	10 80
Mops, 2 doz	2 30
Mugs, agate, 16⅔ doz	32 33
Oil, 3 in 1, 1 doz	1 75
Peels, handles, 2	3 00
Range and boiler, 1	97 43
Razors, 1 doz	13 20
Riot guns, 2	49 50
Saucers, agate, 16⅔ doz	13 33
Shears, barbers', 1 doz	8 00
Spoons, table, 4 doz	1 20
Spoons, tea, 1 doz	0 75
Spoons, basting, ½ doz	1 35
Salt shakers, 4 doz	1 04
Spark screens, 2	22 50
Sponge and soap holders, 3	9 90
Thermometers, 2	0 30
Telephone, desk, 1	2 50
Towel bars, 3	4 35
Toilet paper holders, 3	2 94
Wringers, 2	16 39
Wheel, repairs to	4 60
Freight and cartage	14 36
	634 98
Land, Buildings and Walls—	
Alabastine, 1,000 lb	6 25
Annunciator, 1	9 00
Burning kiln	52 33
Blue prints, 37	3 71
Basins and fittings, 208	800 44
Buttons, japanned, 1 gross	0 35
Buttons, push, 4	0 60
Balusters, 125	12 00
Brackets, 6	3 95
Burlap, 102 yds	28 56
Branch header, 1	0 80
Boiler, 1	185 09

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Land, Buildings and Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Land, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Baths, 3	112 78
Bends, heel outlet	1 08
Bends, lead, 11	8 73
Bushings, 245	10 77
Bib cocks, 208	126 04
Bolts, stove, 400	2 85
Bolts, 6 doz	4 50
Bolts, spring, 2 doz	1 80
Cement, 479½ brls	1,499 30
Cement, discount on, deducted in error	7 50
Cleanouts, 2	0 99
Crosses, 500	130 00
Couplings, 8	0 26
Condulet, 1	0 35
Cord, flexible, 25 yds	2 10
Cord, sash, 12 lb	3 60
Cord, window, 100 ft	3 12
Conduit pipe, 1,150 ft	78 73
Crushed rock, 32 yds	139 20
Cutting and threading pipe	13 20
Cock, stop, 1	0 85
Cocks, steam, 23	13 61
Closet bowls, 208	1,092 80
Closet tanks, 208	830 56
Cells, dry, 6 doz	22 73
Cutouts, 2	0 38
Covers, 150	13 50
Cupboard turns, 1 doz	0 96
Crossovers, 9	1 32
Cord, electric, 30 yds	1 76
Ceiling bands, 4	3 12
Door frames, 26	29 50
Door stops, 4	0 70
Door sets, 3¼ doz	61 95
Drawer pulls, 3 doz	0 77
Elbows, 476	60 79
Elbows, 52½ lb	7 03
Flanges, floor, 208	35 00
Flange, unions, 2	1 50
Ferrules, 217	63 43
Fittings for plumbing in 208 cells	98 07
Fixture studs, 30	2 10
Flow hanger, 1 set	1 75
Fuller balls, 14	0 35
Fuses, 15	6 85
Gravel, 248¼ yds	478 50
Glass, 3,171 lights	436 26
Glass, 1 case	7 79
Gong plate, 1	0 30
Hangers, door, 2 sets	5 25
Hair, plasterers', 21 bush	6 30
Hinges, 7¼ doz prs	15 96
Hinges, floor, 1 set	1 55
Hooks, hat and coat, 6 doz	2 39
Hooks, picture, 3 doz	0 78
Hangers, ring, 2 doz	0 93
Holders, shade, 3	0 16
Iron, bar, 35,861 lb	1,358 21
Iron, galv., 145 lb	6 15
Iron, plate, 1 pc	3 00

Land, Buildings and Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Land, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Iron, beam, 945 lb	47 25
Iron, beam, I, 943 lb	40 08
Iron, channel, 443 lb	18 83
Iron, band, 870 lb	26 97
Iron, angle, 8 pcs	5 00
Insulators, 803	3 62
Insulating joints, 18	4 50
Key, sockets, 45	7 48
Keyless sockets, 26	4 22
Lead, white, 1,000 lb	87 50
Lead, waste, 120 lb	9 60
Lumber, spruce, 25,280 ft	622 38
Lumber, pine, 10,034 ft	367 61
Lumber, fir, 3 pcs	3 70
Lumber, fir, 49,993 ft	1,464 42
Lumber, V. joint, 501 ft	17 53
Lumber, shiplap, 6,679 ft	173 69
Lumber, C. finish, 138 ft	6 90
Lumber, cedar 2,526 ft	87 65
Lumber, moulding, 5,510 lin. ft	104 01
Lumber, maple flooring, 12,000 lin. ft	150 00
Lumber, sheeting, 1,441 lin. ft	22 94
Lumber, cove, 100 lin. ft	1 00
Lime, 1,498 bush	670 25
Locks and keys, Yale	53 53
Latch, double, 1	1 20
Lath, metal, 1,220 yds	258 00
Labour	401 00
Lavatories, 3	48 75
Lanterns, electric, 3	7 04
Light brackets, 12	6 00
Lamp guards, 6	1 10
Lightning arresters, 2	1 55
Locking bars, 8	1,203 07
Nails, wire, 25 kegs	91 25
Nails, floor, 1 keg	3 85
Nails, finishing, 1 keg	4 25
Nipples, 8½ doz	17 17
Nuts, lock, 241	2 53
Outlet boxes, 42	6 15
Pipe, soil, 330 ft	102 60
Pipe, iron, 1,851 ft	251 46
Pipe, galv., 956 ⅙ ft	53 87
Pipe, assorted for new wing, 9,598¾ ft	855 54
Pipe, gutter, 24 ft	2 88
Plugs, assorted, 43	3 28
Plaster Paris, 30 brls	145 00
Paper, building, 10 rolls	10 50
Panel boards, 2	60 59
Radiators 52	1,498 23
Roofing pitch, 1,066 lb	21 32
Sand, 374 yds	418 50
Switches, 58	31 10
Switch boxes, 27	3 47
Steel, bar, 127 lb	9 96
Shingles, 32 M	95 00
Shingle stain, 33 gal	39 85
Sash fasteners, 8 doz	7 55
Sash weight fasteners, ½ gross	0 60

ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

Land, Buildings and Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Land, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Sash lifts, 5 doz	7 06
Solder, 36 lb	10 80
Sink, 1	12 45
Splicing compound, 1 lb	0 62
Shades, 2	0 44
Screws, coach, 100	1 01
Screws, lag, 100	3 11
Transmitter, 1	3 00
Tubes, porcelain, 525	5 56
Trough, galv., 208 ft	24 96
Tile, sewer, 400 ft	88 00
Transom lifts, 3	0 66
Turned columns, 2	15 00
Tungstoliers, 4	21 37
Transformer, 1	4 00
Tees, assorted, 418	99 16
Traps, running, 2	3 08
Traps, drum, 3	4 80
Tape, 4	2 08
Unions, 58	8 10
Vents, air, 24	3 36
Valves, check, 3	8 88
Valves, gate, 51	68 95
Valves, air, 38	18 12
Valves, rod, 9	12 30
Valves, radiator, 9	9 90
Valves, globe, 5	7 00
Wire, electric, 6,898 ft	111 80
Wire, electric, 9 $\frac{1}{16}$ lb	7 77
Wire, waterproof, 39½ lb	11 85
Wire, R. C., 125 ft	1 70

Land, Buildings and Equipment—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Land, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Wire cloth, 500 sq. ft	9 00
Washers, rubber, 3	0 45
Wall sockets, 3	0 75
Water closets, 3	39 75
Y's, 7	12 06
Containers	0 30
Duty	16 20
Freight and cartage	694 84
	18,939 91
Less refund of expenditure	347 30
	18,592 61
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Travel—	
Penitentiary officers	9 35
Tram tickets	2 00
	11 35
Special—	
Allowance to warden in lieu of quarters	600 00
Rifle and revolver competition	50 00
Dental work	2 00
	652 00

ALBERTA.

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	31,832 12	
Uniforms and mess	3,167 40	
		34,999 52
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	8,969 66	
Clothing and medicines	2,294 70	
		11,264 36
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,012 77	
Transfer and interment	15 00	
		1,027 77
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	2,045 08	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,381 94	
Chapels, schools and library	221 93	
Office expenses	430 45	
		4,079 40
Industries—		
Farm	604 68	
Trade shops	3,161 36	
Coal mine	1,122 76	
		4,888 80
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing	608 11	
Utensils and vehicles	634 98	
Land, buildings and walls	18,592 61	
		19,835 70
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	11 35	
Special	652 00	
		663 35
Total		76,758 90

SASKATCHEWAN.

STAFF.	$ cts.
Salaries, General—	
Warden, 1, 12 m	2,200 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 m	1,200 00
Accountant, 1 at $1,200 (broken period)	900 00
Chaplains, 2 at $800, 12 m	1,600 00x
Hospital overseer, 1 at $900 (broken period)	872 50
Steward, 1 at $900 (broken period)	683 34
Industrial—	
Engineer, 1 at $1,000 (broken period)	416 67
Trade instructors, 3 at $800, 12 m	2,400 00
Trade instructors, 4 at $800 (broken periods)	1,433 27
Police—	
Deputy warden, 1, 12 m	1,500 00
Chief watchman, 1, 12 m	900 00
Watchman, 1 at $750 (broken period)	62 50
Keepers, 2 at $800 (broken periods)	484 44
Guards, 2 at $700, 12 m	1,400 00
Guards, 8 at $700 (broken periods)	2,741 49
Temporary officers	3,487 19
	22,281 40
Less refund of expenditure	58 21
	22,223 19
Special bonus to staff	1,071 32
Retiring Gratuities—	
John McLeod, instructor	1,006 93
Uniforms—	
Beaver cloth, 3½ yds	14 00
Binding, stay, 4 gross	1 80
Braid, 29¼ yds	4 71
Buttons, barrel, 1 doz	0 85
Buttons, gilt, coat, 4 gross	12 00
Buttons, gilt, vest, 3 gross	6 00
Cord for shoulder knots, 3 yds	0 99
Cap wire, 5 lb	1 75
Cap fasteners, 5 doz	0 75
Cap peaks, 2 doz	5 00
Cap straps, 2 doz	0 90
Cap sweat bands, 2 doz	2 40
Cap badges, 2 doz	7 20
Caps, Persian lamb, 4	50 00
Caps, hair seal, 7	21 70
Caps, staff, 26	51 68
Coats, fur, 3	48 86
Canvas, 50 yds	6 25
Cuban oil dye, 1 gal	4 00

Staff—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Uniforms—Continued.	
Crowns, gilt, 4 prs	3 20
Crosses, gilt, 1 pr	1 50
Denim, blue, 123 yds	20 30
Eyelets, black, 6 M	2 40
Eyelets, tan, 3 M	2 55
Hats, cowboy, 1½ doz	27 00
Hooks, boot, 2 M	3 00
Italian, 127½ yds	34 79
Laces, shoe, 2¾ gross	4 15
Leather, russett, 93½ ft	37 05
Leather, French calf, 44¾ lb	62 65
Leather, col. calf, 130 ft	45 50
Leather, kangaroo, 71¼ ft	32 06
Leather, welt, 82 lb	29 52
Lining, sleeve, 65 yds	8 45
Mitts, 7 11/12 doz	57 00
Persian lamb skins, 3	36 43
Polish, shoe, 8 doz	8 76
Rivets, shoe, 24 lb	2 76
Silesia, 52½ yds	9 71
Stars, gilt, 4 pr	3 20
Serge, khaki, 51 yds	50 49
Serge, blue, 52¼ yds	83 60
Thread, twist, 1 5/12 doz	3 63
Thread, hardash, 3 lb	15 50
Winter wax, 6 lb	0 60
Postage	0 18
Containers	0 15
Freight and express	20 63
	847 60
Police Mess—	
Apricots, 100 lb	23 50
Apples, evaporated, 300 lb	33 00
Baking powder, 45 lb	7 40
Biscuits, soda, 1 case	2 30
Biscuits, shredded wheat, 50 lb	6 00
Butter, 1,200 lb	442 30
Beans, 648 lb	41 88
Beef, 114 lb	10 26
Bacon, 31 lb	6 82
Corn, 10 doz cans	14 30
Coffee, 165 lb	40 50
Currants, 250 lb	26 40
Cornstarch, 70 lb	5 38
Cheese, 45 lb	9 88
Cream of tartar, 5 lb	1 75
Cream, 8 cases	41 20
Eggs, 1,305 doz	401 85
Extract of lemon, 10 bots	8 75
Extract of vanilla, 7 bots	6 75
Fish, haddock, 85½ lb	9 53
Figs, 100 lb	8 00
Fruit, canned, 100 tins	20 00
Flour, 125 bags	353 75
Ginger, 7 lb	1 75
Grape nuts, 50 pckg	6 75
Lard, 200 lb	36 00

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Staff—*Concluded*	$ cts.
Police Mess—Concluded.	
Mustard, 11 lb.	3 85
Milk, 157 gal.	78 50
Milk, canned, 16 cases	87 25
Nutmegs, 2 lb.	0 80
Peas, split, 100 lb.	6 50
Peas, canned, 2 cases	6 70
Prunes, 100 lb.	10 00
Rolled oats, 480 lb.	16 25
Pepper, 5 lb.	1 35
Rice, 300 lb.	19 50
Raisins, 416 lb.	48 96
Sausage, 604½ lb.	60 41
Sage, 1 lb.	0 35
Syrup, 10 gal.	6 00
Savory, 2 lb.	0 80
Salt, fine, 6 bags	0 50
Salt, coarse, 300 lb.	3 75
Sugar, granulated, 3,900 lb.	258 90
Sago, 50 lb.	4 50
Tapioca, 20 lb.	1 70
Tomatoe catsup, 4 cases	10 75
Tomatoes, 12 cases	49 20
Tea, 330 lb.	100 37
Turkey, 9¾ lb.	2 73
Vinegar, 2 gal.	1 00
Freight and express	5 60
	2,352 22

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations—	
Apples, 700 lb.	90 00
Beans, 1,890 lb.	107 98
Beef, 22,980 lb.	2,083 39
Barley, pot, 245 lb.	12 25
Figs, 150 lb.	11 00
Fish, 2,797 lb.	163 67
Flour, 355 bags	987 00
Keep of females awaiting transfer	9 50
Lard, 469 lb.	84 76
Onions, 350 lb.	19 25
Peaches, 325 lb.	55 50
Prunes, 400 lb.	55 38
Pepper, 45 lb.	11 70
Potatoes, 7,697 lb.	100 83
Potatoes, 44⅔ bush.	39 47
Rice, 750 lb.	45 00
Rolled oats, 5,240 lb.	169 40
Syrup, 280 lb.	19 60
Split peas, 200 lb.	12 50
Salt, 2,500 lb.	34 55
Sugar, 5,500 lb.	352 20
Tea, 625 lb.	125 50
Vinegar, 42 gal.	14 70
Yeast, 177 lb.	70 80
Christmas extras	40 28
Containers	2 00
Freight on tea	7 35
	4,725 56

Maintenance of Convicts—*Con.*	$ cts.
Clothing—	
Braces, 1 gross	24 75
Checked cloth, 710 yds.	675 22
Duck, 10 yds.	3 00
Duffle, white, 25 yds.	34 25
Drilling, white, 60½ yds.	7 26
Denim, 300 yds.	66 00
Eyelets, Klondyke, 3 M.	1 50
Hats, straw, 12 doz.	12 60
Ink, printers', 1 pint	1 50
Leather, sole, 1,667 lb.	474 43
Leather, moccasin, 127 lb.	48 26
Leather, upper, wax, 212 lb.	101 76
Moose hides, 12	120 00
Nails, shoe, 10 lb.	1 60
Thread, linen, 16 lb.	33 79
Thread, cotton, ⅛ gross	2 02
Thread, shoe, 24 lb.	19 33
Underclothing, 51½ doz.	225 67
Yarn, 100 lb.	36 00
Containers	1 40
Freight and express	38 75
	1,929 09
Less refund of expenditure	13 95
	1,915 14
Hospital—	
Cornstarch, 40 lb.	3 35
Drugs and medicine	323 52
Oranges, 1 doz.	0 50
Spectacles, glazed, 4 doz.	24 00
Surgical instruments	64 20
Postage	0 25
	415 82

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits and Allowances—	
Travel and allowance to 22 men	291 70
Buttons, collar, 2 doz.	0 65
Buttons, 2 gross	0 60
Braces, 2 doz.	2 30
Collars, 5½ doz.	6 00
Caps, 6	6 75
Canvas, 50 yds	3 75
Clothes, 1 suit	8 00
Gloves, wool, 3 prs.	2 25
Handkerchiefs, 18	1 65
Hats, 2½ doz.	15 50
Hair cloth, 49 yds.	9 31
Shirts, 4⅛ doz.	26 70
Tweed, 116 yds.	82 12
Ties, 2½ doz.	4 60
Underclothing, 4 pcs.	4 50
	466 38

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Discharge Expenses—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Transfer—	
Expenses transferring 3 convicts..	279 10
WORKING EXPENSES.	
Heat, Light and Water—	
Candles, 1 doz	0 40
Coal oil, 169 gal	43 99
Coal, stove, 21¾ tons	263 18
Coal, egg, 308 1/20 tons	3,706 20
Firewood, 50 cords	100 00
Electric lighting	639 42
Electric lamps, 250	42 50
Gasoline, 143½ gal	47 67
Matches, 1 gross	6 00
Freight and express	19 10
	4,868 46
Less refund of expenditure	51 80
	4,816 66
Maintenance of Buildings—	
Blueing, 1 pck	0 10
Butts, 8 doz	4 80
Bronze powder, 5 lb	3 75
Bushing, 9	0 75
Bends, 2	0 90
Bon ami, 1 case	3 25
Condulets, 2	1 50
Cutoffs, 1	1 25
Cement, steamfitters, 5 lb	0 35
Couplings, 4	0 40
Chlor. of lime, 310 lb	17 25
Colours, enamel, 1 tin	0 30
Glass, 7 lights	10 70
Glass cylinders for lights, 2	4 50
Emery cloth, 24 qrs	25 20
Elbows, 22	6 00
Hose, linen, 1-inch, 150 ft	18 00
Hose nozzles, 6	11 10
Gutter trough, 15-inch, 224 ft	56 00
Gutter trough, 10-inch, 14 ft	2 10
Iron, flat, 900 lb	45 00
Japan, black, 5 gal	5 75
Labour on pipe, 3¼ hours	2 50
Lead, white, 25 lb	2 50
Lye, 48 tins	4 50
Nipples, 46	4 04
Powder, insect, 4 lb	1 40
Putty, 100 lb	5 50
Putz paste, 6	1 80
Plugs, basin, 12	3 00
Pipe, sewer, 4 pcs	2 82
Pipe, soil, 15 1/6 ft	4 20
Pipe, black, 4-inch, 51 ft	40 10
Pipe, galv., 2-inch, 167 ft	45 09
Pipe, smoke, 1	11 25
Paper, toilet, 14½ cases	70 36
Radiators, 179 ft	64 30

Working Expenses—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	
Solder, electric, 3 lb	1 20
Screws, 12 gross	3 90
Shavings, 7 loads	3 50
Shingles, 1 bundle	1 00
Savogran, 486 lb	31 59
Sapolio, 186 lb	11 00
Soap, olive oil, 3,066 lb	214 62
Soapode, 250 lb	12 50
Soda, washing, 3,081 lb	94 02
Tacks, carpet, 7 pckg	0 30
Unions, galv., 2	1 25
Varnish remover, 1½ gal	6 00
Wire, silk cord, 50 ft	3 50
Containers	0 25
Freight and express	63 85
	930 79
Maintenance of Machinery—	
Black, lead, 1 doz	1 44
Belting, rubber, 24¼ ft	9 60
Cotton waste, 111 lb	10 55
Graphite, 4 lb	0 40
Inspection and insurance of boilers, 3 yrs	60 00
Oil, gas engine, 132 gal	52 30
Oil, cylinder, 124½ gal	72 84
Oil, engine, 124 gal	50 22
Pump springs, 16	2 56
Polish, 6 tins	1 20
Repairs to shaft	1 50
Valve, steam, 1	1 00
Water front, 1	4 40
	268 01
Chapels, Schools and Libraries—	
Salaries of 2 organists, 1 year	191 66
Subscription to magazines, 8 for 1 year	17 50
Altar, 1	50 00
Bibles, 36	27 00
Freight on altar	4 25
	290 41
Office Expenses—	
Premium on officers' bonds for 1913	24 00
Postage	20 00
Rent of P.O. box	5 00
Printing	61 54
Stationery	76 24
Subscription to 4 newspapers	9 00
Telegrams	65 40
Telephones, 18 mo	183 70
Telephone messages	1 80
Freight and express	26 61
	473 29

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued*

INDUSTRIES	$ cts.
Farm—	
Binder twine, 200 lb	17 50
Bolts, 5 doz	1 65
Bells, sleigh, 6	1 20
Broom, stable, 1	1 10
Drugs and medicine	3 55
Farmer's mill and bagger, 1	40 00
Feed cutter and bagger, 1	45 00
Forks, hay, $\frac{1}{3}$ doz	1 80
Fork handles, 6 doz	6 16
Horse shoes, 5 prs	0 90
Horse shoes, 40 lb	1 60
Horse comb, 1	0 50
Horse blankets, 1 pr	8 50
Leather, harness, 39 lb	14 04
Nails, H.S., 10 lb	1 85
Oil, harness, 2 gal	1 53
Small parts for machines	23 60
Snaps, roller, 4	1 00
Seed, sundry	271 03
Scythes, 3	4 50
Toe calks, 15 lb	1 50
Threshing grain, 2,332 bush	97 60
Veterinary service	16 75
Containers	16 50
Freight and express	2 40
	581 76
Less refund of expenditure	4 38
	577 38
Trade Shops—	
Antisqueak, 12 sheets	1 20
Awls, pegging, 4 doz	0 40
Awls, sewing, 2 gross	4 60
Awls, stitching, 6 doz	1 20
Awls, harness, 1 doz	0 30
Awls, brad, 1 doz	1 25
Blow torch, 1	2 50
Bits, 3 sets	12 50
Bits, 5	3 77
Brush, tailors', 1	3 00
Brushes, paint, $2\frac{2}{3}$ doz	9 93
Brushes, kalso., $\frac{1}{3}$ doz	9 60
Brush, polishing, 1	3 75
Barrows, 4	48 00
Buttons, 1 gross	1 00
Bronzing liquid, 2 gal	4 50
Butts, pin, 5 doz prs	8 70
Bench screws, 4 only	2 00
Bristles, 1 lb	12 00
Blueing, 6 pkg	0 60
Canvas, 57 yds	5 13
Chalk, tailors', 3 boxes	0 57
Cabinet scrapers, 2	0 40
Chain, coil, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb	1 13
Cement, $1\frac{1}{4}$ gals	3 30
Cotton drill, 120 yds	11 40
Door knobs, 1 doz	1 30
Duck, $56\frac{3}{4}$ yds	9 08

Industries—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Continued.	
Electric power, 1 month	9 95
Eyelets, black, 2 M	1 00
Felt dolge, $13\frac{1}{2}$ lb	14 85
Felt, shoe, $12\frac{3}{4}$ lb	14 02
Felt, upper, 25 yds	43 75
Files, $7\frac{1}{2}$ doz	15 95
Glass cutter, 1	3 50
Grindstone, 1	2 55
Glue, white, 5 lb	1 50
Gauges, 5	1 70
Gloves, masons', 1 doz. prs	1 50
Hooks, black boot, 2 M	1 30
Hasps, 1 doz	1 43
Horse parers, 1 pr	2 25
Hooks and eyes, 1 gr. gross	0 55
Hammers, claw, 1 doz	4 80
Hammer, brick, 1	1 10
Hammers, masons', 3	2 88
Handles, pick, 4 doz	7 00
Handles, hammer, 1 doz	2 25
Handles, sledge, 4 doz	9 00
Handles, shovel, $1\frac{1}{12}$ doz	4 00
Heel shavers, 2	1 70
Iron, sheet, 115 lb	6 90
Iron, bar, 539 lb	23 25
Iron, flat, 225 lb	11 25
Knives, F.W.C., 1 doz	1 50
Lasts, 13 pr	9 10
Leather, belt, $7\frac{3}{4}$ lb	9 70
Leather, wax split, 53 ft	11 66
Leather, upper, 319 lb	149 93
Leather, oil tan, 261 lb	130 50
Leather, sheepskins, 3 doz	25 50
Linen damask, $27\frac{1}{2}$ yds	24 75
Locks, pad, 1 doz	1 10
Locks, chest, 1 doz	1 85
Lead, white, 25 lb	2 50
Lining, sleeve, 83 yds	8 09
Mortice machine, 1	14 50
Needles, sewing machine, 648	8 30
Needles, knitting machine	0 57
Needles, 2 M	2 00
Nails, horse-shoe, 5 lb	1 00
Nails, shoe, 24 lb	1 44
Oilers, 2	6 60
Oil, sewing machine, 5 gal	6 25
Paint mill, 1	4 75
Parisian paste, 10 lb	0 80
Planes, assorted, 16	17 67
Parts for sewing machines	3 60
Parts for knitting machines	2 06
Parts for tailors' irons	11 86
Picks, 1 doz	5 50
Punches, assorted, 5	5 75
Rope, 2 pcs	0 40
Rule, 1	0 50
Resin, 5 lb	0 50
Rivets, clinch points, 13 lb	1 50
Rivets, shoe, 112 lb	12 45
Silesia, 55 yds	4 13
Steel shanks, 2 doz	1 10

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Industries—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Trade Shops—Concluded.	
Slabs and edgings, 4-foot, 25 cord	50 00
Screws, wood, 113 gross	24 64
Screws, brass, 4 doz	0 40
Screws, rail, 1 doz	0 70
Soldering sticks, 2	0 30
Skiving machine, 1	9 00
Sewing machine, 1	35 00
Saws, ice, 2	7 70
Saws, hand, 16	16 90
Saws, keyhole, 3	1 00
Saws, scroll, 1	3 75
Squares, tailor, 3	9 75
Squares, try, 6	1 40
Steel, oct., 16 lb	1 44
Sand, 6 loads	0 90
Thread, cotton, 1 doz	1 51
Thread, linen, 6 lb	12 50
Turpentine, 88 gal	78 41
Tracing wheel, 1	0 08
Tailors' irons, electric, 2	21 60
Tacks, shoe, 12 lb	1 92
Tailors' trimmers, 6	5 50
Wrenches, assorted, 4	5 87
Postage	0 24
Freight and express	44 17
	1,176 53

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Furnishings—	
Blankets, 200	380 06
Carpet, cork, 30 sq. yds	35 10
Chairs, 27	30 40
Forfar linen, 461½ yds	126 92
Linoleum, 69 sq. yds	58 65
Mattresses, 2	10 00
Mattresses, hair felt, 50	139 46
Pillows, hair felt, 50	17 93
Sheeting, cotton, 350 yds	41 00
Soap, shaving, 41 lb	11 66
Soap, castile, 200 lb	16 00
Soap, castile, 12 cases	60 25
Towelling, 100 yds	8 00
Containers	3 18
Freight and express	43 63
	982 18
Utensils and Vehicles—	
Architects' level, 1	53 00
Brooms, 9 doz	25 38
Brushes, scrub, 7	13 02
Brush, stove, 1	20 00
Boiler, double, 1	1 50
Bowls, wash, enamel, 2	0 60
Boots, rubber, 2 prs	9 00

Prison Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Utensils and Vehicles—Concluded.	
Batteries, 4	3 92
Cuspidors, 2	1 20
Crock, 1	0 30
Cups and saucers, 24	3 00
Fire pails, 100	55 00
Hones, razor, 2	1 30
Hot water bag, 1	1 50
Ice bag, 1	1 00
Key blanks, 1 doz	0 35
Key, master, 1	0 35
Kettles, 2	2 80
Locks, pad, 2 doz	49 75
Oilers, engines, 4 sets	13 20
Plates, soup, 1 doz	1 25
Pitchers, 3	1 50
Parts for range	27 80
Razor straps, 4	1 43
Scale, 1	6 55
Spoons, large, 2½ doz	6 40
Salts and peppers, 3 pr	0 75
Thermometer, 1	1 20
Wash tubs, 6	7 50
Wringer, 1	11 00
Whip, 1	0 75
Customs' duty on padlocks	14 40
Freight and express	24 67
	341 57
Less refund of expenditure	1 00
	340 57
Lands, Buildings and Walls—	
Asbestos, 2½ lb	0 25
Batteries, 48	17 32
Bell, door, 1	0 75
Buttons, push, 13	4 36
Burlap, 67½ yds	21 25
Boiler stand, 1	1 00
Butts, 8 doz	9 20
Bends, 10	7 50
Bolts, carriage, 350	3 50
Bolts, Japan, 1 doz	1 20
Bolts, spring, 2 doz	2 00
Bricks, common, 12 M	150 00
Bricks, fire, 400	36 00
Bushings, 45	5 55
Bracket, electric, 1	1 75
Boiler, 6½ Daisy, 1	173 70
Boiler grates, 1 set	14 85
Cutouts, 13	2 81
Cupboard turns, 2 doz	3 60
Cement, Keens', 25 lb	1 00
Cement, smooth on, 1 can	0 75
Cord, sash, 18 lb	5 04
Couplings, 18	2 50
Colours, 41 gal	94 60
Colours, 39 lb	8 75
Colours, 41 pckg	18 45

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Prison Equipment—*Continued.*	$ cts.
Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Domestic heaters, 2	6 66
Closets, water, 2	32 75
Door sets, front, 1	6 05
Door sets, inside, $3\frac{5}{12}$ doz	66 95
Door buttons, 2 gross	0 90
Door pulls, 2 doz	2 40
Door stops, $2\frac{1}{2}$ doz	1 25
Elbows, $15\frac{1}{4}$ doz	28 11
Electric sundries	43 43
Electric fuses, 24	4 00
Floor and ceiling plates, 1 doz	1 60
Fire clay, 400 lb	10 00
Fasteners, sash, $1\frac{1}{3}$ gross	16 97
Fasteners, door, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	1 80
Fuse plugs, $2\frac{3}{4}$ doz	8 85
Frogs, for switches, 5	82 42
Glue, 1 tin	1 85
Glue, 20 lb	2 60
Glass, 5 lights	2 50
Hooks, C. and H., 1 gross	6 50
Hubs, soil, 1 doz	4 80
Hinges, floor, 1 set	1 87
Hinges, screen door, 6 prs	0 55
Hinges, T, 703 prs	93 47
Hinges, butt, 31 prs	8 55
Hydrant, 3 nozzles, 1	57 50
Hangers, door, 1 dbl. set	5 00
Hair, plasterers', 10 bush	3 50
Iron, square, 1,773 lb	70 04
Iron, flat, 1,018 lb	32 77
Iron, round, 1,765 lb	57 13
Iron, bar, 203 lb	9 14
Iron, galv., 1,850 sheets	1,190 76
Japan, black, 5 gal	8 75
Keys, 6	0 20
Lock, rim, 1	0 35
Lifts, sash, $5\frac{1}{2}$ doz	6 74
Lifts, transom, $\frac{1}{3}$ doz	0 52
Lead, 80 lb	8 00
Lead, white, 3,300 lb	312 75
Lime, 155 brls	372 00
Latches, thumb, 6 doz	9 41
Lumber, assorted, $205\frac{1}{4}$M	5,168 01
Lumber, base blocks, 150	13 50
Lumber, turned columns, 2	18 00
Lumber, newel posts, 7	46 00
Lumber, banisters, 90	13 50
Lumber, millwork for warden's house	856 25
Letter box plate, 1	0 63
Metal, lath, 245 yds	50 75
Metal lath, 30 sheets	10 51
Nipples, 61	5 19
Nuts, 215 lb	17 89
Nails, roofing, 224 lb	12 20
Nails, wire, 95 kegs	326 50
Nails, finishing, 8 kegs	33 50
Oil, linseed, $87\frac{1}{2}$ gal	96 25
Pipe, galv., 2 lengths	4 00
Pipe, assorted, $132\frac{1}{2}$ ft	24 25
Plaster Paris, 5 brls	28 75

Prison Equipment—*Concluded.*	$ cts.
Lands, Buildings and Walls—Con.	
Pitch, 2,133 lb	33 04
Plugs, 1 doz	1 80
Paper, tar, 116 rolls	128 73
Putty, 100 lb	4 40
Roofing shingles, 200	12 00
Roofing shingles, 30 M	105 00
Roofing discs, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lb	0 49
Radiators and wall brackets, 28	414 10
Receptacle plates, 3	1 20
Receptacles, 3	0 80
Rosettes, 1 doz	2 40
Reducers, 1	0 15
Split knobs, 1 M	9 97
Shades, window, 1 doz	19 30
Solder wire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lb	2 97
Switches, electric, 17	9 09
Sockets, key, 13	2 74
Salamoniac, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	0 40
Shellac, 6 gal	18 50
Screws, wood, $8\frac{1}{2}$ gross	4 36
Sink and strainer, 1	4 00
Tacks, 6 pckg	0 25
Turntable, 5 ft. dia., 1	42 10
Tees, 7	5 60
Tubes, porc., 100	4 65
Tile, glazed, 230 ft	46 00
Tile, glazed elbows, 4	3 00
Unions, 19	7 10
Varnish, 2 gal	8 00
Valve, 1-inch, 1	2 15
Wax floor, 16 lb	9 00
Washers, lead, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb	1 05
Wood filler, 3 gal	6 75
Wire, annunciator, $6\frac{2}{3}$ lb	1 83
Wire, R.C., 2,500 ft	25 71
Wire cord, 400 ft	14 00
Wire, hay, 59 lb	3 25
Wire loom, 50 ft	4 00
Wire duct, 100 ft	3 00
Wire screen cloth, 609 ft	12 66
Freight and express	29 35
	10,899 64
Less refund of expenditure	4 00
	10,895 64

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special—	
Rent of railway siding	23 45
Prizes for rifle and revolver competition	50 00
Allowance in lieu of warden's residence	600 00
	673 45

SASKATCHEWAN.

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	24,301 44	
Uniforms and mess	3,199 82	
		27,501 26
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	4,725 56	
Clothing and medicines	2,330 96	
		7,056 52
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	466 35	
Transfer and interment	279 10	
		745 45
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	4,816 66	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,198 80	
Chapels, schools and library	290 41	
Office expenses	473 29	
		6,779 16
Industries—		
Farm	577 38	
Trade shops	1,176 53	
		1,753 91
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing	982 18	
Utensils and vehicles	340 57	
Land, buildings and walls	10,895 64	
		12,218 39
Miscellaneous—		
Special	673 45	
		673 45
Total		56,728 14

PENITENTIARIES—GENERAL.

	$ cts.
Travel, G. W. Dawson	36 00
Travel, J. T. Hackett	46 85
Travel, W. P. Archibald	853 25
Travel, G. A. Dillon	915 28
Travel, G. Smith	193 35
Travel, R. R. Creighton	702 88
Travel, E. J. Adams	202 55
Travel, H. C. Fatt	33 48
Salary of stenographer, parole office	249 92
Salary of stenographer, purchasing agent	573 50
Salary of purchasing agent	2,200 00
Office expenses, purchasing agent, as follows:—	
Telephone exchange	38 85
Telephone, long distance	35 05
Telegrams	45 47
Postage	72 35
Sundry small items	56 45
Filing cabinet	45 05
Total	6,300 28

APPENDIX L.

FARM REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

STATEMENT OF FARM BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1913

Description.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Stock on hand March 31, 1912			10,656 17
Belting ft.	30		9 22
Brooms	8		1 82
Brushes, fibre	6		1 60
Baskets, cane	2		0 50
Curry combs	3	0 15	0 45
Forks, hay	6		3 57
Horses	3		815 00
Hames pr.	3	0 80	2 40
Halters	3	1 60	4 80
Mitts, leather pr.	29		6 82
Pigs	37		99 00
Picks	6		2 38
Rug	1		1 55
Scythes	3	0 75	2 25
Shovels, round mouth	6	0 80	4 80
Sleighs, ice	1		3 33
Stove pipes and elbows			3 05
Coal tons	2/670		7 31
Horse-shoeing for year			42 72
Overcharge on clover seed sold			20 50
Paid for freight and weighing hogs			5 96
" palms to mark ice cutting			2 00
Plants, bulbs, seeds, etc., for ornamental grounds and new female prison grounds			116 06

Description.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Steward—			
Beans lb.	1,600	0 04	64 00
Beets bush.	384½		165 60
Cabbage lb.	29,683		197 62
Carrots bush.	206		85 36
Corn, green lb.	2,091		18 41
Huckleberries			5 00
Onions lb.	6,409		113 10
" green lb.	3,371		35 69
Parsnips bush.	179½	0 60	107 70
Potatoes bush.	470¾		253 95
Pork lb.	4,014		441 96
Rhubarb lb.	1,931		9 66
Turnips bush.	317 7/10		66 16
Tomatoes bush.	65⅙		52 13
To Customers—			
Beets bush.	3¼	0 40	1 30
Barley bush.	17	1 00	17 00
Cabbage doz.	1		0 50
" plants doz.	3		0 10
Clover seed bush.	21½		278 50
Corn, green doz.	12	0 06	0 72
" stalks loads.	2	2 00	4 00
Carrots, horse bush.	74⅓		23 25
Carrots bush.	80½	0 40	32 38
Feed, ground lb.	100		1 50

Repairs to tools and implements			28 20
" harness			12 91
" hotbed frames			4 63
" mitts			1 06
" stable, piggery and farm house			223 65
Renewals to tools and implements			39 87
Refuse from steward's department			179 16
Sundries, axle grease, oils, dressings, etc			17 78
Stationery			2 27
Stone for prison dock			69 75
Seeds for farm			95 99
Twine, binder ... lb.	725	0 7½	54 34
Threshing, grain ... bush.	4,050	0 03	121 50
Toilet paper			4 15
Veterinary service and medicine			11 05
Wood ... cords	1¼	5 00	6 25
Convict labour ... days.	8,155½	0 30	2,446 65
" " borrowed	119¾	0 30	35 92
Farm instructor's salary			800 00
Assistant farm instructor's salary			700 00
Stable guards	2	600 00	1,200 00
			17,867 83
Profit			1,477 34
Total			19,345 17

Grain screenings ... bags.	2	0 50	1 00
Horse clipped	2	0 50	1 00
Hay ... tons.	14/1070		195 59
Oats ... bush.	38		20 10
Onions ... bush.	¼		0 25
Parsnips ... bush.	37½	0 60	22 50
Pork ... lb.	34,219		3,495 72
Potatoes ... bush.	30	0 85	25 04
Rhubarb			0 10
Straw ... tons.	17/380		91 14
Turnips ... bush.	58½		17 07
Tomatoes ... bush.	11½	0 25	2 90
Sale of horses	3		235 00
Hauling manure (from C.H.A.)			10 00
Straw for hospital bed ticks, ton.	1		5 00
Seeds for female prison grounds			31 61
Maintenance of buildings, material and labour			250 97
Storekeeper—			
Convict labour ... days.	208½	0 30	62 55
Horse labour ... days.	128½		91 35
Straw to pack ice ... tons.	3	6 00	18 00
Palms to mark ice cutting			2 00
Repairs to ice tools			1 06
Ornamental grounds—			
Plants, bulbs, seeds, etc			84 45
Convict labour ... days.	543	0 30	162 90
Horse labour ... days.	1½	0 70	1 05
Prison dock—			
Rubble stone ... toise	54½		69 75
Convict labour ... days.	201¼	0 30	60 38
Horse labour ... days.	74¼	0 70	51 97
Convict labour supplied other departments ... days.	3,634½	0 30	1,090 35
Horse labor supplied other departments ... days.	2,573¾	0 70	1,801 63
Stock on hand March 31, 1913			9,467 15
Total			19,345 17

J. A. McCAUGHERTY,
Farm Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Warden:

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my first annual report for year ending March 31, 1913.

The past year has not been very favourable owing to previous neglected condition of the farm; overgrown with weeds (dog-grass, saw-thistle, etc.), and with no drainage made for several years, according to appearance. Farm implements were also in a very bad condition, and had to be renewed.

The spring was cold and wet, consequently ploughing and seeding was greatly delayed.

Taking the crops in general, they were fair, according to above circumstances, but, owing to the excessive rain-falls, a quantity of our potatoes rotted in the ground and we also lost a large quantity of vegetables, viz., carrots, turnips, potatoes, cabbage, etc., owing to dampness and moisture in root cellar.

The returns of piggery have been satisfactory, having furnished 40,346 lb. of dressed pork to steward, which forms a total of $3,733.29, which would have been greatly increased had we followed the Montreal market price. I wish to thank you personally for your kind aid upon all occasions during the year.

Yours respectfully,

JOS. LATOUR,

Farm Instructor.

STATEMENT OF FARM PRODUCE.

To Steward.		$ cts.
Pork, 5,500 lb. at 8c.....	440 00	
" 19,131 lb. at 9c.....	1,721 79	
" 15,715 lb. at 10c.....	1,571 50	
		3,733 29
Potatoes, 5,650 lb. at 75-80c	52 97	
" 144,086 lb. at 60–80c.....	1,080 67	
		1,133 64
Turnips, 16,855 lb. at 5-12c	70 25	
" 290 bdles. at 2c	5 80	
		76 05
Cabbages, 8,790 heads at 2c.....	175 80	
		175 80
Scallions, 720 bdles. at 2c..	14 40	
		14 40
Onions, 1,305 lb. at 2c.....	26 10	
" 3,671 lb. at 1½c....	55 06	
		81 16
Carrots, 6,638 lb. at ¾c....	44 24	
" 350 bdles. at 2c.	7 00	
		51 24
Beets, 2,532 lb. at ¾c.....	16 88	
" 304 bdles. at 2c...	6 08	
		22 96
Tomatoes, 32 bskts. at 10c.	3 20	
" 676½ bskts. at 20c.....	135 30	
		138 50
		5,427 04

To Stable.		$ cts.
Hay, 199,930 lb. at $9.00 a ton.....	899 70	
		899 70
Straw, 10,649 lb. at $4.70 a ton.....	25 03	
		25 03
Carrots, 4,760 lb. at ¾c.....	31 73	
		31 73
		956 46
To Piggery.		
Straw, 66,450 lb. at $4.70 a ton.....	156 16	
		156 16
Hay, 720 lb. at $9.00 a ton..	3 24	
		3 24
Mixed feed, 6,000 lb. at $7.00 a ton.....	21 00	
		21 00
Mangels, 206,000 lb. at $4.00 a ton.....	412 00	
		412 00
White carrots, 13 tons at $4.00.....	52 00	
		52 00
Potatoes, 284 bags at 20c...	56 80	
		56 80
Screenings, 172 bags at 25c.	43 00	
		43 00

FARM STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

		$ cts.
To Piggery—Concluded.		
Moulee, 3,120 lb. at $30.00 a ton	46 80	
" 768 bags at $1.50	1,152 00	
		1,198 80
		1,943 05
Sales to Customers.		
Onions, 240 bdles. at 2c.	4 80	
" 2,193 lb. at 1½c.	32 90	
" 27 bush. at 75c.	20 33	
" 2 bags at $1.13	2 26	
		60 29
Cabbages, 96⅔ doz. at 35c.	33 85	
		33 85
Tomatoes, 116½ bskts. at 20c.	23 30	
" 7 bskts. at 10c.	0 70	
		24 00
Carrots, 18¾ bush. at 33c	6 26	
" 2,610 lbs. at ⅔c.	17 40	
" 3 bags at 50c.	1 50	
		25 16
Turnips, 27¼ bush. at 21c	5 75	
" 2,725 lb. at 5-12c.	11 37	
" 8 bags at 31c.	2 48	
		19 60
Beets, 150 lb. at ⅔c.	1 00	
		1 00
Seed Potatoes, 4 bags at $2.15	8 60	
		8 60

		$ cts.
Sales to Customers—Concluded.		
Cabbage plants, 122 at 1c.	1 22	
" 70 at ½c.	0 35	
		1 57
Tomato plants, 1,337 at 1c	13 37	
		13 37
Pigs (sucking), 7 at 75c.	5 25	
		5 25
Pigs (boar), 1	13 00	
		13 00
Pigs killed and dressed, 14 at 50c.	7 00	
		7 00
Services of boar, 7 at 50c.	3 50	
		3 50
Hay wire, 4 lb.	0 10	
		0 10
Load of earth, 1	0 60	
		0 60
Dog clipped, 1	0 25	
		0 25
Tile pipe, 265 ft. at 2c.	5 30	
		5 30
Buckwheat, 1 bush.	1 30	
		1 30
Old hay, 5,550 lb. at $4.70 a ton	13 04	13 04
Horse collar, 1 at	2 25	
		2 25
Horse labour, 4 hrs.	0 28	
Convict labour, 8 hrs.	0 24	
		0 52
		239 55

GENERAL STATEMENT OF FARM.

Dr	$ cts.	Cr.		$ cts.
Stock on hand March 31, 1912....	9,804 79	Vegetables to steward.....		1,693 75
Feed and seeds.....	4,328 96	Pork to steward, 5,500 lb. at 8c.....	440 00	
Implements and utensils.....	848 85	Pork to steward, 19,131 lb. at 9c.....	1,721 79	
Horses (5).....	1,640 00	Pork to steward, 15,715 lb. at 10c.....	1,571 50	
Boar (1).....	40 00			3,733 29
Manure.....	569 10	Repairs to ice tools.....		9 52
Shop work and horse-shoeing...	618 74	Blacksmith, oak logs.....		4 00
Kitchen refuse.....	150 20	Sales to sundry customers.....		239 55
Veterinary attendance.....	22 00	Horses condemned and sold (3).		235 00
Drugs, salt, twine, etc.....	33 04	Farm implements condemned...		1,123 49
Paris green.....	37 46	Horse labour, other departments 3,097 days at 70c.....		2,167 90
Convicts' labor (farm, piggery and stable, 7,838 days at 30 cents.).....	2,351 40	Convicts' labor, other departments, 1,745 days at 30c.....		523 50
Wire fencing.....	29 50	Ornamental grounds, seeds, etc.		26 16
Repairs to farm implements....	52 19	Improvements to farm roads....		20 00
Macadam.....	15 30	Improvements to ditches (convicts' labor), 346 days at 30c..		103 80
Teamster's salary.....	600 00	Stock on hand, March 31, 1913..		12,915 68
Instructor's salary.....	800 00	Stock on hand, March 31, 1913, manure and seeds.....		838 92
	21,941 53			
To Balance—Profit.....	1,693 03			
	23,634 56			23,634 56

JOS. LATOUR,

Farm Instructor.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., April 28, 1913.

To the Warden:

SIR,—I herewith submit the annual farm report for year ended March 31, 1913. The season proved the reverse of the preceding one, spring opening dry and cold, with very little growth; seeding on marsh commenced May 6, and on upland May 16. The grain on the upland yielded well; mixed grain, oats, barley, and peas in a six-acre field averaged 54½ bushels per acre. Owing to the excessive rain-fall, commencing the latter part of June and continuing until September, the grain on the marsh was very light, and for the same reason the root crop was almost a total failure. This emphasizes the necessity of under-draining on the prison farm, for land that was well drained during the wet season did not suffer to any great extent, while in adjoining fields, undrained land could not be cultivated, and the crop suffered accordingly.

All the spare time of the farm gangs were utilized in putting in tiling, and the work will be continued this season, if the tile can be secured. The rough land broken in during the past two years was seeded down to timothy and clover, and has stood the winter well; another field of fifteen acres that was lately broken up will be seeded down this coming spring.

I wish to thank you for your continued support in all matters connected with the successful working of the farm, and to the officers in charge of the different gangs for the interest each has taken in the work.

ANDREW McPHERSON,
Farm Instructor.

FARM STATEMENT, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.
Stock on hand March 31, 1912....	13,890 67	*Sold to Storekeeper—*	
From Storekeeper—		Potatoes	586 50
		Turnips	79 94
Buckwheat	4 50	Carrots	16 40
Corn meal	58 00	Veal	25 50
Bran	159 00	Cabbage	1 50
Oats	8 50	Pork	1,127 58
Horse sleds (double)	27 46	Beef	617 51
Middlings	282 75	Milk	292 00
Seeds (farm)	289 40	Straw	45 00
Seeds (flower)	12 80	Logs	13 68
Salt	10 86	*Sundry Customers—*	
Vegetable seeds	14 73		
Drugs	2 52	Vegetables	20 70
Tools	36 31	Milk	183 29
Hay bodies	15 44	Bull services	4 00
Farm machinery	146 35	Boar services	2 00
Potato sorter	1 41	Hides	116 63
Coal boxes	12 52	Young pigs	190 50
Rope	0 72	*Labour to Customers—*	
Bob sleds	44 69		
Cattle combs	0 39	Horse labour	8 00
Cattle	431 25	Convict labour	3 45
Cards	0 52	Pigs butchered	1 20
Brushes	0 76	Sundries	25 88

FARM STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.
Harness	8 90	*Labour to Storekeeper—*	
Horses	276 40	Horse labour	442 50
Express waggon	50 40	Ox labour	67 90
Truck waggon	55 63	Convict labour	103 35
Fertilizer	206 60	*Mason Department—*	
Vet. attendance	20 00	Horse labour	601 50
Sundries	35 98	Ox labour	74 91
Kitchen refuse	75 49	Convict labour	135 90
Blacksmith account	164 19	*Roads—*	
Carpenters' account	8 36	Horse labour	48 00
Shoe shop account	18 06	Ox labour	12 95
Machine shop account	1 15	Convict labour	33 90
Mason account	29 55	*Quarry Department—*	
Quarry account	21 60	Horse labour	267 00
Convict labour	1,876 20	Ox labour	71 40
Two guards' salaries	1,200 00	Convict labour	56 10
Instructors' salaries	800 00	*Engineer's Department—*	
Profit	1,078 85	Horse labour	10 00
		Ox labour	4 92
		Convict labour	15 30
		Carpenter's Department—	
		Horse labour	1 00
		Convict labour	0 15
		Ornamental Grounds—	
		Horse labour	15 50
		Ox labour	33 25
		Convict labour	52 20
		Seeds and fertilizer	20 52
		Farm Improvements—	
		Horse labour	32 00
		Ox labour	4 90
		Convict labour	130 50
		Wire fencing and posts	410 72
		Messenger Service—	
		Horse labour	620 00
		Stock on hand March 31, 1913	14,751 28
	21,378 91		21,378 91

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Potatoes, 1,100 bush	495 00	Hides, 846 lb	116 63
Turnips, 2,500 bush	500 00	Bull services, 4	4 00
Carrots, 27 bush	12 15	Boar services, 2	2 00
Cabbage, 23 doz	17 25	Calves, 18	260 00
Oats, 2,317 bush	1,274 35	Cattle (all ages), 129	4,241 25
Barley, 63 bush	63 00	Veal, 353 lbs	25 50
Mixed grain, 327 bush	245 25	Calf skins	2 33
Straw, 135 tons	675 00	Beef tongues	3 75
Milk, 9,505 qts	475 25	" hearts	2 80
Beef, 7,227 lbs	609 96	" livers	1 00
Pork, 11,812 lb	1,127 58		
Small pigs, 72	190 50	Total	10,344 55

MANITOBA.

April 9, 1913.

To the Warden:

SIR,—I have the pleasure of making my first annual report in connection with the farm of this penitentiary. I am, however, in the position of the man who was called in to finish the erection of the building after the foundation and part of the structure had been built, the most important work of the farm for the year having been completed before I took over my duties as instructor, in the middle of October.

The threshing for the year had been done when I took over, there having been threshed nearly 6,000 bushels of grain, consisting chiefly of oats and barley.

Five teams and the same number of wagons were purchased for the farm for work on the public road but, owing to the continued wet weather, not much work was accomplished; we are, however, ready for an early start this spring. The usual farm work is now in operation, and I trust that next year I shall be able to show a satisfactory balance to the credit of the farm. I enclose balance sheet for the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. ROBERTSON,
Farm Instructor.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE MANITOBA PENITENTIARY FARM, MARCH 31, 1913.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To inventory, March 31, 1912		6,454 00	*By Storekeeper (Steward)—*		
To convict labor, 5,178 days at 30c		1,553 40	Milk, 1,112½ gals. at 20c.	222 50	
			Pork, 1,195 lb. at 9c.	107 55	
			" 2,252 lb. at 10c.	225 20	
			Hay, ¾ ton at $4.00	3 00	
To Storekeeper—			" ½ ton at $9.00	4 50	
			" 1,932 lb. at $5.00 per ton	4 83	
Grinder plates and castings	6 00		Cabbage and green vegetables, 2,350 lbs. at ½c.	11 75	
3 ploughs	43 85		Turnips, 281 bush. at 30c.	84 30	
Tamarac wood	48 27		" 105 bush. at 40c.	42 00	
Seeds	53 50		Beets, 85 bush. at 30c.	25 50	
Binder twine	39 39		Potatoes, 951 bush. at 40c	380 40	
Sweat pads	7 50		Beef, 1,335 lb. at $7.95 per cwt.	106 13	
Horse brushes	2 97		Carrots, 48½ bush. at 30c.	14 55	
10 horses	3,076 00				1,232 21
Harness	320 10				
Halters	7 27				
Wagon boxes	44 93		*By Accountant (Customers)*		
Wagons, five	450 00				
Waggon trees and yokes	40 00		Milk, 1,110½ gals. at 30c.	222 10	
Threshing	168 45		Barley, 294½ bush. at 50c	147 25	
Veterinary services	65 75		Oats, 62 bush. at 40c.	24 80	
Bull	250 00		Pork, 200 lb. at 8½c.	17 00	
Hay	180 00		" 4,749 lb. at 9 c.	427 41	
Shoeing	40 50		" 1,607 lb. at 10 c.	160 70	
Horse blankets	19 32				

BALANCE SHEET—*Concluded.*

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sleighs, five	170 00	
Hay forks	4 29	
Coal	12 26	
Boar	20 00	
Sundries and repairs	18 45	
		5,088 80
To Steward—		
Salt	4 73	
Potatoes	28 50	
Prison refuse	65 40	
		98 63
To Accountant—		
Freight	80 27	
		80 27
To Blacksmith—		
Shoeing and sundry repairs	56 35	
		56 35
To Carpenter—		
Repairs, etc.	17 71	
		17 71
To Engineer—		
Repairs, etc.	43 79	
		43 79
To Shoemaker—		
Repairs, etc.	19 15	
		19 15
To Farm Instructor's salary,		
7½ mos.	501 06	
		501 06
To Profit		1,956 23
		15,869 39

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pork, 283 lb. at 11 c.	31 13	
" 189 lb. at 12 c.	22 68	
Boar service	3 75	
Bull service	8 00	
Convict labor, 16⅔ days at 30c.	5 00	
Teams	45 61	
Rhubarb, 245 lb. at 1c.	2 45	
Binder twine, 50 lb. at 10c.	5 00	
Turnips, 13 bush. at 30c.	3 90	
" 7½ bush. at 40c.	3 00	
Beets, 3½ bush. at 30c.	1 05	
Carrots, 8 bush. at 30c.	2 40	
Straw, 1 load	0 75	
Liver	0 50	
Potatoes, 134 bush. at 40c.	53 60	
Live hogs, 7.070 lb. at 8¼c.	583 27	
Live hogs, 1,431 lb. at 10c.	143 10	
Beef, 570 lb. at 10c.	57 00	
" 510 lb. at 8c.	40 80	
Hides, 225 lb. at 8½c.	19 12	
Veal, 109½ lb. at 12c.	13 14	
		2,044 51
By Storekeeper (Departments)		
Convict labor, 701 days at 30c.	210 30	
Teams, 506¼ at $1.40	708 75	
By Storekeeper (Winnipeg road)—		
Convict labor, 191½ days at 30c.	57 45	
Teams, 172 at $1.40	240 80	
		1,217 30
By Change Room—		
Tallow, 60 lb. at 5c.	3 00	
		3 00
By Mason—		
Convict labor, 594 days at 30c.	178 20	
Teams, 405½ days at $1.40	567 70	
		745 90
By Inventory, March 31, 1913		10,626 47
		15,869 39

J. P. ROBERTSON,

Farm Instructor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 26, 1913.

To the Warden:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1913.

The crop this year, taking into consideration the very wet season we had, was a fair average. The potato crop suffered on account of the blight.

I still have to call attention to the desirability of placing more land under cultivation. If the two blocks at the back of the reserve, belonging to the penitentiary, were cleared and cultivated, it would materially increase our farm products for the use of the prison.

I am glad to report that the piggery has been fully able to supply the penitentiary with pork of the best quality, none having to be purchased on the outside.

R. DYNES,
Farm Instructor.

FARM PRODUCTS.

	$ cts		$ cts.
Potatoes, 65 tons at $20.00	1,300 00	Lettuce, 1,200 lb. at ½c	6 00
" (small) 10 tons at $15	150 00	Leeks, 1,552 lbs. at 2c	31 04
Onions, 5 tons at $25	125 00	Rhubarb, 643 lb. at 3c	19 29
Turnips, 4½ tons at $12	54 00	Hay, 35 tons at $15	525 00
Carrots, 6½ tons at $8	52 00	Oats, 6 tons at $26	156 00
Cabbage, 2⅓ tons at $12	28 00		
Beets, 1½ ton at $20	30 00		2,523 33
Parsnips, 2 7/20 tons at $20	47 00		

FARM STATEMENT.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Stock on hand, March 31, 1912		7,139 29	*By Storekeeper—*		
Sundry supplies	305 17		Pork, 15,490 lb.	1,858 80	
Sundry seeds	121 55		Potatoes, 113,185 lb.	1,244 51	
Oats, seeds, 2,000 lb.	40 00		Carrots, 6,761 lb.	27 26	
Peas, seeds, 1,000 lb.	45 00		Parsnips, 4,005 lb.	40 05	
Carpenter repairs	209 77		Beets, 2,487 lb.	24 87	
Shoe repairs	190 37		Turnips, 6,180 lb.	37 10	
Blacksmith repairs	154 90		Leeks, 1,552 lb.	31 04	
Shorts, 16,000 lb.	228 00		Rhubarb, 643 lb.	19 29	
Bran, 6,000 lb.	78 00		Onions, 2,973 lb.	38 78	
Oats, 36,140 lb.	529 96		Lettuce, 1,200 lb.	6 01	
Chop feed, 8,110 lb.	113 65		Cabbage, 6,969 lb.	41 78	
Iron cauldron, 1	14 00		Cordwood, 251 cords	502 00	
Hose, 200 feet	36 00				3,871 49
Plough and attachment 1	23 75		*By Sundry Customers—*		
Sundry drugs	3 86		Hauling	38 25	
" plants	16 70		Young onions	0 34	
Flour sacks, 380	19 00		Service of convict, ½ day	0 15	
Brewers' grains, 131 loads	229 25		Pork, 215¾ lb.	34 92	
Manure, 80 loads	44 00				73 66
Fertiliser, 1,470 lb.	31 85		By convict's labour to other departments, 1,961 days at 30c	588 30	
Kitchen refuse	124 23		By horse labour, 1,961 days at 70c	1,372 70	
Labour, 9,600½ days at 30c	2,880 15	5,439 16			1,961 00
Farm instructor's salary		800 00	By stock on hand March 31, 1913		6,803 94
			By balance (loss)		668 36
		13,378 45			13,378 45

ALBERTA.

FARM STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1913.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To stock on hand, March 31, 1912		1,498 23	*Goods delivered to Stores—*		
Received from Stores—			Potatoes, 1,461½ bush.	365 38	
Horse	275 00		Turnips, 5,244 lb.	26 22	
Dump cart	52 00		Carrots, 3,930 lb.	19 65	
Axe handle	0 23		Parsnips, 5,866 lb.	29 33	
Forks	3 80		Cabbage, 1,976 lb.	9 88	
Oats	111 42		Beets, 1,558 lb.	7 79	
Staples	0 48		Beans, 1,114 lb.	5 57	
Barbed wire	32 00		Peas, 770 lb.	3 85	
Plough beam	2 25		Onions, 372 lb.	1 86	
Hoes	4 76		Radishes, 192 lb.	0 96	
Rivets	0 10		Lettuce, 164 lb.	0 82	
Mower section	2 00		Rhubarb, 20 lb.	0 10	
Chain	0 95		Celery, 44 lb.	0 22	
Snaps	0 50		Cauliflower, 10 lb.	0 05	
Salt	0 72		Gravel, 15 yds.	30 00	
Axle grease	0 56				501 68
Stump puller	110 00				
Horse blankets	5 00		*Delivered to Customers—*		
Rope	1 00				
Dump cart wheel	4 60		Potatoes, 293 bush.	74 25	
Curry comb	0 75		Parsnips, 540 lb.	2 70	
Horse brushes	3 13		Carrots, 770 lb.	3 85	
Garden seeds	11 55		Beets, 60 lb.	0 30	
Stationery	1 63		Turnips, 180 lb.	0 90	
		624 43			82 00
			Farm Improvements		78 20
Received from Steward—			Tramway		36 60
Seed potatoes	8 75		Convict labor used and issued to other departments, 3,900⅓ days at 30c.	1,170 10	
		8 75			
Received from Accountant			Team hire, 201 days at 75c.	150 75	
Freight on stump puller	5 27		Horse-hire, 248 days at 37½c.	93 00	
		5 27	Stock on hand, March 31, 1913	1,994 64	
Received from Carpenter—					
Repairs to waggon	2 86				
		2 86			
Received from Shoemaker—					
Repairs to harness	5 94				
		5 94			
Received from Engineer—					
Repairs to plough	2 08				
" wagon	3 21				
" mower	1 00				
" wagon	2 64				
Horse-shoeing	7 02				
		15 95			
Convict labor, 4,865½ days at 30c.	1,459 65				
Instructor's salary, 2 months	132 32				
By balance (profit)	353 57				
		4,106 97			4,106 97

SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., April 2, 1913.

To the Warden:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

The crops this year were not up to the average; the ground we are cultivating was used by the original home steaders for a number of years, and is in a very dirty condition. We will have to summer-fallow portions of it each year until the weeds are cleared off.

We harvested 1,900 bushels of oats, 136 bushels of barley, 296 bushels of wheat, and enough vegetables to supply the prison.

We should have from 80 to 100 acres in crop this year.

The piggery is doing well, and we have 31 hogs on hand, and supplied 2,114 pounds of dressed pork to the steward's department.

We cut and stacked forty loads of good wild hay, 175 cords of wood was cut from the prison reserve lands and hauled for the use of the brickyard.

The fences around the prison farm are in a very bad state of repair. There is no herd law in this district, and cattle are allowed to run at large; they are continually breaking through the fence and destroying the crops.

I would ask that a good barbed wire fence be put up.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH McKAY,

Farm Instructor.

FARM STATEMENT.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To stock, April 1, 1912..		5.130 10	*By Engineer—*		
To Stores—			Wood.....	85 50	
			Horse labor.....	37 80	
Stable brooms.....	6 10		Convict labor.....	36 60	
Cotton sacks.....	13 80				159 90
Binder twine.....	17 50				
Collar pads.....	4 50				
Axes.....	7 74		*By Brickyard—*		
Axe handles.....	7 20				
Shovels.....	2 32		Wood.....	276 00	
Horse blankets, 1 pr...	8 50		Horse labor.....	71 40	
Stock food.....	6 75		Convict labor.....	31 80	
Fanning mill.....	40 00		Ties.....	15 00	
Feed crusher.	45 00				394 20
Sundry small articles..	16 57				
Oils and polishes.....	7 08				
Repairs.....	21 66		*By Mason—*		
Medicines and vet. services.....	26 65		Horse labor.....	58 10	
Garden and field seeds	279 40		Convict labor.	35 70	
		510 77			93 80

FARM STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Hospital—		
Liniment	1 00	1 00
To Tailor—		
Repairs	0 25	0 25
To Shoemaker—		
Carriage harness	1 93	
Repairs	16 23	
Saddle blanket	4 90	23 06
To Mason—		
Roller	0 81	0 81
To Engineer—		
Road scraper iron	6 37	
Roller handle	1 70	
Repairs and horse-shoeing	39 74	47 81
To Carpenter—		
Tool box	2 63	
Road scraper	0 75	
Repairs	0 90	4 28
To Steward—		
Refuse	24 63	
Salt	0 95	25 58
To Threshing—		
Expenses	102 36	102 36
To Convict Labor—		
3,466 days at 30c	1,039 80	1,039 80
To Farm Instructors—		
Salary, 5 mos	333 30	333 30
To Profit		701 98
		7,921 10

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Carpenter—		
Horse labor	28 70	
Convict labor	27 90	
Poles	18 00	74 60
By Roads—		
Horse labor	11 55	
Convict labor	2 70	14 25
By Steward—		
Vegetables	74 02	
Horse labor	8 40	
Convict labor (ice)	14 10	96 52
By Police Patrol—		
By horse labor	114 80	114 80
Deputy Warden's Quarters—		
Convict labor	1 50	1 50
By Warden's Residence—		
Horse labor	19 60	
Convict labor	21 15	40 75
By Stores—		
Pork	203 60	
Straw	124 00	
Hay	50 00	
Binder twine	4 37	
Oats	151 20	
Potatoes	274 50	
Horse labor	37 10	
Convict labor	11 40	856 17
By Customers—		
Wood	13 00	
Horse feed	2 40	
Vegetables	1 00	
Horse labor	1 75	
Convict labor	2 20	
	20 35	
By stock on hand		6,054 26
		7,921 10

APPENDIX M.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Revised to date of publication).

KINGSTON

NAME.	RANK.	CREED.	Date of Birth	Date of First App't.	Salary.
A. G. Irvine, I. S. O.	Warden	Church of England	Dec. 7, 1837	Oct. 13, 1892	$2,800
D. Phelan, M.D.	Surgeon, etc	Roman Catholic	Sept. 8, 1854	Aug. 4, 1897	2,700
Rev. M. McDonald	Chaplain	"	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	1,200
Rev. O. G. Dobbs, M.A.	"	Church of England		Mar. 29, 1913	1,200
Thos. D. Minnes	Accountant	Presbyterian	May 29, 1859	Mar. 13, 1913	1,700
J. R. Forster	Clerical Ass't	Church of England	Aug. 14, 1875	July 1, 1894	1,200
Thos. W. Bowie	"	Presbyterian	Apr. 6, 1841	Aug. 5, 1897	1,200
T. A. Keenan	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 16, 1864	Aug. 1, 1897	1,200
R. A. Caughey	Clerical Assistant	Presbyterian	Jan. 23, 1870	Nov. 1, 1903	1,200
W. Kenney	Ass't. Steward	Methodist	Nov. 5, 1858	Mar. 1, 1893	900
P. J. Madden	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 27, 1864	Aug. 1, 1889	900
H. W. Wilson	Hospital Nurse	Methodist	Apr. 16, 1854	Apr. 22, 1912	1,000
H. S. Begg	Asst. "	Church of England	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 1, 1902	900
Rose A. Fahey	Matron	Roman Catholic	Aug. 15, 1849	Mar. 6, 1886	700
Eleanor Mills	"	Church of England	Jan. 14, 1871	Sept. 13, 1912	700
Wm. Derry	Engineer	Congregational	July 12, 1847	Sept. 1, 1897	1,300
Chas. Baylie	Ass't. Engineer	"	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	1,000
F. Hornibrook	"	Church of England	Dec. 15, 1855	Sept. 1, 1892	1,000
R. McDonald	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1852	June 1, 1894	1,000
C. H. Fenning	Day Fireman	Church of England	July 26, 1860	Aug. 1, 1899	800
W. Tollerst	Night Fireman	"	Feb. 9, 1871	Jan. 1, 1911	900
Thos. Wood	"	Church of England	Mar. 4, 1895	May 1, 1913	900
Industrial—					
R. J. Burns	Chief Trade Instructor	Church of England	July 23, 1855	June 1, 1895	1,200
P. M. Beaupre	Ind. Gd. Quarry	Roman Catholic	July 29, 1860	Jan. 10, 1885	1,000
J. A. McCaugherty	" Farm	Presbyterian	Dec. 22, 1865	Apr. 1, 1893	1,000
J. Bennett	" Shoemaker	Church of England	Jan. 8, 1854	Feb. 14, 1894	1,000
J. Lawlor	" Stonecutter	Roman Catholic	Apr. 15, 1869	Sept. 18, 1896	1,000

H. L. Walker	" Blacksmith	Church of England	Mar. 25, 1865	Apr. 3, 1897	1,000
W. J. Calvert	" Painter, etc	Presbyterian	Sept. 9, 1866	Nov. 1, 1900	1,000
D. J. McCarthy	" Farm	Roman Catholic	Jan. 4, 1867	Feb. 9, 1901	1,000
Thos. Davidson	" Mason	Presbyterian	Mar. 26, 1872	July 1, 1902	1,000
Jas. Tweddell	" Tailor	Methodist	Jan. 22, 1876	Mar. 23, 1903	1,000
Police—					
Daniel O'Leary	Deputy Warden	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1853	Aug. 9, 1897	1,800
A. Atkins	Chief Keeper	Presbyterian	Apr. 13, 1857	July 1, 1878	1,200
W. Holland	Chief Watchman	Church of England	Mar. 26, 1850	Aug. 1, 1889	1,200
F. Ingledew	Watchman	"	Apr. 4, 1880	Aug. 1, 1912	900
T. Nicholson	"	"	Sept. 17, 1887	Aug. 1, 1912	900
W. D. Babcock	"	Methodist	Mar. 12, 1889	Sept. 1, 1912	900
Alex. Silver	"	"	Nov. 7, 1888	Jan. 1, 1913	900
J. D. Godkin	"	"	May 31, 1878	May 30, 1913	900
S. Donaldson	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 8, 1878	June 1, 1913	900
A. Garland	"	Church of England	Dec. 1, 1882	Aug. 1, 1913	900
R. J. Mooney	"	Methodist	Dec. 11, 1889	Sept. 1, 1913	900
*John Kennedy	Guard	Roman Catholic	July 12, 1852	May 1, 1870	800
M. J. Kennedy	"	"	Apr. 18, 1857	Apr. 1, 1872	800
C. Bostridge	"	Church of England	Nov. 20, 1848	Apr. 10, 1882	800
J. A. Rutherford	"	Methodist	Feb. 17, 1851	Mar. 1, 1884	800
Jas. Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 19, 1860	May 27, 1885	800
A. McConville	"	"	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1885	800
T. Fowler	"	"	Mar. 22, 1860	Aug. 1, 1889	800
W. Ryan	"	"	Nov. 14, 1853	May 31, 1890	800
J. Givens	"	"	June 6, 1866	June 7, 1892	800
C. S. Wheeler	"	Church of England	Oct. 7, 1852	July 23, 1892	800
G. McCauley	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 19, 1862	Aug. 24, 1892	800
John O'Neill	"	"	Dec. 5, 1860	Feb. 1, 1894	800
Robt. Corby	"	"	May 9, 1869	May 7, 1894	800
John Hughes	"	"	Nov. 4, 1869	Feb. 22, 1895	800
Geo. Sullivan	"	"	Apr. 20, 1875	Apr. 1, 1895	800
S. McCormack	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 3, 1855	July 26, 1895	800
T. E. Hennessy	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 3, 1861	Sept. 26, 1895	800
Jas. Weir	"	Methodist	Aug. 4, 1856	May 4, 1896	800
R. D. Dowsley	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 3, 1858	May 6, 1896	800
R. Bryant	"	Methodist	Feb. 12, 1852	Jan. 1, 1898	800
W. H. Mathews	"	Church of England	Oct. 20, 1865	Aug. 1, 1899	800
Jas. McWaters	"	Methodist	Sept. 1, 1861	Aug. 1, 1899	800
D. Germain	"	"	Apr. 4, 1870	Aug. 1, 1899	800
R. M. Davis	"	Church of England	Apr. 7, 1878	Nov. 1, 1900	800

* Resigned March 31, 1872; reappointed Jan. 1, 1877.

KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

NAME.	RANK.	CREED.	Date of Birth	Date of First App't.	Salary.
Police—Concluded.					
W. W. Cook	Guard	Methodist	Mar. 25, 1865	Sept. 1, 1901	800
C. H. Gray	"	"	Dec. 8, 1878	Feb. 15, 1902	800
Geo. O. Aiken	"	"	Apr. 5, 1873	Nov. 1, 1902	800
Jas. A. Fegg	"	Church of England	May 31, 1870	July 1, 1904	$ 800
Robt. Aiken	"	Methodist	Dec. 22, 1866	Nov. 1, 1904	800
J. Berrigan	"	Roman Catholic	July 8, 1867	Nov. 1, 1904	800
H. J. Powell	"	Methodist	Aug. 24, 1873	Aug. 1, 1905	800
M. J. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 4, 1875	Aug. 1, 1905	800
B. R. Watson	"	Church of England	Dec. 10, 1869	Aug. 1, 1905	800
J. B. O'Driscoll	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 17, 1875	Jan. 1, 1906	800
J. A. Potter	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 14, 1874	Jan. 1, 1906	800
Wm. Tatton	"	Church of England	Nov. 19, 1872	Apr. 1, 1906	800
J. S. McPherson	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 21, 1872	June 1, 1906	800
J. A. Wilson	"	"	Aug. 5, 1875	June 1, 1906	800
Frank Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 9, 1877	Aug. 1, 1906	800
J. J. Lawless	"	"	Apr. 3, 1874	Nov. 1, 1906	800
J. V. Donaghue	"	"	July 9, 1880	Oct. 1, 1907	800
G. P. Nolan	"	"	Apr. 3, 1872	Nov. 1, 1907	800
D. A. Curtis	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 4, 1873	Nov. 1, 1907	800
E. I. McCue	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 5, 1883	June 1, 1908	800
R. McGeein	"	"	June 8, 1873	July 1, 1908	800
C. H. Redden	"	Methodist	Apr. 19, 1876	Apr. 1, 1910	800
W. L. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	July 28, 1885	July 1, 1910	800
Peter Bird	"	"	Dec. 16, 1875	July 1, 1910	800
W. Bourke	"	Church of England	May 9, 1876	Jan. 1, 1911	800
R. Clarke	"	"	Sept. 1881	Apr. 1, 1912	800
J. A. Purcell	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 5, 1882	Aug. 1, 1912	800
Clarence Mills	"	Methodist	Sept. 20, 1889	Sept. 1, 1912	800
F. Randall	"	"	Dec. 27, 1881	Sept. 1, 1912	800
H. C. Grant	"	"	Aug. 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1912	800

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

General—							
G. S. Malepart	Warden	Roman Catholic	May	23, 1849	Oct.	9, 1880	2,800
J. A. Pominville, M.D	Surgeon	"	Aug.	28, 1861	July	10, 1912	1,700
H. C. Fatt	Accountant	Church of England	Apr.	14, 1869	Aug.	22, 1894	1,600
Rev. J. Rollit	Chaplain	"	Apr.	9, 1841	Oct.	25, 1895	1,200
Rev. A. Martin	"	Roman Catholic	Apr.	2, 1875	May	11, 1912	1,200
P. J G. Lynch	Clerical Ass't	"	Feb.	16, 1870	May	1, 1894	1,200
G. J. Renéault	"	"	Nov.	16, 1868	Jan.	14, 1903	1,200
A. Prefontaine	"	"	Oct.	24, 1861	June	1, 1911	1,200
E. Jobin	Steward	"	Oct.	28, 1875	Sept.	1, 1902	1,200
W. Aube	Ass't. Steward	"	Oct.	5, 1874	July	1, 1901	900
J. D. Fitzgibbon	"	"	May	23, 1860	June	25, 1887	900
D. O'Shea	Hospital Nurse	"	May	2, 1860	Aug.	23, 1882	1,000
E. Champagne	Engineer	"	Oct.	4, 1879	May	1, 1913	1,300
E. Leclaire	Asst. Engineer	"	May	20, 1871	Jan.	1, 1899	1,000
J. Dupont	"	"	Mar.	17, 1889	Nov.	1, 1912	1,000
A. Jubinville	Day Fireman	"	Dec.	29, 1866	Dec.	9, 1901	800
E. Lamer	Night Fireman	"	Dec.	18, 1861	Oct.	1, 1912	900
Industrial—							
*J. P. Forster	Chief Trade Instructor	Church of England	Oct.	12, 1874	Sept.	1, 1889	1,200
V. Bisson	Ind. Gd. Tinsmith	Roman Catholic	June	24, 1850	July	12, 1884	1,000
E. Bertrand	" Mason	"	Feb.	9, 1859	Aug.	1, 1885	1,000
V. Lortie	" Shoemaker	"	Feb.	14, 1854	July	15, 1895	1,000
W. Prevost	" Quarry	"	May	18, 1860	Aug.	31, 1896	1,000
E. Leblanc	" Blacksmith	"	Mar.	20, 1861	Apr.	1, 1901	1,000
R. Desjardins	" Stonecutter	"	Feb.	23, 1871	Oct.	1, 1903	1,000
J. E. Pepin	" Tailor	"	Dec.	13, 1872	Jan.	1, 1911	1,000
J. Latour	" Farm	"	Mar.	21, 1869	Feb.	1, 1912	1,000
F. X. Godin	" Carpenter	"	Oct.	17, 1879	July	1, 1912	1,000
Police—							
W. H. Russell	Deputy Warden	Church of England	June	1, 1859	Jan.	1, 1910	1,800
F. Clermont	Chief Keeper	Roman Catholic	June	17, 1863	July	19, 1889	1,200
A. Desjardins	Chief Watchman	"	June	7, 1863	Nov.	9, 1893	1,200
G. Charbonneau	Watchman	"	July	13, 1846	June	30, 1888	900
F. Lesage	"	"	July	10, 1846	Aug.	29, 1888	900
U. Jette	"	"	June	18, 1881	Oct.	1, 1910	900
A. Jolivet	"	"	May	3, 1882	July	1, 1911	900
X. Robertson	"	"	Oct.	7, 1883	Feb.	1, 1913	900
A. Legault	"	"	Aug.	17, 1886	Aug.	1, 1913	900

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

NAME.	RANK.	CREED	Date of Birth	Date of First App't.	Salary.
I. Cloutier	Guard	Roman Catholic	Dec. 25, 1843	Nov. 4, 1881	$ 800
†J. Leblanc	"	"	Sept. 21, 1847	Nov. 9, 1881	800
G. Nixon	"	Church of England	Oct. 22, 1846	Aug. 6, 1883	800
P. Blondin	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 2, 1869	Oct. 19, 1896	800
W. Grece	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1863	Oct. 1, 1897	800
L. Normand	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 13, 1875	Nov. 2, 1897	800
A. Charbonneau	"	"	July 1, 1862	July 1, 1898	800
E. Jolicoeur	"	"	Apr. 13, 1863	Aug. 2, 1898	800
G. Forest	"	"	Mar. 14, 1857	Apr. 24, 1899	800
A. Trudeau	"	"	May 21, 1864	Dec. 1, 1899	800
F. Desormeau	"	"	Jan. 17, 1858	Feb. 1, 1901	800
N. Filiatrault	"	"	July 3, 1868	May 4, 1901	800
E. Brisebois	"	"	Nov. 7, 1872	Sept. 15, 1901	800
E. Belanger	"	"	Nov. 19, 1870	July 1, 1902	800
A. McDonough	"	"	Mar. 30, 1876	Sept. 1, 1903	800
J. E. Labrecque	"	"	Feb. 17, 1874	Apr. 27, 1905	800
J. Lauzon	"	"	Mar. 16, 1866	July 1, 1905	800
A. Lahaie	"	"	Dec. 11, 1868	July 1, 1905	800
J. Paquette	"	"	Dec. 20, 1860	Oct. 1, 1905	800
E. Rodier	"	"	July 20, 1873	Oct. 1, 1905	800
A. Dufresne	"	"	Dec. 27, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	800
E. Barbeau	"	"	Nov. 29, 1871	Aug. 1, 1906	800
J. Murphy	"	"	Mar. 18, 1885	Nov. 1, 1906	800
M. Proulx	"	"	Mar. 9, 1879	Mar. 1, 1906	800
A. Paré	"	"	Oct. 26, 1881	Nov. 1, 1909	800
E. Theoret	"	"	Feb. 13, 1875	June 1, 1909	800
J. David	"	"	Nov. 24, 1883	Feb. 1, 1910	800
J. Aubry	"	"	May 4, 1889	Nov. 1, 1910	800
J. Chartrand	"	"	May 11, 1885	Mar. 1, 1912	800
J. B. Desrochers	"	"	May 22, 1885	July 1, 1912	800
D. Dupuis	"	"	Mar. 31, 1887	July 1, 1912	800
A. Gauthier	"	"	Sept. 29, 1889	Aug. 1, 1912	800
W. Laramee	"	"	Feb. 26, 1891	Aug. 1, 1912	800
H. Godin	"	"	Aug. 3, 1884	Aug. 1, 1912	800

F. X. Bastien	"	"	Feb. 7, 1876	Oct. 14, 1912	800
J. Rocheleau	"	"	Aug. 15, 1891	Nov. 1, 1912	800
V. McFaul	"	Church of England	Sept. 27, 1878	Nov. 1, 1912	800
M. Bolduc	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 28, 1888	Dec. 1, 1912	800
R. Lesage	"	"	June 17, 1886	Dec. 1, 1912	800
D. Poirier	"	"	Aug. 25, 1886	Apr. 1, 1913	800
W. Belanger	"	"	Feb. 3, 1879	Aug. 1, 1913	800

* Resigned March 31, 1911; reappointed April 15, 1912.
† Removed Dec. 31, 1897; reappointed Jan. 1, 1912.

DORCHESTER

General—					
A. B. Pipes	Warden	Church of England	Mar. 31, 1853	June 25, 1889	2,800
D. D. McDonald, M.D.	Surgeon	Baptist	Oct. 28, 1845	Aug. 15, 1910	1,700
C. S. Starratt	Accountant	"	Nov. 10, 1858	Sept. 1, 1905	1,600
Rev. A. D. Cormier	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	Nov. 27, 1854	Oct. 1, 1884	1,200
Rev. B. H. Thomas	"	Baptist	May 22, 1865	Aug. 1, 1906	1,200
*John Hebert	Clerical Ass't	Roman Catholic	May 5, 1865	May 1, 1902	1,200
†A. M. McDonald	Steward	"	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	1,200
T. F. Gillespie	Ass't. Steward	Church of England	July 3, 1873	Oct. 18, 1891	900
C. S. Elsdon	"	Methodist	Sept. 4, 1869	July 23, 1895	900
G. B. Papineau	Hospital Nurse	Roman Catholic	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	1,000
E. McMahon	Matron	"	Apr. 7, 1870	Jan. 21, 1898	700
E. Cunming	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 8, 1848	Feb. 8, 1900	700
J. A. Piercey	Engineer	Methodist	Aug. 15, 1852	Nov. 15, 1882	1,300
F. O. Chapman	Night Fireman	Church of England	Aug. 25, 1879	Jan. 16, 1912	900
Industrial—					
J. J. Kane	Chief Trade Instructor	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1866	Jan. 21, 1907	1,200
L. H. Chambers	Ind. Gd. Carpenter	"	Apr. 20, 1853	May 1, 1886	1,000
W. J. Foran	" Shoemaker	"	Nov. 15, 1870	Mar. 12, 1907	1,000
G. N. Bishop	" Blacksmith	Baptist	June 22, 1862	Oct. 11, 1906	1,000
A. McPherson	" Farm	Presbyterian	Aug. 10, 1861	May 4, 1910	1,000
H. S. Leblanc	" Quarry	Roman Catholic	Feb. 18, 1873	Aug. 23, 1911	1,000
N. A. McPherson	" Tailor	Presbyterian	Aug. 18, 1880	May 19, 1913	1,000
Police—					
A. A. Allain	Deputy Warden	Roman Catholic	Feb. 1, 1855	Jan. 10, 1883	1,800
L. S. Hutchinson	Chief Keeper	Church of England	Oct. 18, 1874	Feb. 1, 1893	1,200
W. E. Lawrence	Chief Watchman	"	May 14, 1849	Sept. 27, 1899	1,200

DORCHESTER—*Concluded.*

NAME.	RANK.	CREED	Date of Birth	Date of First App't.	Salary.
John Corcoran	Watchman	Roman Catholic	May 12, 1847	July 1, 1880	$ 900
A. L. Belliveau	"	"	Oct. 9, 1860	July 1, 1901	900
Wm. Alexander	Guard	Methodist	Aug. 21, 1846	Jan. 1, 1880	800
John McCaull	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1850	July 23, 1894	800
S. McDougall	"	"	Oct. 18, 1871	July 23, 1895	800
Thos. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	800
Geo. Drillio	"	Presbyterian	Apr. 27, 1865	Jan. 1, 1898	800
Arthur Brown	"	"	Sept. 23, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	800
S. H. Getson	"	"	Feb. 3, 1873	Jan. 1, 1898	800
J. S. Milton	"	Baptist	Nov. 22, 1853	May 1, 1894	800
Lauch. McDonald	"	Roman Catholic	July 28, 1876	June 1, 1901	800
S. A. Palmer	"	Baptist	July 19, 1858	July 1, 1901	800
‡D. P. Belliveau	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 28, 1860	Jan. 14, 1901	800
J. D. McDonald	"	"	Aug. 12, 1878	Jan. 1, 1903	800
F. C. Bowes	"	Baptist	Sept. 4, 1880	July 1, 1907	800
Albert O'Brien	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 4, 1875	Mar. 1, 1908	800
A. B. Cummings	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 28, 1888	Nov. 1, 1908	800
B. A. Lowrison	"	Church of England	Feb. 2, 1879	Apr. 1, 1909	800
T. N. Howard	"	Roman Catholic	July 27, 1886	May 1, 1910	800
N. P. Ward	"	Baptist	Oct. 29, 1878	Jan. 1, 1911	800
Albert Friel	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 10, 1872	Aug. 14, 1906	800
Chas. Card	"	Baptist	Nov. 30, 1856	Jan. 1, 1907	800
W. M. Hamilton	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 19, 1884	Apr. 1, 1912	800
R. S. Sinclair	"	"	Nov. 22, 1882	Apr. 1, 1912	800
A. P. Bourque	"	Roman Catholic	July 14, 1877	Apr. 1, 1912	800
F. H. Field	"	Church of England	Apr. 12, 1878	Dec. 11, 1912	800

* Resigned March 21, 1909; reappointed April 1, 1911.
† Resigned March 31, 1894; reappointed Nov. 1, 1894.
‡ Resigned Dec. 2, 1903; reappointed Feb. 16, 1905.

General—							
J. C. Ponsford	Warden	Church of England	Dec.	5, 1863	Mar.	4, 1913	2,800
J. A. McGuire, M.D.	Surgeon	Methodist	July	8, 1860	Nov.	28, 1911	1,700
H. Keech	Accountant	Methodist	May	26, 1851	May	1, 1907	1,600
Rev. S. W. L. Stewart	Chaplain	"	July	29, 1863	Dec.	1, 1907	1,200
Rev. J. V. Joubert	"	Roman Catholic	Mar.	14, 1879	May	3, 1913	1,200
*J. H. Daignault	Hospital Nurse	"	Nov.	30, 1867	Aug.	19, 1902	1,000
John Smith	Engineer	Church of England	Dec.	8, 1848	Dec.	10, 1883	1,300
E. Freeman	Steward	"	May	12, 1856	Feb.	1, 1886	1,200
W. C. Abbott	Ass't. Steward	Presbyterian	May	14, 1873	June	1, 1903	900
H. Woods	"	Church of England	Sept.	18, 1870	Jan.	1, 1906	900
Industrial—							
J. G. Campbell	Chief Trade Instructor	Presbyterian	July	20, 1878	Apr.	23, 1913	1,200
T. Miller	Ind. Gd. Shoemaker	Church of England	Dec.	17, 1857	Nov.	10, 1892	1,000
J. McCullough	" Mason	Presbyterian	Apr.	10, 1853	July	15, 1907	1,000
J. P. Robertson	" Farm	"	July	16, 1872	Oct.	16, 1912	1,000
C. Martin	" Tailor	Roman Catholic	May	23, 1876	July	5, 1913	1,000
Police—							
W. R. Grahame	Deputy Warden	Presbyterian	Oct.	19, 1860	July	1, 1891	1,800
J. Mitchell	Chief Watchman	"	Feb.	21, 1879	Jan.	1, 1911	1,200
R. Downie	Guard	"	Aug.	5, 1866	July	7, 1902	800
G. Richmond	"	Methodist	Oct.	8, 1870	May	1, 1904	800
W. Skeoch	"	Presbyterian	Sept.	11, 1880	May	1, 1906	800
J. Molyneux	"	Roman Catholic	Dec.	8, 1879	Jan.	1, 1912	800
A. Fisher	"	Church of England	May	17, 1871	Feb.	1, 1912	800
J. S. Donald	"	Presbyterian	May	24, 1885	Feb.	1, 1912	800
T. Bain	"	"	Aug.	28, 1885	Mar.	1, 1912	800
C. Pratt	"	Church of England	Jan.	9, 1887	Apr.	1, 1912	800
G. Linklater	"	Presbyterian	Mar.	16, 1884	July	1, 1912	800
J. A. Powell	"	Church of England	Oct.	6, 1883	Aug.	1, 1912	800
J. McSween	"	Roman Catholic	May	8, 1883	Sept.	1, 1912	800
A. McVarish	"	"	June	12, 1888	Sept.	1, 1912	800
N. R. Hughes	"	Church of England	May	15, 1888	Feb.	1, 1913	800
W. R. Meade	"	"	June	13, 1880	Aug.	1, 1913	800
M. W. Bennett	"	Presbyterian	Aug.	17, 1880	Aug.	1, 1913	800

* Resigned May 1, 1907; reappointed Feb. 14, 1908.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NAME.	RANK.	CREED	Date of Birth	Date of First App't.	Salary.
General—					
J. C. Brown	Warden	Presbyterian	Feb. 13, 1844	Nov. 26, 1907	$ 2,800
W. A. De W. Smith, M.D.	Surgeon	Church of England	Oct. 5, 1859	Nov. 1, 1887	1,700
J. W. Harvey	Accountant	"	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	1,600
F. Stewart	Clerical Ass't	Presbyterian	Aug. 16, 1852	Apr. 1, 1885	1,200
W. A. Wells	"	Church of England	Aug. 14, 1887	May 1, 1912	1,200
Rev. A. E. Vert	Chaplain	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, 1869	May 16, 1904	1,200
Rev. E. Maillard	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 31, 1880	Nov. 1, 1911	1,200
H. F. Norman	Hospital Nurse	Church of England	Apr. 30, 1874	June 1, 1906	1,000
W. Currie	Engineer	Presbyterian	June 5, 1859	July 1, 1908	1,300
R. J. Robertson	Steward	"	Jan. 28, 1865	Oct. 11, 1887	1,200
T. Sampson	Ass't. Steward	Methodist	May 25, 1859	Apr. 1, 1890	900
P. Devine	"	Roman Catholic	July 20, 1875	Apr. 1, 1901	900
Industrial—					
John Imlah	Chief Trade Instructor	Presbyterian	July 20, 1860	May 15, 1900	1,200
Geo. McKenzie	Ind. Gd. Shoemaker	"	July 4, 1854	Nov. 1, 1883	1,000
James Doyle	" Brickmaker	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	1,000
R. Dynes	" Farm	Roman Catholic	Oct. 21, 1867	Jan. 1, 1894	1,000
D. C. McKenzie	" Tailor	Methodist	Aug. 25, 1868	Mar. 4, 1904	1,000
Jas. McLallan	" Carpenter	Presbyterian	Nov. 14, 1866	Aug. 9, 1911	1,000
Police—					
W. J. Carroll	Deputy Warden	Roman Catholic	Mar. 15, 1860	July 23, 1886	1,800
W. A. Patchell	Chief Keeper	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	1,200
M. Lavell	Chief Watchman	Roman Catholic	June 17, 1867	Mar. 9, 1901	1,200
Jas. Walker	Watchman	Church of England	May 27, 1885	Aug. 1. 1912	900
A. Healey	Guard	Roman Catholic	Jan. 14, 1880	Sept. 1, 1909	800
P. J. Keenan	"	"	July 16, 1879	Dec. 1, 1909	800
B. A. Mullins	"	Church of England	Oct. 4, 1881	July 1, 1910	800
E. Buckley	"	"	Jan. 30, 1884	Oct. 1,1910	800
T. Fellows	"	"	July 30, 1876	Jan. 1, 1911	800
H. Johnson	"	"	Feb. 25, 1885	June 1, 1911	800
W. Wilson	"	Presbyterian	Apr. 19, 1885	June 1, 1911	800
G. H. Keeling	"	Church of England	Jan. 30, 1877	Oct. 1, 1911	800

R. Craig	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 18, 1876	Oct. 1, 1911	800
W. S. Sinclair	"	"	Oct. 27, 1889	Jan. 1, 1912	800
A. J. Christmas	"	Church of England	Feb. 9, 1881	Apr. 1, 1912	800
E. Cooney	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 15, 1878	May 1, 1912	800
J. A. Gray	"	Presbyterian	July 7, 1892	Aug. 1, 1912	800
F. Elston	"	Church of England	May 3, 1881	Sept. 1, 1912	800
J. Petticrew	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 19, 1878	Nov. 1, 1912	800
*W. Leslie	"	"	Dec. 18, 1879	June 1, 1910	800
†W. A. Bennett	"	Church of England	Apr. 20, 1883	June 1, 1910	800
S. McCormack	"	"	July 14, 1891	Mar. 1, 1913	800
J. W. Sutherland	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 2, 1878	Mar. 1, 1913	800
F. Thompson	"	Church of England	Feb. 6, 1884	June 1, 1913	800
A. T. North	"	Methodist	May 14, 1885	July 1, 1913	800
J. McFadden	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 7, 1893	July 1, 1913	800
A. L. Kemp	"	Church of England	Dec. 19, 1882	July 1, 1913	800
G. V. Franklin	"	"	Feb. 28, 1887	July 1, 1913	800
A. W. Methven	"	Methodist	May 19, 1889	Aug. 1, 1913	800

* Resigned Aug. 18, 1911; reappointed Sept. 16, 1912.
† Suspended June 21, 1911; reinstated Nov. 1, 1912.

ALBERTA

General—					
M. McCauley	Warden	Presbyterian	June 11, 1850	July 1, 1906	2,800
Alex. Forin, M.D	Surgeon	"	May 24, 1857	July 23, 1906	1,360
J. J. Cashman	Accountant	Roman Catholic	Apr. 15, 1857	Aug. 1, 1906	1,600
Rev. D. G. McQueen	Chaplain	Presbyterian	Dec. 25, 1854	Aug. 4, 1906	900
Rev. J. A. Oullette	"	Roman Catholic	June 28, 1882	Apr. 1, 1912	900
P. Conway	Hospital Nurse	"	Sept. 28, 1888	Nov. 1, 1910	1,000
C. Turgeon	Engineer	"	Mar. 11, 1859	July 23, 1906	1,300
Mrs. E. Cummings	Matron	Methodist	July 11, 1882	Nov. 1, 1909	700
P. M. Oldroyd	Steward	Church of England	Nov. 23, 1877	Sept. 1, 1907	1,200
W. L. Lamb	Ass't. Steward	"	Mar. 29, 1882	July 1, 1910	900
R. Honich	"	Methodist	Sept. 18, 1878	Apr. 1, 1913	900
Industrial—					
John McDougal	Chief Trade Instructor	Roman Catholic	May 6, 1862	Apr. 5, 1891	1,200
F. Urquhart	Ind. Gd. Tailor	Church of England	Oct. 17, 1862	Aug. 1, 1906	1,000
F. Pope	" Carpenter	"	Sept. 18, 1881	July 1, 1907	1,000
T. L. Taylor	" Shoemaker	"	May 16, 1874	Nov. 1, 1912	1,000
J. Saunt	" Miner	"	Sept. 11, 1886	Sept. 25, 1911	1,000

ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

NAME.	RANK.	CREED	Date of Birth	Date of First App't.	Salary.
J. T. Valpy	Ind. Gd. Blacksmith			Feb. 1, 1912	$ 1,000
*J. Mann	" Brickmaker	Methodist	June 18, 1864	July 10, 1907	1,000
Police—					
E. H. Cummings	Deputy Warden	"	June 28, 1880	Feb. 1, 1907	1,800
G. P. Halley	Chief Watchman	Presbyterian	May 10, 1876	Oct. 1, 1907	1,200
H. E. Smith	Watchman	Church of England	May 10, 1875	Apr. 1, 1910	900
W. B. Still	"		May 4, 1882	Aug. 1, 1913	900
R. P. Ottewell	Guard	Presbyterian	June 30, 1890	Oct. 1, 1911	800
F. Martin	"	Methodist	Apr. 14, 1887	May 1, 1912	800
C. W. Brett	"	Church of England	May 29, 1879	July 1, 1908	800
P. L. Herr	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 15, 1885	Sept. 1, 1912	800
N. Walsh	"	"	May 12, 1878	Sept. 1, 1912	800
G. S. Aitken	"	Church of England	Jan. 24, 1882	Sept. 1, 1912	800
H. B. Norris	"	Methodist	Dec. 26, 1888	July 1, 1913	800
M. E. Waddington	"	Church of England	Jan. 13, 1893	July 1, 1913	800
H. F. Devieq	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 19, 1885	Aug. 1, 1913	800
†R. Smith	"	Lutheran	Aug. 13, 1889	July 1, 1910	800

* Resigned May 31, 1911; reappointed June 9, 1913.
† Resigned May 31, 1912; reappointed Aug. 1, 1913.

SASKATCHEWAN

General—					
(Vacant)	Warden				2,800
J. S. Chisholm, M.D.	Surgeon	Presbyterian	Dec. 21, 1870	Sept. 1, 1913	1,360
A. A. Strachan	Accountant	Presbyterian	Feb. 21, 1853	July 1, 1912	1,600
Rev. J. Taylor	Chaplain	Church of England	Apr. 2, 1850	May 15, 1911	900
Rev. E. Pascal	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 6, 1878	May 15, 1911	900
F. Sergeant	Hospital Nurse	Church of England	Jan. 14, 1882	Apr. 12, 1912	1,000

John McKay	Steward	Presbyterian	Sept. 21, 1878	June 11, 1912	1,200
H. Brownbridge	Ass't. Steward	Church of England	July 7, 1877	Aug. 1, 1913	900
R. Henderson	Engineer	Presbyterian	May 2, 1876	Nov. 1, 1912	1,300
Industrial—					
J. Johnson	Ind. Gd. Shoemaker	Lutheran	Nov. 22, 1872	May 15, 1911	1,000
Geo. Cowie	" Tailor	Presbyterian	June 14, 1872	July 28, 1911	1,000
Jos. McKay	" Farm	Church of England	July 14, 1856	Nov. 1, 1912	1,000
*W. C. McAllister	" Mason	Baptist	Jan. 2, 1888	Oct. 1, 1911	1,000
E. Moore	" Brickmaker	Church of England	Apr. 11, 1883	June 1, 1913	1,000
D. Malcolmson	" Steam Fitter	Presbyterian	June 9, 1886	July 14, 1913	1,000
Richard Allen	" Carpenter	"	Apr. 13, 1889	Aug. 1, 1913	1,000
Police—					
W. J. Macleod	Deputy Warden	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	1,800
R. Wyllie	Chief Keeper	"	July 24, 1882	July 1, 1912	1,200
D. O'Sullivan	Chief Watchman	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1868	May 1, 1911	1,200
P. Doolan	Guard	"	Apr. 15, 1881	June 1, 1911	800
A. Hanson	"	Lutheran	Apr. 7, 1881	Dec. 1, 1911	800
W. Johnson	"	"	Sept. 16, 1878	Nov. 1, 1911	800
L. Williams	"	Church of England	Oct. 2, 1890	May 1, 1912	800
P. D. Chapman	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 17, 1886	Aug. 1, 1912	800
J. O. Johnson	"	Lutheran	Feb. 18, 1887	Mar. 1, 1913	800
†J. Ewan	"	Presbyterian	Feb. 28, 1890	June 1, 1912	800
K. Wilson	"	Church of England	June 10, 1887	June 1, 1913	800
W. C. Sanderson	"	"	Mar. 8, 1883	July 1, 1913	800
R. Bensan	"	Lutheran	Aug. 7, 1888	Sept. 1, 1913	800
A. Sjadin	"	"	Mar. 31, 1887	Sept. 1, 1913	800
J. L. Hall	"		Aug. 27, 1886	Sept. 1, 1913	800

* Resigned June 15, 1912; reappointed May 21, 1913.
† Resigned Nov. 15, 1912; reappointed Apr. 1, 1913.

REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1914

To His Royal Highness Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., &c., &c., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the annual report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness' most obedient servant,

SAM HUGHES,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

November 1, 1913.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

Year Ending March 31st, 1913

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1. The Militia Council present, herewith, their report on the work of the Militia during the twelve months ended March 31, 1913.

2. The report on the training during the period under review, which was published a few months ago as an Interim Report, is appended hereto for purposes of reference. (Appendix F.)

MILITARY POLICY.

3. In regard to military policy, no changes have been introduced during the period under review.

DEFENCE.

4. The general scheme of defence remains unaltered; but details have been elaborated and the allotment of troops has been kept constantly revised.

MOBILIZATION.

5. Progress has been made, and arrangements continue to take shape. Mobilization Regulations and War Establishments have been published, and Mobilization Store Tables are in course of preparation.

6. At present, however, there is no such thing as an organized reserve, and at a time of emergency its absence would be felt. An effort will be made to improve the situation by a reconstitution of the Corps Reserve.

7. With a view to meeting mobilization requirements, no system of horse registration is in force; but questions connected with the provision of horses, both saddle and draught, have received attention, and the increasing importance of mechanical transport has not been overlooked.

8. In regard to the provision of equipment there is little progress to report. To some extent reliance can be placed on the military resources of the country; but there remain serious deficiencies in articles which, although essentially necessary, could not be obtained by local purchase in large quantities and at short notice.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

9. The Inter-departmental Committee (representing the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service) continues to secure the co-operation and to co-ordinate the efforts of the two Departments of State most interested in questions of defence.

INTELLIGENCE.

10. The Corps of Guides is in all respects in a satisfactory condition; Divisional and District Intelligence Officers have done good work, and on a variety of subjects valuable information has been collected.

SURVEYS.

11. The general field work of the Survey Division was performed from April 23rd to November 28th, 1912, and from January 6th to March 24th, 1913.

12. In the Halifax district, one transit party of five ran 410 miles of primary traverse, the total period of employment being 17 5/7 weeks. In addition, 138 miles of secondary traverse were run by a party of three, employed for 5 3/7 weeks; and 190 miles of railway were traversed by a party of two, employed for 3 4/7 weeks.

13. Two level parties of two men each were employed in the Halifax district for a period equivalent to one party for 38 5/7 weeks. They ran 1026 miles of levels, much of which was in very enclosed country.

14. The topography, which was carried out during the summer partly in the vicinity of Kingston and partly in the Eastern Townships and along the St. Lawrence River, covered an area of 1269 square miles. The topography of five of the regular sheets was completed, and progress was made towards the completion of five others.

15. Nineteen men in all were employed upon topography, viz:- two Civil Servants, eight non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, seven non-commissioned officers of the Royal Canadian Engineers and two temporary civilian employees. A Staff Officer, with headquarters at Lennoxville, was in charge. He was assisted by a civil member of the Staff, who supervised the work in the Kingston district. The field sheets as completed were checked on the ground by an independent examiner, with results which showed that the accuracy of the topography continues to improve.

16. During the winter a party of seven was employed upon topography in the Halifax district, principally in mapping lakes. This party, employed for 11 1/7 weeks, covered an area of 110 square miles, in which 175 lakes were located.

17. Considerable progress has been made towards installing a lithographing and printing plant, and it is expected that the work of reproduction will commence in July.

18. During the year, four sheets of the 1″ to 1 mile series and two of the ½″ to 1 mile series were published. In all, 66 sheets of the 1″ to 1 mile series, covering an area of 20,143 square miles, have now been completely surveyed. Of these, 33 have been published; 22 are in the hands of the lithographers in England, and 11 are in course of preparation in the Survey Division. Four ½″ to 1 mile sheets have also been published.

19. Seven special maps, for use at camps of instruction, were lithographed by the Survey Division, and 1225 copies issued, besides 227 copies of miscellaneous maps. Of the sheets of the regular 1″ series 500 were sold, and 1536 were issued either free or on service requisitions; while of the ½″ series 96 were sold and 222 were issued free, making for the year a total distribution of 3806.

TRAINING.

20. A return showing the number of officers and men of the Active Militia trained during the year 1912 was published in the form of an Appendix to the Militia Council's Interim Report, dated 15th January last. See Appendix "F."

EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

21. The following officers of the Permanent Force attended Instructional Courses in England.—

Staff College:—

Major J. H. Elmsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons (Graduated Dec., 1912).
Major E. de. B. Panet, Royal Canadian Artillery.
Captain J. H. MacBrien, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
Captain F. S. Morrison, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
Captain A. H. Borden, Royal Canadian Regiment.

Ordnance Course:—

Lieutenant E. J. Renaud, Canadian Ordnance Corps.

Gunnery Staff Course:—

Captain A. E. Harris, Royal Canadian Artillery.
Captain L. W. S. Cockburn, Royal Canadian Artillery (completed October, 1912).
Captain S. G. Bacon, Royal Canadian Artillery (completed June, 1912).
Captain W. G. Hagarty, Royal Canadian Artillery.

School of Military Engineering:—

Lieutenant R. H. Irwin, Royal Canadian Engineers (completed June, 1912).
Lieutenant H. B. Boswell, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant A. G. Lawson, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant K. Stuart, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant F. R. Henshaw, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant G. H. Shaw, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant W. M. Miller, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant F. M. Hutchinson, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant J. P. Edwards, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant D. H. Williams, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant H. St. G. Bond, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Other Courses of Instruction:—

Major F. A. Lister, Assistant Director of Signalling.
Captain W. G. Hagarty, Royal Canadian Artillery.
Lieutenant H. B. Boswell, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant R. J. S. Langford, Royal Canadian Regiment.

OFFICERS' LONG COURSE.

22. Five officers attended the Royal Military College portion of the Long Course, which terminated in April, 1912. They all gained certificates, and three of them have since been granted commissions in the Permanent Force. There were ten officers attending the Long Course in progress at the end of the fiscal year.

MILITIA STAFF COURSE.

23. The practical portion of the Militia Staff Course was conducted at the Royal Military College, Kingston, in August, 1912, and was attended by 26 officers. All of them had previously passed in the theoretical portion, and they successfully completed the course.

24. Lectures in the theoretical portion were given at various centres during the winter of 1912-13. Forty-eight officers completed the course and attended the examination in March, 1913.

PREPARATORY AND REFRESHER COURSES.

25. Four officers who attended the Preparatory Course at the Royal Military College wrote on the Staff College Entrance Examination in May, 1913. Three were successful and are now attending the Staff College, viz.:—

Captain F. S. Morrison, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
Captain J. H. MacBrien, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
Captain A. H. Borden, Royal Canadian Regiment.

26. One officer, Captain E. K. Eaton, Royal Canadian Regiment, was attending the Preparatory Course at the end of the fiscal year, in anticipation of writing at the next Staff College Entrance Examination.

27. Four officers attended and completed the Refresher Course at the Royal Military College during the spring of 1913:—

Major L. W. Shannon, Permanent Staff.
Major E. F. Mackie, D. S. O., Lord Strathcona's Horse, (R. C.).
Major L. LeDuc, Royal Canadian Regiment.
Major F. L. Vaux, Permanent Army Medical Corps.

ARTILLERY STAFF COURSE.

28. Only one officer, Lieutenant H. M. Reynolds, 1st Field Company, Canadian Engineers, attended the Artillery Staff Course, which he successfully completed in November, 1912.

29. Four officers of the Permanent Force and one officer of the Non-permanent Militia were attending the course which commenced in January and will terminate in October, 1913.

REFRESHER COURSE—FIELD OFFICERS.

30. A Refresher Course was held for Active Militia Officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry in the spring of 1912: field officers, brigade-majors and adjutants being allowed to attend. Fifty-three officers attended for a period of six full days, and it is believed that they derived much benefit from the course.

31. The intention is to hold a similar course annually, so that senior officers charged with the instruction of units may have an opportunity of bringing themselves up-to-date before the camping season opens.

EXAMINATIONS.

32. The examination of officers of the Permanent Force in the practical subjects required for promotion, was conducted under Divisional Commanders, as required.

33. The semi-annual written examinations were held in May and December, 1912.

34. Forty-seven candidates, officers of the Permanent Staff and of the Permanent Force, presented themselves for examination in one or more subjects or sub-heads.

35. The papers were set and marked by the War Office, like those of officers of the Regular Army.

Tactical Fitness:—

36. Four officers of the Permanent Force attended the practical portion of the examination in September, 1912, at Petawawa, and three were successful, viz.:
Major J. Houliston, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Major A. C. Caldwell, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Major W. B. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Promotion to rank of Colonel:—

37. One officer, Lieut.-colonel F. W. Hill, 44th Regiment, passed the examination held in September, 1912, at Petawawa, for promotion to the rank of colonel.

Literary Examination:—

38. Seven candidates presented themselves for the literary examination, held in May, 1912, for appointment to commissions in the Permanent Force, but only one was successful.

Royal Military College:—

39. Fifty-nine candidates presented themselves for examination for entrance to the Royal Military College, and forty-seven were successful.

STAFF TOURS, ETC.

40. Staff Tours, War Games, and Tactical Exercises, involving the use of troops, were carried out at various centres under arrangements made by Divisional and District Commanders, as follows:—

Staff Tours:—

Berlin, Ont.
Chatham. Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Woodstock, Ont.
Redhill, Ont.
Kingston, Ont..
Ottawa, Ont.
Beauce, Que.
Kentville, N.S.
Brandon, Man.

War Games:—

Windsor, Ont.
Seaforth, Ont.
Guelph, Ont.
London, Ont.

War Games:—Cont'd

Toronto, Ont.
Peterborough, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.

Tactical Exercises:—

Chatham, Ont.
Milton, Ont.
Halifax, N.S.

41. While the number of these instructional exercises was greater than in previous years, it is to be regretted that it was not found possible to arrange for carrying them out in all Divisional Areas and Military Districts. The hope expressed last year is repeated—that these exercises may become annual fixtures in every Division and District.

CANADIAN OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

42. The first contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps has been organized, and consists of two infantry companies at McGill University. This new unit is intended to serve as a means for providing the Militia with qualified officers. Regulations have been drafted; they are based on those which govern the Officers' Training Corps in the United Kingdom, but they have not yet been finally approved.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

43. Forty-five provisional schools for the qualification of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Non-permanent Militia were held at various centres, as shown below:—

Cavalry:—

Battleford, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Kamloops, B.C.
Calgary, Alta. (two)
Edmonton, Alta.
Pincher Creek, Alta.
Pine Lake, Alta.

Artillery:—

Hamilton, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Regina, Sask.

Engineers:—

London, Ont.
North Vancouver, B.C.

Infantry:—

Chatham, Ont. (two for non-commissioned officers).
Chesley, Ont. (for non-commissioned officers only).
Stratford, Ont.
St. Thomas, Ont.
Walkerton, Ont. (for non-commissioned officers only).
Woodstock, Ont.
Sudbury, Ont.
Belleville, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Peterborough, Ont.
Joliette, Que.
Montreal, Que. (three).
Three Rivers, Que.
Quebec, Que.
Thetford Mines, Que.
Regina, Sask.
Calgary, Alta.
Edmonton, Alta.

Army Service Corps:—

London, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Montreal, Que.
Calgary, Alta.
Vancouver, B.C.
Winnipeg, Man.

Army Medical Corps:—

Hamilton, Ont.
Montreal, Que.
Brandon, Man.
Winnipeg, Man.

44. The number of provisional schools authorized in recent years has been:—

1907 – 08	11
1908 – 09	17
1909 – 10	15
1910 – 11	23
1911 – 12	33
1912 – 13	45

Instructional Cadre.

45. It is believed that the organization of an Instructional Cadre, in the Cavalry and Infantry, separate from regimental establishments, has proved beneficial to the Militia.

46. To the establishment of non-commissioned officers originally included in the Instructional Cadre, officers have since been added.

47. The non-commissioned officer instructors allotted to certain city corps and previously termed "paid sergeant majors," have been absorbed into the Cadre; as also have been the warrant officers previously known as "station sergeant majors."

48. The strength of the Instructional Cadre on 31st March, 1913, was:—

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Cavalry.....	3	23
Infantry.....	6	62
Total.....	9	85

CERTIFICATES.

49. The return on the following page shows the number of certificates granted from schools of instruction:

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN 1st APRIL, 1912, AND 31st MARCH, 1913

SCHOOL.	Officers.				N.C.O's.				Signalling			Musketry.									
	Long Course.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Grade "A."	Grade "B."	Special.	Distinguished.	Qualified.	Cadet Instructors	Nursing Sisters.	Equitation.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Technical.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto	....	9	20	28	7	31	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	23	10	3	8	151
Royal School of Cavalry, St. Johns, Que	....	7	7	22	....	11	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	....	15	81
Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg	....	14	39	38	....	47	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	18	3	15	209
Royal School of Artillery (Garrison) Quebec	1	....	....	3	....	6	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	17
Royal School of Artillery (Field) Kingston	....	1	....	10	6	24	27	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	7	16	125
Royal School of Artillery (Coast Defence) Halifax	....	1	....	1	1	8	15	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	38
Royal School of Artillery (Coast Defence) Esquimalt	....	....	1	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
School of Military Engineering, Halifax	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	23
Royal School of Infantry, London	....	7	25	106	....	13	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	156
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto	....	13	19	64	....	26	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	7	161
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec	....	5	11	17	....	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	18	107
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax	....	4	9	12	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	....	1	....	27	93
Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton	....	4	2	3	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	....	....	....	....	....	65
Royal School of Infantry, Winnipeg	....	2	29	35	....	38	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	....	....	....	....	....	218
Royal School of Infantry, Esquimalt	....	....	3	9	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82	....	....	....	....	....	98
School of Instruction, A.M.C., Halifax	....	1	....	....	1	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	17
Provisional Schools, Cavalry	....	3	8	32	....	41	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	34	6	....	3	183
Provisional Schools, Artillery	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Provisional Schools, Engineers	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Provisional Schools, Infantry	....	22	58	110	9	114	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	91	....	....	....	....	....	432
Provisional Schools, A.S.C.	....	5	8	10	1	14	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	47
Provisional Schools, A.M.C.	....	5	35	2	11	31	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
School of Musketry, Ottawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	186	....	....	....	....	....	....	192
Schools of Signalling	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	168	186	102	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	456
Board of Examiners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	....	....	....	43
Total	1	103	274	523	36	414	298	31	168	186	102	6	186	367	6	107	60	44	111	3023

Total attendance, all classes:—

Officers	69
Cadet Instructors	54
Non-commissioned officers	92
	215

CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY

50. The standard of qualification at this school has been well maintained great credit is due to the staff; and those who have received instruction will prove of much assistance not only to the militia but also to the cadets.

51. The dormitory buildings built by the Department at Rockliffe were used for the first time this year, and proved satisfactory. Arrangements were made for the installation of a sterilizer, which ensured a supply of good drinking water.

52. During the year the Instructors were detailed to the Divisions for musketry duty as far as the small number available permitted, and it is believed that the results obtained have more than justified the small additional expense involved.

53. During the year ending March 31st, 1913, the following courses were held:—

One regular six weeks course at Rockliffe, commencing September 10th, with an attendance of—

Officers	24
Non-commissioned officers	44

Two special courses of three weeks each at Ottawa, commencing July 2nd, with an attendance of—

Officers	11
Cadet Instructors	40
Non-commissioned officers	6

Calgary, commencing July 22nd, with an attendance of—

Officers	5
Cadet Instructors	14
Non-commissioned officers	10

Five voluntary classes (without expense) at—

Kingston, Ont.	Attendance	14
Quebec, Que.	"	8
Toronto, Ont.	"	15
St. Catharines, Ont.	"	18
Cobourg, Ont.	"	6

SIGNALLING.

54. Signallers are increasing both in numbers and in efficiency. There are units in which the importance of signalling is still overlooked; but on the whole, and in spite of many difficulties to be overcome, there has been a marked improvement.

CLASSES OF INSTRUCTION.

55. The practice of issuing certificates at camps of instruction has been discontinued; but at the various regimental headquarters 43 evening classes were held and 325 officers, non-commissioned officers and men were granted certificates. The number of certificates was the largest ever issued, and the classes were more than double the number held in any previous year since the organization of the Canadian Signal Service.

The following is the list of places where classes were held:—

1st Division:—
London, Chatham, Windsor, Goderich, Woodstock, Galt.

2nd Division:—
Toronto, Hamilton, Dundas, Uxbridge, St. Catharines, Brantford.

3rd Division:—
Ottawa, Brockville, Peterborough, Alexandria, Picton.

4th Division:—
Montreal (4), Sherbrooke.

5th Division:—
Quebec (2).

6th Division:—
Halifax (4), Truro, Fredericton, Campbellton, St. John, Westville, Charlottetown.

Military District No. 10:—
Winnipeg (2).

Military District No. 11:—
Victoria.

Military District No. 13:—
Calgary, Edmonton (2), Medicine Hat, Pincher Creek, Lethbridge.

ORGANIZATION.

56. The following new units of the Non-permanent Militia, by branches of the Service, were authorized during the period covered by this report:—

CAVALRY.

2nd Division:—
One Squadron—25th Brant Dragoons, "D" Squadron.

4th Division:—
One Squadron—17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, "D" Squadron.
One Regiment (4 Sqdns.)—33rd Vaudreuil and Soulanges Hussars, "A," "B," "C" and "D" Squadrons.

No. 10 *Military District:*—
One Squadron—27th Light Horse, "D" Squadron.
One Regiment (4 Sqdns.)—32nd Light Horse, "A," "B," "C" and "D" Squadrons.
One Regiment (2 Sqdns.)—34th Regiment, "A" and "B" Squadrons.

No. 13 *Military District:*—
1 Squadron—To form with the Red Deer and Pine Lake Independent Squadrons, a three squadron regiment, to be designated "35th Central Alberta Horse."

ARTILLERY.

1st Division:—
One Brigade, 2 Batteries, Canadian Field Artillery—12th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery (30th and 31st Batteries).

2nd Division:—

One Brigade, 2 Batteries, Canadian Field Artillery—13th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery (32nd and 33rd Batteries).

3rd Division:—

One Battery, Canadian Field Artillery—34th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.

4th Division:—

One Battery, Canadian Field Artillery—35th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.

6th Division:—

One Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery*—3 Companies.

Two Heavy Batteries and Ammunition Columns—Canadian Artillery—3rd and 4th Heavy Batteries and Ammunition Columns.†

One Battery, Canadian Field Artillery—37th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.†

No. 10 Military District:—

One Battery, Canadian Field Artillery—36th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.

ENGINEERS.

1st Division:—

One Company and Telegraph Detachment—7th Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

2nd Division:—

One Company and Telegraph Detachment—8th Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

One Detachment—Wireless Detachment attached to 1st Field Company.

6th Division:—

One Company and Telegraph Detachment—9th Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

No. 10 Military District:—

One Field Troop—2nd Field Troop, Canadian Engineers.

One Field Troop—3rd Field Troop, Canadian Engineers.

No. 13 Military District:—

One Field Troop—4th Field Troop, Canadian Engineers.

INFANTRY.

1st Division:—

Four Companies—25th Regiment, "E," "F," "G" and "H" Companies.

No. 10 Military District:—

One Regiment—8 Companies‡—95th Regiment.

One Regiment—8 Companies—105th Regiment.

One Regiment—8 Companies—106th Regiment.

One Regiment—8 Companies— 60th Rifles of Canada.

One Regiment—8 Companies— 52nd Prince Albert Volunteers.

---

*On conversion from 3rd New Brunswick Heavy Brigade.

†On conversion from 4th Prince Edward Island Heavy Brigade.

‡4 companies transferred from 95th Regiment to 105th Regiment and 4 new companies raised to replace them.

No. 11 *Military District:—*
1 Regiment—8 Companies—88th Regiment "Victoria Fusiliers."
2 Companies—102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers—"B" and "D" Companies.
1 Company—104th Regiment.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

1*st Division:—*
One Company—No. 16 Company Army Service Corps.

5*th Division:—*
One Company—No. 17 Company Army Service Corps.

No. 10 *Military District:—*
One Company—No. 18 Company Army Service Corps.

No. 11 *Military District:—*
One Company—No. 19 Company Army Service Corps.

CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS (NON-PERMANENT).

1*st Division:—*
One Detachment—No. 1 Detachment Canadian Ordnance Corps (non-permanent).

2*nd Division:—*
One Detachment — No. 2 Detachment Canadian Ordnance Corps (non-permanent).

3*rd Division:—*
One Detachment — No. 3 Detachment Canadian Ordnance Corps (non-permanent).

CANADIAN ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

1*st Division:—*
One Section—No. 1 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

2*nd Division:—*
One Section—No. 2 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

3*rd Division:—*
One Section—No. 3 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

4*th Division:—*
One Section—No. 4 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

5*th Division:—*
One Section—No. 5 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

6*th Division:—*
One Section—No. 6 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

No. 10 *Military District:—*

One Section—No. 10 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

No. 11 *Military District:—*

One Section—No. 11 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

No. 13 *Military District:—*

One Section—No. 13 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

57. In addition to the above, the following changes in organization were also authorized:—

The Royal Schools of Artillery were re-organized.

The Standing Small Arms Committee was re-constituted and its functions defined.

The appointment of officer clerks in the Corps of Military Staff Clerks was approved.

An Intelligence Officer was added to the staff of the Halifax Fortress.

The appointment of "Commanding Divisional Engineer" was created, this appointment to be tenable for a period of four years. A regimental list was also instituted on which all officers of the Canadian Engineers are borne, and from which they will be posted to units or attached for training.

The organization of a corps to be designated "The Canadian Officers' Training Corps" of which contingents are to be formed at the various universities was approved. Two companies designated "The McGill University Contingent" were organized.

A Corps Reserve was established in connection with the Canadian Signal Corps and the Canadian Army Service Corps.

The brigades of the different arms were organized and re-constituted from time to time as the interests of the service demanded.

The designation "Cavalry Brigade" was abolished and the term "Mounted Brigade" substituted therefor.

The appointment of Officer Commanding Halifax Fortress was abolished, the command being vested, in time of peace, in the Officer Commanding the 6th Division.

PERMANENT STAFF AND PERMANENT FORCE.

58. During the year 34 officers were appointed to the several branches of the Permanent Staff and the Permanent Force as follows:—

Permanent Staff	5
Royal Canadian Dragoons	1
Royal Canadian Artillery	2
Royal Canadian Engineers	7
Royal Canadian Engineers, Honorary Colonel	1
Royal Canadian Regiment	5
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	6
Canadian Ordnance Corps	3
Canadian Army Pay Corps	2
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	2
Total	34

59. The following table shows the strength by Corps of the Permanent Force on 31st March, 1913, including Non-permanent Militia Officers attached for duty, and certain civilians employed in lieu of soldiers:—

Corps.	Officers	Warrant Officers	N.C.O.'s & Men	Civilians	Total
Royal Canadian Dragoons	10	1	176	..	187
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)	8	2	96	..	106
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	17	6	222	..	245
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	27	10	577	..	614
Royal Canadian Engineers	21	10	223	..	254
Royal Canadian Regiment	29	2	631	..	662
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	13	3	121	..	137
Permanent Army Medical Corps	26	2	75	..	103
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	4	1	3	..	8
Canadian Ordnance Corps	24	23	224	8	279
Canadian Army Pay Corps	15	5	34	..	54
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	3	9	52	..	64
" " " " " Section "B"	..	..	15	..	15
Instructional Cadre (Calvary & Infantry)	9	6	74	..	89
Canadian School of Musketry	..	2	4	..	6
Canadian School of Signalling	..	1	7	..	8
Physical Training Instructors	..	..	16	..	16
Paid Sergt-Majors, City Corps	..	1	4	..	5
Militia Officers attached for duty	9	..	...	..	9
Officers in England and abroad	19	..	...	..	19
Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers on loan from British Army	10	..	10	..	20
	244	84	2564	8	2900

60. The following table shows the strength of the Permanent Force by stations on 31st March, 1913, including Non-permanent Militia Officers attached for duty, and certain civilians employed in lieu of soldiers:—

Station	Officers	Warrant Officers	N.C.O.s & Men	Civilians	Total
London	9	3	82	..	94
Toronto	27	10	288	..	325
Kingston	27	10	285	1	323
Ottawa	18	9	118	3	148
Montreal	7	6	37	..	50
St. Jean, P.Q.	7	2	91	..	100
Quebec	29	11	324	..	364
Halifax	64	19	987	1	1071
Fredericton	3	1	51	..	55
St. John, N.B.	1	..	9	1	11
Winnipeg	20	5	137	..	162
Esquimalt	11	7	136	2	156
Calgary	2	1	19	..	22
In England and abroad	19			..	19
	244	84	2564	8	2900

61. The following statement shows the places of birth of officers and men, Permanent Staff and Permanent Force, serving on 1st January, 1913:—

	Officers, Perm't. Staff	Officers & Warrant Officers, Perm't. Force	N.C.O.'s & Men, Perm't. Force	Total
England	13	68	1465	1546
Scotland	2	12	161	175
Ireland	3	11	217	231
Wales	..	5	35	40
Canada				
Nova Scotia	4	32	129	165
Prince Edward Island	..	10	22	32
New Brunswick	2	10	70	82
Quebec	14	48	172	234
Ontario	32	78	155	265
Manitoba	..	3	4	7
Saskatchewan	..	..	1	1
Alberta	..	2	...	2
British Columbia	..	2	1	3
Newfoundland	..	1	14	15
Other British possessions	3	9	39	51
United States of America	..	2	16	18
Other Foreign Countries	..	2	17	19
Total	73	295	2518	2886

62. The above statement shows the following results:—

	Officers, Perm't. Staff	Officers and Warrant Officers, Perm't. Force	N.C.O.'s & Men, Perm't. Force	Total
British Islands	18	96	1878	1992
Canada and Newfoundland	52	186	568	806
Other British possessions	3	9	39	51
United States of America	..	2	16	18
Other Foreign Countries	..	2	17	19

which gives the following percentages in the total, as regards non-commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Force:—

British Islands and other British possessions 76.14%
Canada 22.55%
United States of America and other foreign countries 1.31%

63. The following statement shows the number of Army Reservists serving in the Permanent Force on 1st January, 1913:—

Royal Canadian Dragoons	4
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadian)	4
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	9
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	41
Royal Canadian Engineers	7
Royal Canadian Regiment	23
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	8
Permanent Army Medical Corps	4
Canadian Ordnance Corps	20
Corps Military Staff Clerks	3
Total	123

PERMANENT STAFF.

64. The following are the changes in the personnel of the Permanent Staff at Militia Headquarters and in the various Divisions and Districts:—

Headquarters' Staff:—

Major-General W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B., vacated the appointment of Inspector-General and was retired, retaining rank.

Major-General D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O., whose appointment expired, was re-appointed Quartermaster-General.

Major-General W. H. Cotton was appointed Inspector-General.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) F. L. Lessard, C.B., vacated the appointment of Adjutant-General and was granted the rank of Major-General on appointment as General Officer Commanding 2nd Division.

Colonel R. W. Rutherford vacated the appointment of Master-General of the Ordnance and was appointed Officer Commanding 6th Division.

Colonel T. Benson vacated the appointment of Officer Commanding 3rd Division, on appointment as Master-General of the Ordnance.

Colonel V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C., was appointed Adjutant-General.

Colonel J. L. Biggar, Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, whose appointment expired, was re-appointed Director of Supply and Transport.

Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Gwynne was detailed to perform the duties of Director of Cadet Services, and attached to the Branch of the Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. B. Morrison was detailed to perform the duties of Director of Artillery, and attached to the Branch of the Master-General, of the Ordnance.

Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Maunsell, whose appointment expired, was re-appointed Director-General of Engineer Services. This officer was also appointed Inspector of Engineers.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Elliot was appointed Director of Artillery. This officer subsequently vacated the post and was appointed A.A.G. in charge of Administration, 2nd Division.

Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Nelles, Royal Canadian Dragoons, was appointed Inspector of Cavalry.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Winter was appointed Military Secretary.

Major W. B. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers, whose appointment expired, was re-appointed Director of Military Training.

Captain E. E. Clarke was appointed Assistant Director of Supply and Transport.

Captain C. B. Costin, Royal Canadian Regiment, vacated the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

1st Division:—

Major H. J. Lamb, Corps of Guides, resigned the appointment of Divisional Intelligence Officer.

Captain G. N. Weeks, Corps of Guides, was appointed Divisional Intelligence Officer (provisionally).

2nd Division:—

Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., was appointed General Officer Commanding, on vacating the appointment of Adjutant General.

Major J. H. Elmsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons, was appointed General Staff Officer (3rd grade).

Major and brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Elliot (Royal Artillery), C.M., was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of Administration.

Captain T. F. H. Dixon, Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Lieut.-Colonel G. La F. Foster, Permanent Army Medical Corps, was appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services.

3rd Division:—

Colonel T. D. R. Hemming, Permanent Staff, was appointed Officer Commanding.

Major C. C. Bennett, Permanent Staff, was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

4th Division:—

Colonel S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G., Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Officer Commanding.

Major L. Leduc, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of Administration.

5th Division:—

Colonel O. C. C. Pelletier, Officer Commanding, was retired on pension.

Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Landry, A.D.C., was appointed Officer Commanding, with the temporary rank of Colonel.

Major J. D. Brousseau, Permanent Army Medical Corps, vacated the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer.

Major J. T. Clarke, Permanent Army Medical Corps, was appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services.

Major J. D. Doull, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of Administration.

6th Division:—

Colonel R. W. Rutherford, Permanent Staff, was appointed Officer Commanding, vice Major-General C. W. Drury, C.B., deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Grant, Permanent Army Medical Corps, was appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services.

Lieut. A. R. McCleave, 63rd Regt., was appointed Intelligence Officer (provisionally), Halifax Fortress.

No. 10 *Military District:—*

Captain (temporary Major) W. T. Lawless, Permanent Staff, was appointed District Staff Adjutant.

Captain H. D. Smith, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, was appointed Principal Veterinary Officer.

Major J. A. Hesketh, Corps of Guides, whose appointment expired, was re-appointed District Intelligence Officer.

No. 11 *Military District:—*

Colonel R. L. Wadmore, Officer Commanding, was retired, on pension.

Colonel A. Roy, M.V.O., was appointed Officer Commanding.

Major T. W. G. Bryan, Corps of Guides, was appointed District Intelligence Officer.

Major E. C. Hart, Permanent Army Medical Corps, whose appointment expired, was re-appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services.

REGULATIONS.

65. The Establishments of the Canadian Militia, including Permanent Force, for the year 1912-13, were promulgated on the 1st April, 1912.

The following Regulations were published during the year under review:—

Memorandum relating to Administration, Command, Staffs for Camps of Training, 1912.

Field Army Tables, Canadian Militia, 1912.

Instructions pour le dressage, Milice Active, 1912.

Rifle and Musketry Exercises for the Ross Rifle.

Regulations for Conducting Examination of Candidates for Admission to Royal Military College.

Regulations for the Equipment of the Canadian Militia, Pt. II, Section 2 (b), Field Artillery, with Q.F. 18-pr. Equipment, 1912.

Standing Orders for the Canadian Army Veterinary Service.

Réglements du Service en Campagne, 2e Partie.

Regulations for the Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps, 1912.

Standing Orders, Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, 1912.

Memorandum concernant l'Instruction, le commandement et l'état-major des Camps d'Instruction, 1912.

Regulations for Rifle Associations, 1912,

Cadet Corps Camps, 1912, Memorandum for Training.

Canadian Boy Scouts to England.

Réglements pour les sociétés de tir du Fusil.

Regulations for the Royal Military College, 1912.

Report on the Examination for admission to the Royal Military College, held in May, 1912.

Standing Orders for the Fortress of Halifax, N.S.

Pay and Allowances Regulations for the Canadian Militia, 1912.

Canadian Militia Mobilization Regulations (Provisional), 1912.

Instructions for Infantry Training, 5th Division.

Instructions pour l'entrainement de l'Infanterie, 5th Division.

Annual Report of the Militia Council, 1912.

How to Qualify, 1912.

Comment obtenir la Qualification, 1912.

Courses of Instruction, 1913-14.

Notes on British and French Manœuvres, 1912.
Cours d'Instruction, 1913-14.
Cadet System in Schools, 1913.
Extracts from Reports of the Royal School of Artillery on the Gun Practice of the Field and Heavy Artillery, Canadian Militia, 1912.

COMMISSIONS.

66. The number of Commissions in the Active Militia issued during the period under review was 925, including 27 in the Permanent Force.

67. Thirty-two warrants were issued to specially qualified non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia, including Permanent Force.

MEDALS.

68. The number and description of medals issued for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1913, were as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration	52
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal	156
Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, (Permanent Force)	24
General Service Medal	46

COURTS MARTIAL.

69. The number of non-commissioned officers and men tried by courts-martial during the year ending 31st March, 1913, was 107.

CADET SERVICES.

70. On the 1st May, 1912, Organizers and Inspectors of Cadet Corps were appointed to each Division and District, except the 3rd Division, the appointment to this Division being filled on 1st March, 1913. Two officers were detailed to the 2nd Division; and an English speaking officer to the 4th and 5th Divisions, jointly, in addition to a French speaking officer in each of these Divisions. In December, 1912, a Director of Cadet Services on the Headquarters' Staff, Ottawa, was appointed.

71. As a result of the appointment of these officers the Cadet Services increased during the year by over 267 companies, or 11,050 cadets, and, in addition to these, 24 companies, comprising nearly 1,000 cadets, were disbanded, owing to their being inactive and dormant. This increase of 35%, or considerably over 1,000 cadets per month, since the appointment of the Organizers and Inspectors of Cadet Corps, indicates the result of their work.

72. On the 1st January, 1913, a number of cadet companies were shown, which had really ceased to exist, and it was found necessary by the Organizers and Inspectors of Cadet Corps, in the first place, to re-organize the existing ones before starting to form new ones.

73. The first cadet camps, under the auspices of the Militia Department, were held during July, 1912, and over 7,000 cadets were taken into camp. A considerable amount of useful knowledge was gained by the cadets, especially the older ones, at these camps, where they were taught rifle shooting, semaphore signalling, first aid to the injured, and the duties of camp life generally.

74. In August, 1912, by invitation of the Toronto Exhibition Authorities, cadets from all parts of the British Empire were invited to compete at the Exhibition for various prizes. England, Scotland and Ireland, and the other self-governing Dominions, each sent 14 picked cadets to represent them at Toronto. In Canada,

the cadets had to be selected from the best cadet corps in each Division or District, so that the Canadian Cadet Service was not represented as a whole, but the 14 best boys were picked from one cadet corps in each Division or District. The Province of Saskatchewan sent 16 mounted cadets, with their horses, to the Exhibition, who performed a musical ride, and did all their parade work on their horses.

75. All the cadets at the Toronto Exhibition were inspected by His Royal Highness the Governor-General, on the 27th August, 1912.

76. Some changes have been made in the Cadet Services. Owing to the confusion caused by cadet officers taking the same ranks as officers of the Militia, the ranks of cadet colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, etc., have been abolished and cadet regimental commanders, battalion commanders, company leaders, and half-company leaders have been substituted. The badges of rank have also been changed to 4 transverse bars of braid worn on the shoulder straps for a regimental commander; 3 for a battalion commander; 2 for a company leader; and 1 for a half company leader.

77. Increased support for the Cadet Services is being received from the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, and also from other Women's Societies.

78. The Regulations have been re-written and will shortly be published.

79. A pamphlet entitled, "The Cadet System in Schools," signed by the leading clergymen of all denominations in Canada, has been published and widely distributed throughout the country with considerable success.

80. A silver Challenge Cup, with silver miniature, to be competed for annually, was presented by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, for the best all-round Mounted Cadet in the Province of Saskatchewan. It was won in 1912 by Cadet Adjutant Andrew Patterson of the Grenfell Light Horse Mounted Cadet Regiment.

81. During the year 1912, 544 male school teachers attended the Cadet Instructors' Military Courses, which include Physical Training, at the Royal Schools of Instruction throughout the Dominion; of whom 507 were successful in obtaining the Grade "A" Military Certificate.

	1912.	Total qualified since 1909.
Nova Scotia	33	3,864
New Brunswick	38	1,858
Prince Edward Island	29	523
British Columbia	88	560
Ontario	208	401
Manitoba	23	413
Saskatchewan	10	357
Alberta	23	139
Quebec	55	201
Total, 1912	507	Since 1909 8,316

82. A special course of Physical Training of two months' duration was begun at Toronto on 5th March, last, to qualify Instructors for the Physical Training Cadre (non-permanent) in order to increase the number of qualified Instructors available for instructing at Normal School centres.

83. The same certificate was issued to these Instructors as to the Physical Training Cadre (permanent), and the work done was excellent, Physical Training Directors being sent in from all parts of the Dominion, in order to standardize the work with that of the Strathcona Trust.

84. Forty male and 21 female Instructors obtained certificates for this special course—Physical Training Cadre.

85. Two thousand nine hundred and thirteen School Teachers, male and female, obtained Physical Training Certificates, Grades "B" and "C," between 1st July, 1911, and 30th June, 1912.

86. Following are statements showing the strength of the Cadet Services on December 31, 1911, and on March 1, 1913; the strength by Divisions and Districts, and, also, by Provinces, on March 31st, 1912, and March 31, 1913; also the numbers who attended summer camps during 1912:—

STRENGTH OF CADET CORPS.

87. The strength of Cadet Corps, December 31, 1911, was:—

Companies....492. Cadets, ...19,250.

Of these a large number were then dormant and had to be re-organized during the first six months of 1912.

88. Before the end of the school year, 30th June, 1912:—Four hundred and twenty-eight companies, comprising 17,500 cadets, were inspected separately and satisfactorily reported on.

89. The strength of the Cadet Service on 1st March, 1913, was:—

	Companies.	Cadets.
1913	759	30,300
1911	492	19,250
Increase	267	11,050

Increase since 31st December, 1911, 267 companies, comprising 11,050 cadets. During the same period 24 companies, comprising about 1,000 cadets, were disbanded owing to their becoming non-effective.

STRENGTH BY DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS; ALSO BY PROVINCES.

STRENGTH BY DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.			STRENGTH BY PROVINCES.		
Division or District.	31st March, 1912, Companies.	31st March, 1913, Companies.	Provinces.	31st March, 1912, Companies.	31st March, 1913, Companies.
1st Division	23	35	Maritime Provinces	No record by Provinces for 1912.	87
2nd "	54	119	Quebec		282
3rd "	52	62	Ontario		218
4th "	181	225	Manitoba		59
5th "	24	57	Saskatchewan		20
6th "	77	87	Alberta		73
M.D. No. 10	35	81	British Columbia		20
M.D. No. 11	9	20			
M.D. No. 13	51	73			
Total Companies	506	759			759
Total Cadets	20,240	30,300			30,300

SUMMER CAMPS.

90. The following numbers attended the Summer Camps of 1912:

	Staff, Subordinates, Instructors, etc.	Cadets and other boys.	Total
1st Division	58	550	608
2nd "	*564	1,717	2,281
3rd "	38	637	675
4th and 5th Divisions	30	410	440
6th Division	31	1,348	1,379
Military District No. 10	32	1,142	1,174
" " " 11	15	517	532
" " " 13	*126	698	824
Total	894	7,019	7,913

ARMAMENT.

HORSE, FIELD AND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

91. A number of batteries have been organized and equipped and sufficient guns remain in store or are under order to meet the requirements for next year. A number of machine guns are also under order.

SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

92. The output of rifles and bayonets by the Ross Rifle Company has been satisfactory. A number of cadet rifles have been completed and will shortly be issued. A new pattern sight for Ross Rifle Mk. III. has been approved and will be issued shortly.

ENGINEER SERVICES.

93. The Engineer Services are increasing rapidly, due to two causes:—(a) the number of new works and buildings under construction, and (b) the maintenance of these works and buildings. The adoption of Standard Drill Hall designs has enabled the Department to construct a large number of drill halls during the year, and the number proposed for the present year is still larger. A number of the items provided for in the Estimates of the Department of Public Works were transferred to this Department for expenditure. The policy that municipalities, in which drill halls were to be constructed, should furnish free sites, has worked well.

94. The following drill halls and other buildings for military purposes were completed during the year, viz:—

Conversion of Old Court House into Drill Hall, Sherbrooke, Que.
Gananoque, Ont., Drill Hall.
Kincardine, Ont., Drill Hall.
Kingston, Ont., New stables for Tête-de-Pont Barracks.
Markdale, Ont., Drill Hall.
Meaford, Ont., Drill Hall.
Norwood, Ont., Drill Hall.
Minnedosa, Man., Drill Hall.

*Includes Cadet Instructors' Course.

Grenfell, Sask., Drill Hall.
Moosomin, Sask., Drill Hall.
Chilliwack, B.C., Drill Hall.

95. The following drill halls and other buildings for military purposes were commenced during the year, viz:—

Kingston, Ont., R.M.C., Model and Gun Shed.
Lindsay, Ont., Drill Hall.
Omemee, Ont., Drill Hall.
Orillia, Ont., Drill Hall.
Oshawa, Ont., Drill Hall.
Picton, Ont., Drill Hall.
Watford, Ont., Drill Hall.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Drill Hall.
Vernon, B.C., Drill Hall.

96. The following drill halls and military buildings were completed or under construction by the Department of Public Works, 1912-13:—

St. John, N.B., Drill Hall.
Levis, Que., Gun Shed and Armoury.
Kingston, R.M.C., New Dormitory.
Niagara Falls, Ont., Armoury.
Port Arthur, Ont., Armoury.

97. The following rifle ranges were constructed during the year:—

Pointe-aux Trembles, Que.	3	Target	Range.	
" " " "	5	"	"	renewed.
Chatham, Ont.	4	"	"	
Parry Sound, Ont.	6	"	"	
St. Catharines, Ont.	6	"	"	
Grenfell, Sask.	2	"	"	
Armstrong, B.C.	6	"	"	renewed.

98. The construction of the following rifle ranges was commenced during the year:—

Nictaux, N.S.	3	Target	Range.	
Collingwood, Ont.	4	"	"	
Ottawa, Ont. (Connaught Rifle Range)	150	"	"	(300 targets).
Peterborough, Ont.	9	"	"	
Toronto, Ont., (Long Branch)	40	"	"	

99. The following rifle ranges were repaired during the year:—

Spooner Pond, Que.
Dundas, Ont.
Niagara, Ont.

LANDS ACQUIRED.

100. The following Municipalities donated sites for drill halls during the year 1912-13:—

Inverness, N. S.	Coaticook, Que.	Lindsay, Ont.
Markdale, Ont.	Meaford, Ont.	Norwood, Ont.
Omemee, Ont.	Oshawa, Ont.	Picton, Ont.
Edmonton, Alta.	Moosomin, Sask.	Grenfell, Sask.
Maple Creek, Sask.	Battleford, Sask.	Chilliwack, B.C.
Vancouver North, B.C.	Vernon, B. C.	Vegreville, Alta.

101. In addition to drill hall sites donated by various Municipalities, the following properties were acquired during the year:—

Halifax, N. S. ..... Additional land for defences.
Lunenburg, N. S. ..... Site for a drill hall.

Nictaux, N. S.	Addition to rifle range site.
Farnham, Que.	Additional land for camp site.
Montreal, Que.	Site for new barracks.
Quebec, Que.	Site for Dominion Arsenal.
Sherbrooke, Que.	Site for drill hall, (Old Court House property).
Chatham, Ont.	Site for rifle range.
Kincardine, Ont.	Site for drill hall.
Oshawa, Ont.	Addition to drill hall site.
Ottawa, Ont.	Site for Connaught Rifle Range.
Ottawa, Ont.	Lot in Beechwood Cemetery.
Port Elgin, Ont.	Site for drill hall.
Simcoe, Ont.	Site for drill hall.
St, Catharines, Ont.	Site for rifle range.
Peterborough, Ont.	Site for rifle range.
Winnipeg, Man.	Site for main drill hall and site for drill hall in North end of city.
Armstrong, B. C.	Site for rifle range.
Victoria, B. C.	Site for rifle range.

EXPENDITURE.

GENERALLY.

102. The total amount voted by Parliament for the year ended 31st. March 1913, was $9,376,115 (including $21,600 under Statute), and the amount expended under these appropriations was $9,112,110.64. In addition to the amounts voted, there are certain amounts expended under statutory authority for pensions etc., totalling $70,703.46, and Civil Government salaries and contingencies amounted to $168,815.55.

The amount expended was therefore as follows:

Militia Votes	$9,112,110.64
Pensions &c.	71,644.20
Civil Government Salaries & Contingencies	168,815.55
Total	$9,352,570.39

103. This expenditure is apportioned approximately as follows:

Pay of Staff Headquarters & Divisions, &c.	216,061
Permanent Force	2,877,431
Active Militia	5,233,242
Cadet Corps	167,835
Royal Military College	131,241
Dominion Arsenal	325,863
Topographic Survey	35,055
Fortification Works	105,000
Departmental Library	1,010
Sundry small votes	20,995
Pensions, Rebellion 1885 & General	19,551
,, Pension Act 1901	50,470
Civil Government Salaries & Contigencies	168,816
	$9,352,570

Note.—Revenue received amounted to $119,228. Of this amount, $36,785 was received in fees from Royal Military College, leaving net expenditure $94,457, and $28,393 from officers as contributions to pension fund, against $50,470 expended.

104. The expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1913, compared with that for the preceding year is as follows:—

Vote	Expended 1912-13	Expended 1911-12	Increase over 1911-12	Decrease from 1911-12
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Allowances, Active Militia	85,473.88	83,867.40	1,606.48	
Annual Drill	1,719,257.19	1,169,068.37	550,188.82	
Cadet Corps	93,723.17	35,946.68	57,776.49	
Clothing and Necessaries	508,788.28	475,175.09	33,613.19	
Contingencies	47,673.64	39,919.87	7,753.77	
Customs Dues	38,424.28	143,068.63	.....	104,644.35
Departmental Library	1,010.03	975.31	34.72	
Dominion Arsenal	325,863.13	236,790.03	89,073.10	
Engineer Services	386,650.46	379,398.80	7,251.66	
Grants to Associations and Bands	64,315.44	56,270.44	8,045.00	
Maintenance Military Properties	88,924.78	80,936.65	7,988.13	
Military Buildings and Works	405,244.02	107,821.63	297,422.39	
Ordnance, Arms, Lands, etc	1,566,709.04	1,298,262.16	268,446.88	
Pay of Staff (a)	216,060.84	187,077.84	28,983.00	
Permanent Force	2,199,907.74	1,946,635.73	253,272.01	
Printing and Stationery	59,828.22	53,488.85	6,339.37	
Royal Military College	131,240.66	134,948.68	.....	3,708.02
Salaries and Wages	170,700.27	155,644.83	15,055.44	
Schools of Instruction	77,764.76	70,041.16	7,723.60	
Topographic Survey	35,055.12	24,714.04	10,341.08	
Transport and Freight	175,045.61	138,229.88	36,815.73	
Warlike Stores	683,077.80	531,332.57	151,745.23	
Sundry Small Votes	31,372.28	230,269.46	.....	198,897.18
Total Expenditure under Votes not including Pensions	9,112,110.64	7,579,884.10	1,839,476.09	307,249.55
Note (a) includes $21,600 by Statute.				
STATUTORY AID TO CIVIL POWER				
Springhill N.S.	55.18	491.15	.....	435.97
Sydney, Mines, C.B.	22.81	183.27	..	160.46
Inverness, C.B.	.....	12.00	..	12.00
Glace Bay, N.S.	.....	28.25	.	28.25
PENSIONS				
Rebellion, 1885 and General	17,689.44	17,118.21	571.23	
Fenian Raids	1,821.64	1,827.85	.....	6.21
Rebellion, 1837-38 (Statutory)	40.00	80.00	.....	40.00
Act, 1901 (Statutory)	50,469.78	45,697.80	4,771.98	
MILITIA REVENUE	604.61	.....	604.61	
TRANSFERRED FROM PUBLIC WORKS	940.74	.....	940.74	
Total Statutory, &c.	71,644.20	65,438.53	6,888.56	682.89
Expenditure under Votes	9,112,110.64	7,579,884.10	1,839,476.09	307,249.55
	9,183,754.84	7,645,322.63	1,846,364.65	307,932.44
Civil Government Salaries and Contingencies	168,815.55	149,214.17	19,601.38	
Grand Total	9,352,570.39	7,794,536.80	1,865,966.03	307,932.44
		Decrease	307,932.44	
		Net Increase	1,558,033.59	

105. Compared with 1911-12, there was a net increase of $1,532,226.54, in the expenditure, exclusive of pensions and Civil Government salaries and contingencies.

106. The preceding statement shows there was an increase in all Votes, with the exception of Customs Dues and Royal Military College, and the following explanations are given to account for the most important increases.

ANNUAL DRILL.

107. The details of expenditure and numbers trained at each camp etc., are shown in Appendix "A."

108. The number trained, viz., 48,213 all ranks, with 9,781 horses, was the largest number trained in any year, and exceeded the previous year, 1911, by 4,168 officers and men, and 901 horses.

109. The cost of the training was considerably increased owing to 7,300 officers and men of the city corps (Infantry) training in camp for 5 days, in addition to their usual training at local headquarters, for which they received pay for 12 days.

110. Another new departure was the inauguration of camps for cadets and school boys; 7,913 attended for 6 days, at a cost of $74,112, including transport.

111. The above, together with the larger number of troops trained for 16 days, instead of 12 days, accounts for the increase of $550,189 in the expenditure.

112. The revised Pay and Allowance Regulations also came into force in 1912; a flat rate of 15 cents per diem for efficiency pay being paid in place of the three rates formerly in force, the rates of regimental pay being correspondingly increased. With few exceptions the men qualified for efficiency pay, and privates training for the first time therefore received 90 cents a day; those attending two successive trainings $1.00 a day.

CADET CORPS.

113. The amount expended was $93,723.17, which was an increase of $57,776.49 over the expenditure for the previous year 1911-12. As pointed out in last year's report, the vote for 1911-12 was not fully expended owing to money not being available when it was most needed.

114. The increased expenditure for the year ended 31st. March, 1913, is due to the following:—

Appointment of a Director of Cadet Services at Headquarters, and Organizers and Inspectors of Cadet Corps in the Divisions and Districts. The latter were appointed from 1st. May 1912, and account for an expenditure of $23,332.67 for pay and travelling expenses. Details are as follows:—

Pay and travelling expenses Director of Cadet Services, and Organizers and Inspectors of Cadet Corps	$23,332.67
Pay and travelling expenses of School Teachers, &c. qualifying	39,515.29
Travelling expenses of Instructors	5,925.71
Drill Allowance to Cadet Instructors, School Teachers, &c	10,047.90
Caps, Badges and Belts, &c	8,785.00
Railway Transport	4,355.66
Grant to Cadets visiting Australia	817.90
Sundry expenses	943.04
	$93,723.17

115. In addition to the above, over 7000 cadets attended camp for 6 days in the summer of 1912 at a total cost of $74,112.00, but the whole of this expenditure was provided for out of the Annual Drill Vote; for 1913-14 provision has been made to pay this from Cadet Corps Vote.

116. Full particulars of the work carried out in connection with Cadet Corps, and qualification of School Teachers will be found elsewhere in this report, under "Cadet Services".

117. Details of the expenditure by Divisions and Districts are given in Appendix "A."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES, HEADQUARTERS, DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT STAFFS.

118. The increase in the expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1913, is accounted for as follows:—

The scale of allowances was revised on 1st January, 1912, which accounts for increase at Headquarters	$ 4,500

Increase in pay to District Officers Commanding in the West, to place them on same footing as Officers Commanding Divisions, and also grant of special living allowance to all officers in the West	8,000
New appointments of General Staff Officers to each Division which only came into effect in August of 1912, and also other new appointments in the course of the year	11,000
Appointments of 9 Divisional Intelligence Officers to each Division and District	3,285
Transfer allowance of officers removed from one Division to another	2,198
Total increase	$28,983

PERMANENT FORCE.

119. The actual expenditure on account of the Permanent Force for pay, supplies and maintenance amounted to $2,212,002.97; but $22,860.25 of this amount was on account of expenditure in the previous year, which was brought forward to 1912-13.

120. The expenditure for the Force, therefore, stands as follows:—

Expenditure 1911–12 charged to 1912–13	$ 22,860.25
" 1912–13	2,189,142.72
Total	2,212,002.97
" transferred to 1913–14 to keep within the amount voted $2,200,000	12,095.23
" charged against 1912–13	2,199,970.74

121. The cost of the Force for 1912–13 shows an actual increase of $219,-646.74 over the cost for the year 1911–12, which is accounted for as follows:—

(a) Average daily strength of Force 1911–12 2,630
" " " " 1912–13 2,955

This means that the average daily strength during the year ended 31st March, 1913, exceeded the average daily strength during the preceding year by 325 officers and men, and in addition owing to Leap Year, an extra day's cost of the whole Force was incurred. The average increase in the Force consisted of 34 officers, 6 warrant officers and 285 men.

122. The actual strength of the Force was as follows:—

On 1st April, 1912,	Officers	202
	Warrant Officers	76
	N. C. Officers and Men	2,840
	Total	3,118
and		
On 31st March, 1913,	Officers	244
	Warrant Officers	84
	N. C. Officers and Men	2,572
	Total	2,900

(b) The extension of the Instructional Cadre, Signalling Staff and School of Musketry made early in 1912, and which largely increased the number of non-commissioned officer instructors, has added to the cost of the Force.

(c) The Revised Pay and Allowance Regulations which came into force on 1st January, 1912, provided for increased rates of allowances to officers and men living out of barracks, to enable them to obtain quarters, etc.

An addition of about 50% was made to the rates previously in force, but many complaints have been made that existing rates are quite inadequate to provide suitable quarters in the larger cities.

A private receives $10.50 a month Lodging allowance and a non-commissioned officer $13.50, except in the West, where rates are $22.00 and $30.00, respectively, a month.

There can be no question that the rates are not sufficient to pay the rent of even a small house, especially in the East.

(d) Proficiency pay, for Cavalry and Infantry was also introduced on 1st January, 1912, to provide for a small increase of pay to men with over two years' service who obtained special qualifications in Musketry and Signalling.

The rates are:—Class 1 10 cents a day.
" II 5 " "

(e) To meet the high cost of living in the West a special Western Allowance was brought into force on 1st January, 1912.

Married non-commissioned officers and men receive from 22c. to 25c. a day.
Unmarried " " " " from 10c. to 12c. a day

(f) Repairs to Government Steamers, Halifax.

(g) Purchase of motor trucks.

123. The increased cost referred to above accounts for the following amounts:—

(a)	Increase in average daily strength	$115,000
	Extra day Leap Year	5,980
(b)	Increase of Non-commissioned Officer Instructors	28,000
(c)	Increase of Allowances for quarters, &c.	38,000
(d)	Proficiency Pay, Cavalry and Infantry	8,800
(e)	Special Western living allowance	15,000
(f)	Repairs to Government Steamers	10,321
(g)	Purchase of motor trucks	14,148
		$235,249

124. In some other items there was a decrease in expenditure accounting for the difference between the above amount of $235,249 and the actual increase of $219,646.

125. Detailed statements showing expenditure for Permanent Force by Corps and Stations, etc., are given in Appendix "A."

DOMINION ARSENAL.

126. The vote for the Arsenal was the same as for the previous year, 1911–12, viz., $300,000. In neither year was this amount fully expended. For particulars of ammunition manufactured see report of the Superintendent, Appendix "E."

MILITARY BUILDINGS AND WORKS.

127. The increase of $297,422.39 over the preceding year is due to larger undertakings in construction of drill halls, rifle ranges, etc.

For full report of works undertaken see page 32.

ORDNANCE, ARMS, LANDS, &C.

128. The expenditure of $1,566,709.04 comprises the following:—

Paid on Ordnance Contracts in England	$ 328,333.34
Paid on Ordnance Contracts in Canada	221,002.70
Inspection and sundry payments	18,619.30
Rifles	401,414.70
Bayonets and Scabbards	109,744.60
Inspection of Rifles and Bayonets	29,765.36
Small Arms Committee	1,059.53
Reserve Clothing	100,000.00
Lands—Connaught Rifle Range	134,221.55
" —Victoria Rifle Range	101,590.35
" —Rockliffe Rifle Range, Compensation	4,328.03
" —St. Catharines Rifle Range	13,275.44
" —Peterboro Rifle Range	19,851.70
" —Chatham, Ont., Rifle Range	7,962.35
" —Armstrong, B.C., Rifle Range	5,208.88
" —Petawawa Camp Grounds	13,893.46
" —Simcoe Drill Hall	6,466.20
" —Sundry small purchases	20,039.96
Barracks, Hobrecker property, Halifax	15,000.00
Stores—Sundry purchases	14,931.59
	$1,566,709.04

WARLIKE STORES.

129. The increase under this head is due to cost of equipping the additions to the Militia authorized for the year, totalling 9,151 all ranks, and 3,528 horses.

APPENDICES.

130. Appended are the following:—

Financial Statements for the year 1912–13. Appendix "A".

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services for the year 1912–13. Appendix "B".

Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College, 1913. Appendix "C".

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1913. Appendix "D".

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, 1912–13. Appendix "E".

Interim Report of the Militia Council on the Annual Training for the season of 1912, including the Report of the Inspector-General. Appendix "F".

Notes on British and French Manœuvers, 1912, prepared by Canadian officers in accordance with the instructions of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence. Appendix "G".

E. F. JARVIS,

Secretary, the Militia Council.

APPENDIX "A".

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Following are statements showing:—

(1). Appropriation Account—sums voted, expended and lapsed.

(2). Statement of Allowances, Active Militia, in each Division and District.

(3). Annual Drill, numbers trained, etc.

(4). Annual Drill, expenditures at Camps, etc.

(5). Cadet Corps, expenditure in each Division and District.

(6). Permanent Force, total expenditure at each station.

(7). Permanent Force, expenditure by Corps, for Officers and Warrant Officers.

(8). Permanent Force, expenditure by Corps, for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

(9). Permanent Force, expenditure by Stations, for Officers and Warrant Officers.

(10). Permanent Force, expenditure by Stations, for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

(11). Permanent Force, expenditure for Provisions and Supplies at each Station.

(12). Permanent Force, changes in Strength during year ended 31st March, 1913.

(13). Schools of Instruction, number attending and cost.

(14). Revenue Statement.

(15). Comparative Statement of Expenditure for past ten years.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Name of Grant	Amount of Grant	Expenditure	Grant not Used	Grant Exceeded
MILITIA AND DEFENCE	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Allowances Active Militia	112,000.00	85,473.88	26,526.12	
Annual Drill	1,730,000.00	1,719,257.19	10,742.81	
Cadet Corps	95,000.00	93,723.17	1,276.83	
Clothing and Necessaries	508,500.00	508,788.28		288.28
Contingencies	52,500.00	47,673.64	4,826.36	
Customs Dues	125,000.00	38,424.28	86,575.72	
Departmental Library	1,000.00	1,010.03		10.03
Dominion Arsenal	340,000.00	325,863.13	14,136.87	
Engineer Services	386,660.00	386,650.46	9.54	
Grants to Associations and Bands	67,900.00	64,315.44	3,584.56	
Headquarters and District Staffs	193,000.00	194,460.84		1,460.84
Maintenance of Military Properties	89,000.00	88,924.78	75.22	
Military Buildings and Works	471,000.00	405,244.02	65,755.98	
Ordnance, Arms, Lands, &c	1,566,423.00	1,566,709.04		286.04
Permanent Force	2,200,000.00	2,199,907.74	92.26	
Printing and Stationery	70,000.00	59,828.22	10,171.78	
Royal Military College	130,850.00	131,240.66		390.66
Salaries and Wages	169,512.00	170,700.27		1,188.27
Schools of Instruction	100,000.00	77,764.76	22,235.24	
Topographic Survey	40,000.00	35,055.12	4,944.88	
Transport and Freight	175,000.00	175,045.61		45.61
Warlike Stores	693,200.00	683,077.80	10,122.20	
	9,316,545.00	9,059,138.36	261,076.37	3,669.73
SPECIAL VOTES				
Monuments on Battlefields—Stoney Creek	14,000.00	7,410.00	6,590.00	
Armoury 65th Regiment, Montreal	12,000.00	12,000.00		
Gratuities—Sgt. H. D. Stewart, C.O.C.	395 00	395.00		
Mr. A. E. Wiggins, Ord. Stores	292.00	292.00		
Compassionate Allowance to widow of late Staff Sgt. Thompson	500.00	500.00		
Compensation to Mr. Victor Denis for injuries	500.00	500.00		
Gratuity to Mr. Thos. MacKenzie	483.00	483.00		
For purchase of Railway Car	9,800.00	9,792.28	7.72	
	9,354,515.00	9,090,510.64	267,674.09	3,669.73
PENSIONS				
Pensions—Rebellion 1885 and General	18,000.00	17,689.44	310.56	
" Fenian Raid	2,000.00	1,821.64	178.36	
" Rebellion 1837-8 (Statutory)	40.00	40.00		
" Act, 1901 (Statutory)	50,469.78	50,469.78		
	70,509.78	70,020.86	488.92	
PAY BY STATUTE				
Chief of General Staff, Inspector General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Master General of the Ordnance	21,600.00	21,600.00		
AID TO CIVIL POWER				
Sydney Mines N.S. (Statute)	22.81	22.81		
Springhill " "	55.18	55.18		
	77.99	77.99		
MILITIA REVENUE	604.61	604.61		
TRANSFERRED FROM PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.				
Construction Drill Hall, Prince Albert, Sask.	25,000.00		25,000.00	Works not started Amounts Re-voted for 1913-14
" Drill Shed, Calgary, Alta.	50,000.00		50,000.00	
" " Moose Jaw, Sask.	25,000.00	54.08	24,945.92	
" " Regina, Sask.	50,000.00		50,000.00	
" " Fernie, B.C.	20,000.00	339.90	19,660.10	
" " Oshawa, Ont.	30,000.00	292.19	29,707.81	
" " Orillia, Ont.	30,000.00	83.70	29,916.30	
" " Ft. William, Ont.	30,000.00		30,000.00	
" " Lindsay, Ont.	25,000.00	170.87	24,829.13	
" " Westmount, Que.	30,000.00		30,000.00	
	315,000.00	940.74	314,059.26	
PROPERTIES SOLD	Proceeds	Expenditure	Not Used	
Garrison Common, Toronto	301,909.99	148,889.04† 213,927.49*	87,982.50	These balances still available
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	200,000.00	180,000.00†	20,000.00	
Fort Osborne Barracks Site, Winnipeg	200,000.00	137,052.73†	62,947.27	
	701,909.99	530,980.22	170,929.77	

*Total Expenditure since sale. †Expenditure during 1912-13.

STATEMENT No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING ALLOWANCES PAID ACTIVE MILITIA IN THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1912-13.

Division or District	Command Pay and Drill Instruction	Care of Arms	Postage	Stationery	Signallers' and Trumpeters' Gratuities	Refund for Stores charged as deficient or returned	General	Gross Amount	Less Deductions and Deficiencies	Net Expenditure
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
1st Division	4,963.45	3,242.74	589.14	.....	814.00	.....	3.90	9,613.23	1,754.41	7,858.82
2nd "	10,909.40	8,481.17	952.46	.....	1,241.00	360.12	27.65	21,971.80	3,497.99	18,473.81
3rd "	5,854.67	3,462.26	656.25	.....	813.00	.....	35.70	10,821.88	1,802.58	9,019.30
4th "	8,272.82	4,483.50	837.16	.....	815.00	514.76	33.25	14,956.49	1,402.32	13,554.17
5th "	5,412.31	4,495.60	562.58	.....	226.00	.....	24.55	10,721.04	1,477.56	9,243.48
6th "	12,527.50	3,374.69	996.00	.....	1,369.00	420.06	36.78	18,724.03	3,245.81	15,478.22
M.D. No. 10	3,916.20	2,161.66	381.66	.....	338.00	402.47	2.35	7,202.34	1,505.01	5,697.33
M.D. No. 11	2,290.60	843.75	202.50	.....	38.00	.....	39.00	3,413.85	214.53	3,199.32
M.D. No. 13	2,187.00	1,906.23	271.00	.....	475.00	127.35	21.55	4,988.13	2,038.70	2,949.43
	56,333.95	32,451.60	5,448.75	.....	6,129.00	1,824.76	224.73	102,412.79	16,938.91	85,473.88

STATEMENT No. 3

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINED DURING THE YEAR, 1912.
(Not including Cadet Corps trained at Camps.)

Corps, etc.	Establishment				Trained				Untrained			
	Officers	N.C.O.'s and Men	Total	Horses	Officers	N.C.O's and Men	Total	Horses	Officers	N.C.O's and Men	Total	Horses
Camps.												
Goderich, 1st Division	313	3,365	3,678	765	173	1,729	1,902	486	140	1,636	1,776	279
London (Medical) 1st Division	61	529	590	143	42	431	473	113	19	98	117	30
Niagara, 2nd Division	506	5,373	5,879	1,202	336	3,529	3,865	842	170	1,844	2,014	360
Barriefield, 3rd Division	303	3,566	3,869	140	183	1,874	2,057	38	120	1,692	1,812	102
Petawawa, Headquarters	442	6,006	6,448	4,369	319	4,431	4,750	2,706	123	1,575	1,698	1,663
Three Rivers, 4th Division	139	1,709	1,848	110	84	1,180	1,264	45	55	529	584	65
Farnham, 4th Division	152	1,480	1,632	1,116	101	1,131	1,232	755	51	349	400	361
Levis, 5th Division	276	3,178	3,454	457	145	1,544	1,689	63	131	1,634	1,765	394
Sussex, 6th Division	230	2,547	2,777	738	157	1,954	2,111	539	73	593	666	199
Aldershot, 6th Division	289	3,384	3,673	483	195	2,476	2,671	375	94	908	1,002	108
Charlottetown, 6th Division	66	949	1,015	283	49	705	754	148	17	244	261	135
Halifax, 6th Division	30	395	425	3	25	355	380	3	5	40	45	.....
Sewell, M.D. No. 10	337	3,566	3,903	2,669	229	2,447	2,676	1,808	108	1,119	1,227	861
Esquimalt, M.D. No. 11	56	664	720	29	43	491	534	21	13	173	186	8
Vernon, M.D. No. 11	66	632	698	596	50	324	374	347	16	308	324	249
Calgary, M.D. No. 13	182	1,778	1,960	1,674	120	1,160	1,280	1,055	62	618	680	619
	3,448	39,121	42,569	14,777	2,251	25,761	28,012	9,344	1,197	13,360	14,557	5,433
Camp Staff	196	376	572	139	196	376	572	139	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigade Staffs	67	123	190	70	67	123	190	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Permanent Force	57	2,223	2,280	32	57	2,223	2,280	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Camps	3,768	41,843	45,611	15,018	2,571	28,483	31,054	9,585	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Headquarters.												
1st Division	131	1,382	1,513	27	107	1,239	1,346	17	24	143	167	10
2nd "	269	3,799	4,068	63	246	3,770	4,016	57	23	29	52	6
3rd "	199	2,390	2,589	68	171	2,051	2,222	29	28	339	367	39
4th "	293	3,656	3,949	240	209	2,774	2,983	39	84	882	966	201
5th "	91	1,226	1,317	15	74	1,081	1,155	12	17	145	162	3
6th "	125	1,860	1,985	21	100	1,579	1,679	16	25	281	306	5
Military District No. 10	238	2,982	3,220	42	162	1,973	2,135	9	76	1,009	1,085	33
" No. 11	77	1,097	1,174	12	65	829	894	10	12	268	280	2
" No. 13	68	868	936	12	58	671	729	7	10	197	207	5
Local Headquarters	1,491	19,260	20,751	500	1,192	15,967	17,159	196	299	3,293	3,592	304
Camps	3,768	41,843	45,611	15,018	2,571	28,483	31,054	9,585	1,197	13,360	14,557	5,433
Grand Total—Numbers Trained	5,259	61,103	66,362	15,518	3,763	44,450	48,213	9,781	1,496	16,653	18,149	5,737

NOTE.—1. Authorized Establishments include the following Corps relieved from training:—10th Hussars, 6th, 21st and 36th Field Batteries, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Field Troops, C.E. and 18th, 20th, 28th, 29th, 86th and 106th Regiments.
2. This return does not include Units authorized but not yet organized.
3. All City Corps trained in Camp for more than eight days are shown under District Camps.
4. In addition to training at Local Headquarters, certain City Corps, Infantry, trained four or five days in camp as follows:—Officers, 593; N.C.O's and men, 6654. These figures are not included under numbers at Camp, but at Local Headquarters.

STATEMENT No. 4

ANNUAL DRILL EXPENDITURE, 1912–13

CAMPS, &c.	NUMBERS TRAINED				Pay and Allowances	Rations Forage and other Supplies	Engineer Services	Travelling Expenses	Railway Transport & Cartage	Washing	Miscellaneous	Total
	Officers	N.C.O's and Men	Total	Horses								
					$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Local Headquarters												
1st Division	107	1,239	1,346	17	14,355.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,355.27
2nd "	246	3,770	4,016	57	48,485.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,757.70
3rd "	171	2,051	2,222	29	28,379.28	.....	.....	272.70	.....	.....	.....	28,427.68
4th "	209	2,774	2,983	39	41,244.45	.....	.....	48.40	.....	.....	.....	41,244.45
5th "	74	1,081	1,155	12	15,527.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,527.30
6th "	100	1,579	1,679	16	20,529.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,529.55
Military District No. 10	162	1,973	2,135	9	24,667.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,667.70
" " No. 11	65	829	894	10	10,172.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,172.80
" " No. 13	58	671	729	7	7,972.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,972.50
	1,192	15,967	17,159	196	211,333.85	.....	.....	321.10	.....	.....	.....	211,654.95
District Camps.												
Goderich	194	1,840	2,034	494	43,053.66	10,702.70	3,904.58	369.34	444.88	195.94	963.36	59,634.46
London (Medical)	59	519	578	126	13,268.44	2,869.36	1,124.66	309.80	323.75	37.86	272.30	18,206.17
Niagara	353	3,654	4,007	871	101,688.22	24,212.95	4,627.52	404.37	619.97	1,297.36	1,572.04	134,422.43
Barrifield	205	1,959	2,164	44	42,865.91	8,491.19	2,322.62	229.02	1,082.59	.....	651.23	55,642.56
Petawawa	333	4,689	5,022	2,729	174,758.27	62,693.08	18,820.52	3,051.72	274.90	1,736.85	4,067.49	265,402.83
Three Rivers	102	1,273	1,375	52	25,432.92	6,865.15	2,268.89	124.55	119.00	7.79	269.79	35,088.09
Farnham	122	1,217	1,339	778	40,875.60	11,384.01	2,623.51	109.24	166.63	52.57	105.15	55,316.71
Levis	167	1,634	1,801	72	34,825.28	6,204.08	973.18	501.86	.....	403.95	368.75	43,277.10
Sussex	173	2,119	2,292	558	44,620.79	9,696.24	300.00	217.12	3.00	464.48	207.97	55,509.60
Aldershot	218	2,644	2,862	386	51,723.40	11,037.96	845.50	261.94	4.00	410.55	802.35	65,085.70
Charlottetown	67	770	837	159	17,409.99	88.63	73.00	159.55	99.00	58.42	585.00	18,473.59
Halifax	39	411	450	4	8,972.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.18	.....	8,986.53
Sewell	251	2,496	2,747	1,831	76,391.85	23,995.10	8,189.02	565.75	90.15	299.09	982.51	110,513.47
Esquimalt	61	537	598	26	15,394.65	3,196.59	679.02	119.00	1,345.35	67.66	103.30	20,905.57
Vernon	66	345	411	358	10,952.57	3,776.32	1,440.96	274.97	503.10	.....	.....	16,947.92
Calgary	147	1,274	1,421	1,079	38,128.44	11,681.46	1,007.00	324.37	811.40	911.28	75.48	52,939.43
	2,557	27,381	29,938	9,567	740,362.34	196,894.82	49,199.98	7,022.60	5,887.72	5,957.98	11,026.72	1,016,352.16

STATEMENT No. 4—*Cont.*

Miscellaneous.												
Tactical Field Days, &c. (Active Militia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,771.28	8,771.28
Compensation (Injury, Horses and Men) (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,886.25	33,886.25
Permanent Force (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,070.47	33,070.47
Military Conference	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,424.80	4,424.80
Cadet Camps (c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,239.87	45,239.87
Cadets at Toronto Exhibition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,547.46	3,547.46
Washing (General)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,271.66	.....	6,271.66
Railway Transport (d)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,557.44	.....	.....	350,557.44
General (Supplies, &c., not traceable to any particular camp)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,480.85	5,480.85
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,557.44	6,271.66	134,420.98	491,250.08
Recapitulation.												
Local Headquarters	1,192	15,967	17,159	196	211,333.85	.....	.....	321.10	.....	.....	.....	211,654.95
District Camps	2,557	27,381	29,938	9,567	740,362.34	196,894.82	49,199.98	7,022.60	5,887.72	5,957.98	11,026.72	1,016,352.16
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,557.44	6,271.66	134,420.98	491,250.08
	3,749	43,348	47,097	9,763	951,696.19	196,894.82	49,199.98	7,343.70	356,445.16	12,229.64	145,447.70	1,719,257.19

FOOT NOTES:—

(a) *Compensation*	$ c
1st Division	3,314.85
2nd "	5,523.31
3rd "	226.10
4th "	2,458.35
5th "	319.95
6th "	789.71
Military District No. 10	2,476.70
" " No. 11	182.00
" " No. 13	1,087.60
Petawawa	16,993.16
Headquarters	514.52
	33,886 25

(b) *Permonent Force.*	$ c
London	116.85
Long Branch	122.30
Farnham	234.95
St. Johns, P.Q.	131.20
Aldershot	5,685.38
McNabs	2,471.81
Halifax	2,403.69
Sewell	155.35
Sturgeon Creek	1,267.25
Esquimalt	736.81
Petawawa	19,744.88
	33070.47

(c) *Cadet Camps.*	$ c
London	4,264.38
Niagara	11,463 48
Barrifield	5,213.03
Three Rivers	3,208.70
Aldershot	5,643.30
Grenfell	4,042.22
Brandon	1,794.10
St. Norbert	552.38
Silver Islet	503.67
St. Charles	50.52
Esquimalt	3,250.30
Calgary	5,187.65
Sturgeon Creek	66.14
	45,239.87

(d) *Railway Transport.*	$ c
General 1912-13	180,873.56
" 1911-12	6,590 01
Petawawa 1912-13	129,318.98
" 1911-12	4,903.12
Cadet Corps	28,871.77
	350,557.44

STATEMENT No. 5

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR CADET CORPS, 1912-13.

	Pay and travelling expenses Organizers and Inspectors.	Pay and travelling expenses, School Teachers, &c., qualifying.	Travelling expenses, Instructors.	Cadet Instructors Drill Allowance.	Caps, Badges and Belts. &c.	General	Railway Transport.	Total.
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c		$ c		$ c
1st Division	1,958.65	5,847.84	151.66	830.95	.....	.....	.....	8,789.10
2nd "	4,035.35	11,847.81	964.35	4,033.42	.....	739.11	.....	21,620.04
3rd "	.....	429.46	.....	1,175.65	.....	.....	.....	1,605.11
4th "	2,031.80	1,322.74	607.04	51.52	.....	46.75	.....	4,059.85
5th "	4,068.26	3,528.24	510.88	4.50	.....	.....	.....	8,111.88
6th "	2,210.45	7,166.30	1,475.72	2,407.78	.....	.....	.....	13,290.25
M.D. 10	2,962.60	3,014.27	685.58	359.95	.....	134.68	.....	7,157.08
M.D. 11	2,515.60	4,392.85	783.63	508.40	.....	.....	.....	8,200.48
M.D. 13	2,320.50	1,965.78	746.85	675.73	.....	.....	.....	5,708.86
Headquarters	1,199.46	.....	.....	.....	8,785.00	(b) 840.40	4,355.66	15,180.52
Total	23,332.67	39,515.29	5,925.71	10,047.90	8,785.00	1,760.94	4,355.66	93,723 17 (a)

NOTE. (a) The above does not include $74,112.00 expended for Cadet Camps, 1912, which was charged to Annual Drill Vote.
(b). Includes $817.90 grant to Cadet Team sent from Vancouver to Australia.

STATEMENT No. 6

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE BY STATION ON ACCOUNT OF PAY, ALLOWANCES AND SUPPLIES FOR THE PERMANENT FORCE, 1912–1913.

STATION	Strength all ranks 31st Mar. 1912.	Strength all ranks 31st Mar., 1913.	Pay and Allowances of officers and warrant officers.	Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men.	Cost of food, fuel and sundry supplies for maintenance.	Total Cost
			$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
London	105	94	21,877.94	44,965.78	9,467.29	76,311.01
Toronto	346	325	63,777.84	116,481.96	37,641.54	217,901.34
Kingston	344	323	65,037.65	129,600.17	70,886.40	265,524.22
Ottawa	136	148	51,283.50	87,494.04		138,777.54
Petawawa				1,781.09	295.90	2,076.99
Montreal	40	50	28,245.97	34,654.27	29,176.06	130,952.76
St. Jean, P.Q.	114	100	11,904.84	26,971.62		
Quebec	404	364	62,191.59	149,831.90	48,058.84	260,082.33
Halifax	1201	1071	146,853.56	385,164.08	166,040.29	698,057.93
Fredericton	57	55	6,399.76	13,757.43	10,095.75	39,521.24
St. John, N.B.	8	11	3,027.12	6,241.18		
Winnipeg	168	162	39,953.14	57,546.90	46,005.39	143,505.43
Calgary	14	21	8,359.51	14,015.79	3,526.88	25,902.18
Edmonton		1	1,344.93			1,344.93
Victoria	169	154	26,085.19	61,476.81	37,308.24	124,870.24
Vancouver		1	1,104.50			1,104.50
Vernon		1	1,423.15			1,423.15
Abroad	12	19	33,096.10	7,019.80	594.90	40,710.80
Miscellaneous				8,113.50	35,822.88	43,936.38
Totals	3118	2900	571,966.29	1,145,116.32	494,920.36	2,212,002.97
				Transferred	to 1913–14 %	11,819.98
						2,200,182.99

STATEMENT NO. 7

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS OF PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1913.

CORPS	Pay		Allowances								Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Cr. to Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure
	Ordinary	Abroad	Lodging	Ration	Fuel	Light	Servant	Western	Other	Abroad				
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Royal Canadian Dragoons	17,275.16	2,103.80	1,736.85	1,312.50	457.09	135.94	.....	.....	1,238.25	2,801.20	7,681.83	27,060.79	9.73	27,051.06
Royal Canadian Dragoons, Attached	332.00	.....	.....	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	366.50	.....	366.50
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	11,765.11	.....	1,310.91	3.00	524.48	142.25	.....	1,145.85	448.89	.....	3,575.38	15,340.49	263.45	15,077.04
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	28,153.80	2,704.16	3,752.30	1,565.21	989.27	293.98	118.96	.....	663.90	2,361.48	9,745.10	40,603.06	143.57	40,459.49
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Attached	653.00	.....	.....	55.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.50	.....	127.25	780.25	.....	780.25
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	54,791.86	2,151.25	4,316.45	3,272.75	1,170.67	671.53	.....	578.30	1,213.70	1,467.03	12,690.43	69,633.54	293.74	69,339.80
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Attached	384.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.88	.....	.....	29.88	414.40	.....	414.40
Royal Canadian Engineers	41,891.42	10,166.31	5,469.48	2,471.05	1,545.06	595.25	2,777.02	480.20	767.85	6,717.08	20,822.99	72,880.72	340.51	72,540.21
Royal Canadian Regiment	44,742.60	1,047.00	2,903.30	3,019.03	844.65	603.28	55.00	134.20	2,323.61	1,209.50	11,092.57	56,882.17	120.26	56,761.91
Royal Canadian Regiment Attached	763.66	.....	98.15	79.75	29.15	17.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	224.51	988.17	.....	988.17
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	21,132.55	.....	4,325.86	1,300.65	1,069.09	337.85	606.40	.....	846.14	.....	8,485.99	29,618.54	40.47	29,578.07
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps Attached	4,685.70	.....	942.53	276.63	247.58	76.07	87.38	.....	37.63	.....	1,667.82	6,353.52	20.43	6,333.09
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	7,293.46	.....	1,824.20	440.75	447.77	128.62	.....	65.70	148.70	.....	3,055.74	10,349.20	128.66	10,220.54
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps Attached	2,196.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,196.00	.....	2,196.00
Permanent Army Medical Corps	42,692.08	.....	8,875.64	2,227.85	2,170.56	627.69	1,089.54	201.35	1,826.94	.....	17,019.57	59,711.65	66.98	59,644.67
Permanent Army Medical Corps, Attached	7,886.41	.....	69.45	26.25	20.11	5.77	.....	.....	100.80	.....	222.38	8,108.79	.....	8,108.79
Canadian Ordnance Corps	63,034.17	210.00	12,533.78	4,006.82	3,405.54	1,047.17	2,472.67	1,418.61	1,940.57	180.00	27,005.16	90,249.33	340.14	89,909.19
Canadian Ordnance Corps, Attached	560.00	.....	157.95	60.75	46.66	13.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	278.69	838.69	.....	838.69
Canadian Army Pay Corps	27,345.61	.....	6,130.20	1,567.50	1,547.66	448.50	1,188.25	572.46	1,598.27	.....	13,052.84	40,398.45	21.86	40,376.59
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	9,139.95	.....	2,233.47	858.40	672.81	189.00	273.00	.....	194.59	.....	4,421.27	13,561.22	.....	13,561.22
Instructional Cadre	7,753.04	.....	1,277.04	707.85	345.43	112.85	72.99	171.52	574.43	.....	3,262.11	11,015.15	.....	11,015.15
Signalling Staff	1,063.00	.....	298.00	123.83	95.35	27.06	.....	.....	87.06	.....	631.30	1,694.30	.....	1,694.30
Canadian School of Musketry	1,579.70	.....	443.35	185.38	141.61	40.53	.....	.....	38.87	.....	849.74	2,429.44	.19	2,429.25
Permanent Sergt.-Major, City Corps	3,733.40	.....	1,060.15	465.25	408.66	101.48	.....	182.50	198.31	.....	2,416.35	6,149.75	2.85	6,146.90
Garrison Staff, Halifax	2,617.46	.....	310.00	182.25	91.66	26.66	91.00	.....	78.50	.....	780.07	3,397.53	25.69	3,371.84
Miscellaneous	2,192.00	.....	233.81	142.58	60.75	18.91	63.07	.....	56.25	.....	575.37	2,767.37	4.20	2,763.17
	405,657.66	18,382.52	60,302.87	24,386.28	16,331.61	5,661.18	8,895.28	1,980.57	14,454.76	14,736.29	149,748.81	573,789.02	1,822.73	571,966.29

STATEMENT No. 8

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF N.C.O's. AND MEN OF PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1913.

Details of Expenditure by Corps.

CORPS.	Pay.					Total Pay.	Total Allowances.	Total Pay and Allowances.	Deduct charges credited to Public	Net Expenditure.
	Regimental Pay.	Deferred Pay.	Proficiency, Artillery, Engineer & Corps Pay	Extra Duty Pay.	Other Credits					
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Royal Canadian Dragoons	42,197.66	1,117.59	1,422.20	1,452.20	53.49	46,243.14	7,288.80	53,531.94	2,376.81	51,155.13
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)	24,556.68	305.77	700.85	876.35	144.96	26,584.61	6,144.02	32,728.63	2,579.70	30,148.93
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	65,026.90	1,745.03	4,375.35	1,434.60	171.92	72,753.80	14,959.48	87,713.28	2,522.62	85,190.66
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	162,800.87	7,396.48	15,161.40	8,314.40	297.46	193,970.61	27,497.14	221,467.75	3,701.95	217,765.80
Royal Canadian Engineers	66,492.66	907.71	23,969.50	568.55	86.92	92,025.34	19,902.57	111,927.91	1,559.83	110,368.08
Royal Canadian Regiment	173,569.20	8,959.93	8,708.55	4,567.02	195.09	195,999.79	19,742.76	215,742.55	6,982.18	208,760.37
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	36,416.44	582.97	10,087.95	204.25	47.28	47,338.89	10,376.88	57,715.77	1,244.05	56,471.72
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	1,361.75	25.93	150.30	.....	.....	1,537.98	798.83	2,336.81	42.23	2,294.58
Permanent Army Medical Corps	24,940.28	583.08	4,787.90	634.65	42.29	30,988.20	11,640.98	42,629.18	565.89	42,063.29
****Canadian Ordnance Corps	83,887.46	1,762.43	16,698.55	931.70	39.77	103,319.91	67,038.12	170,358.03	1,010.66	169,347.37
Canadian Army Pay Corps	14,086.10	69.57	3,655.75	299.05	5.12	18,115.59	11,923.30	30,038.89	121.77	29,917.12
Corps Military Staff Clerks	26,826.13	59.78	.....	462.70	13.71	27,362.32	19,337.67	46,699.99	83.49	46,616.50
Corps Military Staff Clerks—Section "B"	5,235.80	122.94	.....	.....	.....	5,358.74	4,222.78	9,581.52	18.25	9,563.27
Instructional Cadre	40,014.22	116.72	2,456.20	468.85	33.24	43,089.23	17,820.45	60,909.68	463.13	60,446.55
Physical Training Instructors	6,406.47	.....	469.80	71.90	13.76	6,961.93	2,518.96	9,480.89	39.88	9,441.01
Signalling Staff	2,298.70	51.87	174.60	6.00	.....	2,531.17	1,314.79	3,845.96	24.69	3,821.27
Subordinate Staff, School of Musketry	2,388.50	.....	36.50	.....	.....	2,425.00	1,206.17	3,631.17	.....	3,631.17
**Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	7,622.88	.....	7,622.88	.....	7,622.88	.....	7,622.88
***Contributions Pension Fund N.C.O's and Men on loan	490.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	490.62	.....	490.62	.....	490.62
	778,996.44	23,807.80	92,855.40	27,915.10	1,145.01	924,719.75	243,733.70	1,168,453.45	23,337.13	1,145,116.32

** NOTE. Pay of Civilians and Extra Duty Pay of Military Working Parties at the various Stations.

*** " This amount was contributed by Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N.C.O's. and Men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.

**** " Includes Pay of 7 Civilians employed by C.O.C. in lieu of soldiers ($3,309.50).

STATEMENT No. 9

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS, PERMANENT FORCE, FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1913.

Detail of Expenditure at each Station.

STATION	Pay		Allowances									Total Pay and Allowances	Cr. to Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure
	Ordinary	Abroad	Lodging	Ration	Fuel	Light	Servant	Western	Other	Abroad	Total Allowances			
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Montreal	19,628.57	.....	4,069.87	1,152.29	1,062.40	313.40	664.72	.....	930.94	.....	8,193.62	27,822.19	7.69	27,814.50
Quebec	49,077.30	.....	5,710.35	3,227.38	1,524.24	561.36	802.40	.....	1,401.15	.....	13,226.88	62,304.18	112.59	62,191.59
Frederiction	5,435.96	.....	157.15	225.50	39.14	68.90	.....	.....	473.11	.....	963.80	6,399.76	.....	6,399.76
Calgary	4,264.90	.....	1,774.76	312.70	438.20	71.20	230.13	427.54	869.13	.....	4,123.66	8,388.56	29.05	8,359.51
Halifax	116,218.87	.....	13,809.40	7,310.39	3,736.86	1,797.16	2,413.10	.....	2,140.02	.....	31,206.93	147,425.80	572.24	146,853.56
Winnipeg	27,514.11	.....	5,772.55	589.13	1,698.14	356.32	567.88	2,449.99	1,401.33	.....	12,835.34	40,349.45	396.31	39,953.14
Toronto	46,693.28	.....	7,693.41	3,373.65	2,072.72	635.73	801.26	.....	2,579.50	.....	17,156.27	63,849.55	71.71	63,777.84
London	16,329.74	.....	2,500.01	982.90	654.35	208.82	516.54	.....	781.34	.....	5,643.96	21,973.70	95.76	21,877.94
St. Jean, P.Q.	10,020.45	.....	627.40	754.97	155.01	47.50	82.36	.....	221.00	.....	1,888.24	11,908.69	3.85	11,904.84
St. John, N.B.	2,508.21	.....	146.40	152.25	88.64	13.28	91.25	.....	43.28	.....	535.10	3,043.31	16.19	3,027.12
Ottawa	35,850.35	.....	7,414.05	2,474.96	2,062.01	604.58	1,904.95	.....	1,202.21	.....	15,662.76	51,513.11	229.61	51,283.50
Kingston	49,001.48	.....	8,496.43	3,041.08	2,285.69	681.13	390.65	.....	1,350.52	.....	16,245.50	65,246.98	209.33	65,037.65
Esquimalt	20,732.99	.....	1,209.24	487.33	230.41	235.80	430.04	1,820.04	995.03	.....	5,407.89	26,140.88	55.69	26,085.19
Vernon	800.00	.....	335.00	85.00	65.20	18.63	.....	100.50	18.82	.....	623.15	1,423.15	.....	1,423.15
Vancouver	557.00	.....	255.20	91.25	69.96	19.92	.....	91.25	19.92	.....	547.50	1,104.50	.....	1,104.50
Edmonton	730.00	.....	270.00	91.25	122.50	19.96	.....	91.25	19.97	.....	614.93	1,344.93	.....	1,344.93
Sherbrooke	294.45	.....	61.65	34.25	26.14	7.49	.....	.....	7.49	.....	137.02	431.47	.....	431.47
Abroad (England, India, Australia)	.....	18,382.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,736.29	14,736.29	33,118.81	22.71	33,096.10
	405,657.66	18,382.52	60,302.87	24,386.28	16,331.61	5,661.18	8,895.28	4,980.57	14,454.76	14,736.29	149,748.84	573,789.02	1,822.73	571,966.29

STATEMENT No. 10

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF N.C.O's. AND MEN OF PERMANENT FORCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1913.

Details of Expenditure at each Station.

STATION.	Total Pay	Allowances.						Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Deduct charges credited to Public	Net Expenditure
		Lodging	Ration	Fuel	Light	Special Western	Other				
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Montreal	20,976.49	5,701.30	3,508.50	2,428.94	704.73	.....	1,525.53	13,869.00	34,845.49	191.22	34,654.27
Quebec	114,823.06	13,638.80	15,726.75	5,642.13	1,700.59	.....	1,065.75	37,774.02	152,597.08	2,765.18	149,831.90
Fredericton	13,472.71	.....	640.50	.....	.....	.....	105.97	746.47	14,219.18	461.75	13,757.43
Calgary	7,498.19	2,458.74	1,229.24	1,410.08	282.44	875.88	276.23	6,532.61	14,030.80	15.01	14,015.79
Halifax	346,442.54	19,003.77	15,330.75	7,424.27	2,180.93	.....	2,442.05	46,381.77	392,824.31	7,660.23	385,164.08
Winnipeg	46,029.51	965.33	2,142.35	3,440.91	549.09	6,783.26	408.55	14,289.49	60,319.00	2,772.10	57,546.90
Toronto	92,251.00	11,504.49	7,859.50	4,747.17	1,417.50	.....	1,378.19	26,906.85	119,157.85	2,675.89	116,481.96
London	32,610.58	5,775.65	3,756.25	2,411.24	708.26	.....	874.47	13,525.87	46,136.45	1,170.67	44,965.78
St. Jean, P.Q.	24,381.21	1,142.10	1,643.75	638.54	197.27	.....	263.47	3,885.13	28,266.34	1,294.72	26,971.62
St. John, N.B.	3,926.90	950.25	594.50	387.36	115.94	.....	335.63	2,383.68	6,310.58	69.40	6,241.18
Ottawa	51,507.69	15,589.75	9,694.95	6,534.80	1,904.26	.....	2,555.03	36,278.79	87,786.48	292.44	87,494.04
Kingston	102,725.73	12,768.95	8,602.02	5,445.64	1,629.36	.....	1,338.50	29,784.47	132,510.20	2,910.03	129,600.17
Esquimalt	54,332.61	450.00	588.50	185.51	52.86	6,680.76	198.93	8,156.56	62,489.17	1,012.36	61,476.81
Petawawa	1,654.23	71.85	54.25	33.98	10.26	.....	2.65	172.99	1,827.22	46.13	1,781.09
**Miscellaneous	7,622.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,622.88	.....	7,622.88
***High Commissioner	3,973.80	1,415.85	782.60	538.34	176.86	.....	132.35	3,046.00	7,019.80	.....	7,019.80
****Contributions Pension Fund, N.C.O's. and Men on loan	490.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490.62	.....	490.62
	924,719.75	*91,436.83	72,154.41	41,268.91	11,630.35	14,339.90	12,903.30	243,733.70	1,168,453.45	23,337.13	1,145,116.32

* NOTE. In addition to Lodging Allowance paid to N.C.O's. and Men, a number of houses are rented by the Department at Winnipeg and Calgary for N.C.O's. and Men at a cost of $10,020.13 for year ended 31st March, 1913, (Winnipeg $8,432.63—Calgary $1,587.50).

** Pay of Civilians and Extra Duty Pay of Military Working Parties at the various Stations.

*** Paid by High Commissioner to N.C.O's. and Men undergoing Courses of Instruction in England.

**** This amount was contributed by Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N.C.O's. and Men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.

STATEMENT No. 11

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES, PERMANENT FORCE, 1912–13

STATION	Food	Water	Fuel	Light	Washing and Conservancy	Grants to Messes, etc.	Upkeep Station Hospital	Forage and Shoeing	Remounts	Postage and General	Total
	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
London	3,439.56	341.14	2,552.06	1,061.50	199.07	666.40	342.09			865.47	9,467 29
Toronto	15,117.17	1,353.94	5,114.00	483.73	1,073.44	489.97	940.50	8,316 59	1,400.00	3,352.20	37,641 54
Kingston	16,733.16	1,666.47	8,291.06	3,555.36	1,252.07	980.00	1,968.53	25,471.46	5,650 00	5,315 29	70,886 40
Montreal and St. Jean, P.Q.	6,969 57	1,825.69	4,019.13	2,596.82	1,254.36	415.00	937.81	8,658 58		2,499.10	29,176 06
Quebec	11,912 14	2,978.00	15,239.31	4,212.85	1,841.59	1,129.96	2,130.86	5,243 20		3,370.93	48,058 84
Halifax	82,187.53	4,012.96	34,999.77	9,794.55	7,638.61	1,939.99	3,893.43	2,824.75	419.20	8,008 49	155,719 28
" Repairs to Government St'mrs.										10,321 01	10,321 01
Fredericton and St. John, N.B.	3,492.88	465.27	3,917.29	554.92	610.22	300.00	237.30			517.87	10,095 75
Winnipeg	12,968.82	448.37	5,524.77	1,057 41	2,433.60	1,045.00	1,837.33	8,185.83	634 00	3,437.63	37,572 76
" Rents of houses leased										8,432 63	8,432 63
Calgary			784.67			50.00		315.57	175.00	614 14	1,939.38
" Rents of houses leased										1,587.50	1,587.50
Victoria	18,266.09	3,463.15	8,711.00	1,779.36	1,777.57	750.00	100.48			2,460 59	37,308.24
Petawawa								42 70	170 00	83 20	295 90
High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng.										594 90	594 90
Headquarters									1,465.00	775.73	2,240.73
" Gramm Motor Trucks, etc.										14,148 00	14,148.00
" Printing and Stationery										19,434.15	19,434 15
	171,086.92	16,551.99	89,156.06	25,096.50	18,080.53	7,766.32	12,388.33	59,058.68	9,913.20	85,818.83	494,920.36

STATEMENT No. 12

TABLE SHOWING THE CHANGES IN STRENGTH OF PERMANENT FORCE FROM 1st APRIL, 1912, TO 31st MARCH, 1913.

CORPS	Officers and Warrant Officers effective 1-4-12	N.C.O's. and Men effective 1-4-12	Increases during year				Decreases during the year								Officers, Warrant Officers, N.C.O's. & Men effective 31-3-13		
							Discharges										
			Enlisted	Re-enlisted	Rejoined from desertion	Transfers to	By Purchase	Time Expired	Unsuitable	Medically unfit	Worthless and Misconduct	Deceased	Deserted	Transfers from	Officers	W.O's.	N.C.O's. and Men
Royal Canadian Dragoons	18	218	79	4	10	9	18	17	11	5	19	4	62	8	10	1	(a)176
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	15	114	46	7	7	6	20	7	6	2	2	2	26	19	8	2	96
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	26	230	76	6	6	6	33	14	3	4	1	3	38	6	17	6	222
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	38	611	150	2	7	5	47	67	7	4	4	7	51	11	27	10	577
Royal Canadian Engineers	21	216	51	...	4	3	12	11	3	3	1	1	20	3	21	10	223
Royal Canadian Regiment	37	896	144	21	27	20	58	79	15	13	33	5	150	124	29	2	631
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	13	133	39	4	2	6	18	8	6	1	9	4	13	4	13	3	121
Permanent Army Medical Corps	22	89	14	2	2	3	10	9	4	1	4	...	5	2	26	2	75
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	3
Canadian Ordnance Corps	46	204	48	3	1	5	4	8	3	1	...	...	9	4	24	23	(b)232
Canadian Army Pay Corps	18	31	2	1	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	15	5	34
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	5	58	4	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	3	9	52
Corps of Military Staff Clerks, Sec. "B"	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Instructional Cadre (Cavalry and Infantry)	...	25	...	...	...	68	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	6	74
Canadian School of Musketry	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Canadian School of Signalling	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7
Physical Training Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Paid Sergt.-Major City Corps	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Militia Officers attached for duty	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Officers in England and abroad	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Officers and N.C.O's. on loan from British Army	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	278	2840	656	50	67	186	228	224	59	34	73	27	375	207	244	84	2,572
	3118														2900		

(a). Includes 12 N.C.O's. and Men Riding Establishment R.M.C. Average Strength maintained during the Financial Year 1912-13 was 2,955.
(b). Includes 8 Civilians in lieu of soldiers.

STATEMENT No. 13.

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF OFFICERS AND MEN, ACTIVE MILITIA, ATTENDING SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION, 1912–13.

The numbers shown do not include those attending without expense to the Public.

School.		Members Trained.					
Corps, etc.	Place.	Officers	N.C.O.'s and Men	School T'chers	Nurses	Total	Cost
							$ c
Cavalry	St. Johns, Que.	58	29			87	2,146.33
"	Toronto	60	38			98	2,933.84
"	Winnipeg	82	97			179	7,001.72
"	Kamloops	11	5			16	1,013.50
"	Calgary	10	8			18	1,817.10
"	Edmonton	8	18			26	699.90
"	Pine Lake	3	8			11	941.30
"	Pincher Creek	6	17			23	1,697.05
Artillery	Kingston	31	61			92	4,518.18
"	Quebec	11	2			13	1,814.77
"	Halifax	2	3			5	249.48
"	Esquimalt	22				22	387.42
Engineers	Halifax	1	5			6	275.52
Infantry	London	14	7			21	537.54
"	Toronto	101	30			131	4,475.59
"	Fredericton	13	7			20	810.53
"	Halifax	32	14			46	1,448.61
"	Quebec	58	2			60	5,039.49
Army Service Corps	Kingston		2			2	72.75
" " "	Halifax	5				5	1,711.30
Medical	Quebec	2				2	84.00
"	Halifax	2	8		6	16	652.77
Veterinary	Kingston	1				1	63.00
"	Quebec	2				2	62.50
School of Musketry	Rockliffe	35	51	44		130	12,961 61
" "	Calgary	9	26	14		49	2,871.13
		579	438	58	6	1081	56,286.93
							$ c
Travelling expenses Officers and men active Militia to and from Schools of Instruction also includes travelling expenses and subsistence allowance to instructors Permanent Force	1st Division						2,484.76
	2nd "						3,801.24
	3rd "						2,439.40
	4th "						1,745.90
	5th "						1,382.20
	6th "						2,743.38
	Military Dist. No. 10						3,237.56
	" " " 11						1,603.20
	" " " 13						2,010.16
							77,764.76

STATEMENT NO. 14.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

REVENUE 1912-13.

(1)	Militia Revenue	$51,359.21
	Royal Military College	36,785.63
	Casual Revenue	2,690.70
	Military Pension Revenue (Act 1901)	28,392.72
		$119,228.26
(2)	Sales of Ammunition and Stores	$ 22,715.70
	Rents of Military Properties, &c	3,381.40
	Miscellaneous Revenues	25,262.11
		$51,359.21
	Retirement Fund	$505.00

STATEMENT NO. 15

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE TEN YEARS 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Allowances for Drill Instruction, Care of Arms & Postage	82,411	56,760	122,864	44,235	70,239	115,003	66,565	104,446	83,867	85,474
Annual Drill	590,670	699,724	809,924	724,378	1,084,499	1,304,796	796,608	1,089,694	1,169,068	1,719,257
Cadet Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,947	93,723
Clothing and Necessaries	97,121	179,943	429,727	274,510	399,919	371,866	374,670	373,960	475,175	508,788
Contingencies—including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes	11,409	19,350	20,020	18,237	24,807	35,010	30,364	34,979	39,920	47,674
Custom Dues	.....	.....	.....	71,803	143,622	95,177	36,696	180,580	143,069	38,424
Departmental Library	364	848	972	680	968	1,050	938	755	975	1,010
Dominion Arsenal	149,912	150,563	215,037	224,401	341,083	275,936	259,524	280,034	236,790	325,863
Engineer Services	162,783	205,800	227,427	262,587	325,913	316,819	274,807	353,966	487,222	791,895
Grants towards construction of City Regt'l Armouries	.....	.....	27,000	13,000	.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....	12,000
Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands	40,499	49,100	45,825	45,241	49,278	51,085	53,187	54,985	56,270	64,315
Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	934	5,178	582	5,700	26,879	2,513	2,375	3,970	2,551	2,170
Maintenance of Military Properties	50,511	49,854	50,523	38,434	70,062	75,000	74,067	79,961	80,937	88,925
Pay of Insp.-Gen. and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory)	10,930	14,699	21,600	16,200	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600
Pay of Headquarters Staff	39,037	46,519	48,991	33,782	58,797	57,732	52,717	59,589	66,178	78,617
Pay of Division and District Staffs	35,669	45,551	73,119	64,234	77,272	74,860	84,719	76,430	99,300	115,844
Permanent Force—Pay, Provisions and Supplies	512,107	642,761	1,518,767	1,120,445	1,826,258	1,787,851	1,758,005	1,845,386	1,946,636	2,199,908
Printing and Stationery	18,505	24,541	25,805	26,306	50,430	43,704	39,999	60,003	53,489	59,828
Royal Military College	90,387	86,477	86,243	68,898	92,145	108,496	95,934	127,036	134,949	131,241
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees	64,682	64,984	72,003	67,063	98,979	95,703	79,822	153,018	155,645	170,700
Schools of Instruettion—Pay of Active Militia attending	28,159	42,552	42,593	27,913	40,127	32,183	50,967	80,007	70,041	77,765
Topographical Survey	7,167	11,246	15,518	17,760	23,716	28,414	23,140	26,260	24,714	35,055
Transport and Freight	54,855	54,783	84,856	54,965	109,980	112,313	101,634	124,281	138,230	175,046
Warlike Stores	62,194	74,707	174,980	124,912	554,200	231,998	342,406	334,518	531,332	683,078
Defences of Esquimalt, contributions towards	109,987	109,987	179,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax Provisional Garrison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coronation Contingents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,835	.....
Miscellaneous Small Votes	24,386	9,250	.....	.....	7,000	350	600	6,318	21,047	17,202
Expenditure under the following six subheads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive, but in 1910-11 to Revenue:—										
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons and Equipment generally, excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness	513,078	396,772	398,020	428,339	703,750	612,997	323,281	370,469	649,276	572,486
Saddlery and Harness	172,534	212,688	54,418	44,404	92,570	110,984	47,427	103,753	6,713	942
Clothing—Reserve Stock and outfitting new units	235,214	284,478	271,733	22,813	57,098	77,858	204,770	150,220	110,468	100,000

STATEMENT NO. 15—*Cont.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE TEN YEARS 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ross Rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection	163,916	240,301	367,306	300,388	214,143	317,478	661,123	585,190	419,937	552,073
Dominion Arsenal, for reserve ammunition	75,000	75,000	75,000	56,790	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lands and construction of new rifle ranges	140,168	90,725	133,399	122,549	155,344	126,030	63,369	†162,773	*183,703	341,208
Total Ordnance, Equipment, etc	1,299,910	1,299,964	1,299,876	975,283	1,297,905	1,245,347	1,299,970	1,372,405	1,370,097	1,566,709
Total Militia Expenditure	3,544,589	3,945,141	5,593,518	4,320,967	6,795,678	6,484,806	5,921,314	6,909,211	7,579,884	9,112,111
Aid to Civil Power (Statutory and recoverable from Municipalities)	7,352	5,965	492	2,020	410	.....	58,613	13,678	716	78
Toronto Barracks—Special account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,026	2,012	148,889
Winnipeg Barracks—Special account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,000	.....	137,053
Point St.Charles Armoury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,500	.....	.....
Montreal Barracks Site	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,000
Transferred from Pub. Works Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940
Pensions—Rebellion, 1837-8										
Pensions—Fenian Raids	320	280	160	160	160	120	80	80	80	40
Pensions—Northwest Rebellion and General	2,373	2,337	955	1,851	1,935	1,508	1,937	1,710	1,828	1,822
Pensions—Pension Act, 1901	17,916	16,420	16,202	16,073	16,283	12,733	16,760	17,628	17,118	17,689
	8,304	7,101	9,423	9,664	19,981	26,873	27,003	38,483	45,698	50,470
Total pensions	28,913	26,138	26,740	27,748	38,359	41,234	45,780	57,901	64,724	70,021
Civil Government—Salaries	48,575	52,512	58,433	45,668	63,104	101,039	126,726	130,732	137,251	146,718
Civil Government—Contingencies—	10,017	9,946	12,026	8,654	11,994	13,884	13,500	10,086	11,962	22,029
Total Civil Government	58,592	62,458	70,459	54,322	75,098	114,923	140,226	140,818	149,214	168,747
Revenue Received										
Militia										
Casual	19,894	20,695	32,195	16,618	39,809	29,791	31,783	44,259	59,829	51,359
Royal Military College	595	19,988	24,641	691	1,174	130	2,712	1,390	1,806	2,691
Pension Act, 1901	23,323	25,472	23,067	24,368	23,209	28,019	29,154	31,650	34,286	36,785
	8,297	11,308	14,220	13,237	19,596	21,196	21,742	23,347	25,209	28,393
Total Revenue	52,109	77,463	94,123	54,914	83,788	77,136	85,421	100,646	121,130	119,228

†In addition $123,000 was expended for purchase of a new site for barracks and rifle range, Winnipeg, from moneys received from sale of old rifle range, and, also, $17,500 for an Armoury for 4th Field Co. Canadian Engineers from an appropriation voted under the Department of Public Works Estimates and transferred.

*A separate appropriation of $75,000 was voted for purchase of lands for a Rifle Range, expenditure on which is included in this amount.

APPENDIX "B"

Ottawa, March 31st, 1913.

From—The Director-General, Medical Services,
Canadian Militia.
To—The Adjutant-General,
Canadian Militia.

SIR:—

I have the honour to submit my report upon the Medical Services during the year ending March 31st, 1913.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

1. The Inspector-General in his report upon the training for the year says: "The condition of the Army Medical Corps cannot be reported upon as favourably as in 1911, for while some few of its field units are no doubt in very good order, others have failed to come up to that standard, and in three or four cases must be rated so far below as to need re-organization." I think that this criticism is deserved. The ambulances show great inequalities in efficiency—due to many causes; but the chief one is generally the Commanding Officer.

2. It has been impressed upon officers commanding the Army Medical Corps in the Divisions and Districts the importance of careful selection of commanding officers. Seniority does not always mean suitability.

3. No new ambulances have been authorized, so that the following deficiencies still exist in order that the requirements of mobilization may be met: First Division, one Field Ambulance; Third Division, two Field Ambulances; Fifth Division, one Cavalry Field Ambulance and two Field Ambulances.

4. As regards the Fifth Division it would seem to be hopeless to suppose that these units can be raised in that area.

5. The General Hospitals have been converted into Clearing Hospitals with a workable personnel. It is hoped that similar units will be authorized for the other Divisions.

6. As has already been reported the training of the Army Medical Corps was carried out chiefly at a special camp at London, which I had the privilege to command. The benefits resulting from this training were so marked that I am of the opinion that it should be repeated. The Army Medical Corps learns more of the tactical work of other branches of the service at such a camp, because that work is adapted to their training and instruction.

7. There appears to be no difficulty in obtaining efficient officers for the Army Medical Corps. During the last year 81 officers have been gazetted and have been posted to Medical units, and units other than Medical. Considering the large number of Medical officers required for the mobilized Canadian Militia, and the wastage there would be from the first day of mobilization, it is evident that the number joining the Militia should be more than it now is.

MEDICAL STORES.

8. Good progress has been made in the providing of Medical stores. Each Divisional and District Store is now well equipped to meet all demands.

CONVENTIONS.

9. The scientific development of medicine in all its branches owes much to the work done at conventions, and in no branch is it more true than Military Medicine.

10. Owing to the receipt of a grant of $500.00 towards the Association of Medical Officers, the Annual Meeting held in February, at Ottawa, was on a larger scale—Lt-Colonel A. T. Shillington, Army Medical Corps, presided. Valuable papers were read and discussed. The main discussion was on the subject of "Marching and the Soldier's Foot." The various and medical points of interest concerning marching were carefully considered. Lt-Colonel J. T. Fotheringham, Army Medical Corps, was elected President.

Two delegates, Major E. J. Williams, Army Medical Corps, Sherbrooke, and Capt. J. A. McGarry Army Medical Corps, Niagara Falls, were detailed by the Minister to represent the Medical Service at the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States which was held at Baltimore in October.

11. I had the honour of being appointed a Vice-President of the Army and Navy Section at the Annual meeting of the British Medical Association which was held at Liverpool in July, but was unavoidably prevented from attending. I have since had the honour of being appointed a Vice-President of the Naval and Military Section of the International Congress of Medicine which meets at London in August next.

RED CROSS AND VOLUNTARY AID.

12. The time has now arrived for the development of the system of Voluntary Aid supplied by the Canadian Red Cross Society or the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. The scheme provisionally settled upon has been somewhat amended and will be put in force at once. It is hoped, by this means, to largely augment the Medical Service, in case of need; and to interest men and women who are not attracted in any other way to the Militia.

13. The Ninth International Congress of Red Cross Societies held in Washington was a very important meeting and was attended by Colonel G. S. Ryerson, on behalf of the Medical Service. His report shows that Canada has, up to the present, been much behind other countries in the development of Red Cross work in times of peace and war. Work such as would be demanded of the Red Cross cannot be immediately inaugurated on the outbreak of hostilities; it must be anticipated. The best preparation for efficient Red Cross work in war time is the carrying on, in time of peace, of relief work by the Red Cross and kindred Associations.

PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

14. The authorized strength of this Corps is still far below the number required to carry out its many duties, enumerated in my report of last year.

LABORATORIES.

15. The report of the Central Military Laboratory of Military Hygiene is, herewith, submitted. The work of this Institution is increasing each day—and although small it is well fitted up and modern. It will, I hope, develop into a very important public institution.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS (PERMANENT).

16. The decline in the incidence of sickness still continues—as may be seen from the attached tables. This decline is in spite of the unsuitable and unsanitary condition of many of the old barracks. A good deal has been done of late years to improve these old buildings; but it is an impossibility to render sanitary what is fundamentally unsanitary.

CANADIAN NAVAL SERVICE.

17. The Permanent Army Medical Corps still provides hospital accommodation for the Naval Service.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

18. The Military hospitals at Halifax and Quebec have been thrown open to all N.C.O.'s and men of the Active Militia. It is hoped that advantage will be taken of this by the men of that force.

TABLE 1.

19. Yearly report on the work done at the Central Military Laboratory of Hygiene.

(*a*). BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Nature.	*Number.*
Water	338
Milk	4
Sputum	1
Faeces	1
Urine	2
Blood	—
Total	348

(*b*). CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Nature.	*Number.*
Water	54
Milk	4
Urine	2
Total	60

TABLE 2.

20. A general statement of admissions, deaths, and discharges medically unfit, of the Permanent Force, during the year ended March 31st, 1913.

Disease	Admissions	Died	Discharged as medically unfit
Infective Diseases	377	2	11
General Diseases	29	—	—
Intoxications	22	—	1
Morbid conditions incident to various parts	8	—	—
Diseases of the Nervous System	48	—	8
" Eye	15	—	—
" Nose	5	—	—
" Ear	9	—	
" Circulatory System	17	—	—
" Respiratory "	76	3	3
" Digestive "	196	1	1
" Lymphatic "	5	1	—
" Urinary "	19	—	3
" Generative "	48	—	—
" Organs of Locomotion	58	—	—
" Connective Tissue	16	—	—
" Skin	43	—	—
Injuries	247	1	3
Parasities	1	—	—
Tumours	7	—	—
Totals	1,246	8	30

21. In addition to the above, 98 officers, 632 women and children were treated for various ailments.

TABLE 3.

22. Showing the number of surgical operations performed in the Military Hospitals.

Operations	Total
Inflammation of the Intestines	2
" " Prepuce	4
" " Middle ear	2
" " Tonsils	2
" " Lymphatic gland of groin	4
Appendicitis	5
Abscess, knee	1
" hand	1
" forearm	1
" rectal	1
" connective tissue	1
" jaw	1
" buttock	2
" neck	1
Fistula in ano	2
" Recto Vesical	1
Bladder	2
Hernia	3
Varicocele	4
Hydrocele	2
Removal of Nasal Polypi	3
Correction of deformity by fracture (ankle)	1
Clavicle	1
Fractures	3
Dislocations	2
Wound of lip	1
" face	1
" buttock	1
Onychia	2
Adenoid growths	1
Cyst	1
Caries	1
Constriction of Prepuce	1
Total	61

TABLE 4.

23. Table showing results of vaccinations and re-vaccinations, by Divisions and Districts.

Station	Number Vaccinated	Result	
		Perfect	Immune
1st Division	14	8	6
2nd Division	16	16	—
3rd Division	156	59	97
4th Division	105	85	20
5th Division	203	79	124
6th Division	359	240	119
Military District No. 10	95	64	31
Military District No. 11	28	17	11
Totals	976	568	408

TABLE 5.

24. A general statement of admissions, deaths and discharges medically unfit, of the Naval Ratings, during the year ended March 31st, 1913.

Disease	Admitted	Died	Discharged as medically unfit
Infective Diseases	18	—	—
General Diseases	1	—	—
Diseases of the Nervous System	2	—	—
" Respiratory System	11	—	1
" Digestive System	2	—	—
" Generative System	3	—	—
" Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—
Local Injuries	5	1	—
Totals	43	1	1

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. C. JONES, *Colonel,*
Director-General Medical Services.

APPENDIX 'C'.

KINGSTON, ONT., 18th June, 1913.

From the Commandant Royal Military College.
To the Secretary Militia Council, Ottawa.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Royal Military College for the year 1912–13.

STAFF.

1. The following changes have taken place in the staff of the College during the past year:—

Major A. Bryant, Gloucester Regiment, succeeded Major Robertson, who had been transferred to Quebec; Major B. Gardiner, 53rd Sikhs, replaced Major Hopwood. Both these officers are employed in the General Staff Branch of the College.

2. I regret to say that at the end of this term we shall lose the services of Major J. P. Shine, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Major F. R. Sedgwick, Royal Artillery. Major Shine has held the appointment of Professor of Military Topography, Infantry Drill and Gymnastics for 5 years, during which time the standard attained in these subjects has improved in a marked manner, and he has done excellent work. Major Sedgwick has instructed the cadets not only in Tactics and Reconnaissance and Artillery, with its drill, but during his tenure here Military History has been added to the subjects taught by this Professor. He has had charge of the Workshops and was for some time also in charge of the Riding Establishment. He has been consequently very hard worked and has always responded most loyally as regards the extra duties which he has been called upon to carry out. I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging and thanking these officers for the good work done by them.

3. I have already called attention to the necessity for an increase in the staff of the College. The average strength of our classes exceeds 40, and at the present time there is only one instructor to assist the two Professors of Topography, Tactics and Reconnaissance, Military History, Administration, Law and Artillery in the outdoor and indoor work of those subjects. It is to be remembered that the same staff is employed for 7 months of the year with the Officers' Long Course, in addition to the cadets. For the individual instruction, which is so important, we are undermanned. I again urge the necessity of adding at least one qualified subaltern to the staff for these subjects. I consider this to be the most important matter. Having regard to the present numbers I trust that the addition to the staff for other branches concerning which I have written to Headquarters may also be favourably considered.

OFFICERS' COURSES.

4. For the Staff College course this year, only one candidate joined at the beginning of January and he will be examined next week, together with one candidate we prepared last year. There are at present 4 officers at Camberley, who have been successfully prepared here.

5. Five officers took the Refresher Course which lasted three months. I would again beg that this Course should commence at the beginning of November and that its duration should be 5 months.

6. For the Long Course 10 officers joined in November. The result of extending this Course to 7 months has been most beneficial. The standard attained is naturally far more satisfactory and it is felt that officers qualifying can be confidently recommended for commissions in the Permanent Force.

7. The practical portion of the Militia Staff Course was held in August last. Twenty-six officers attended and the work done was most creditable and satisfactory to all concerned.

8. We have all the facilities for working here during the time that the cadets are on leave, and it is hoped that the question of holding the Course elsewhere may not be considered.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.

10. The riding of the cadets has greatly improved. The present graduating class is the first to have received the full benefit of the Riding Establishment, as it was not till 1911 that we possessed the necessary horses. Our graduates are now not only horsemen but have a good working knowledge of horsemastership.

11. The necessity for a covered Riding School is urgent. We lose so much valuable time during the long winter months, when climatic conditions of necessity interfere with the regular course of instruction.

12. As has already been reported, a fire broke out in the Riding Establishment on the night of the 29th of May. Fortunately the alarm was quickly given and we have every reason to be satisfied with the speed at which the Staff and Cadets turned out and may be thankful that the fire was extinguished without doing more damage than was done. Every enquiry has been made, but we have not been able to trace how the fire originated.

STRENGTH.

13. The number of cadets when the College opened last August was 124. During the year one cadet has been withdrawn by the request of his parents.

As already reported we regret the loss of two of the most promising recruits by a canoe accident.

DISCIPLINE.

14. The conduct and discipline of the College has been very good. Battalion Sergt. Major Greenwood and the N. C. Officers of the graduating class have carried out their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

EXAMINATIONS.

15. The results of the examinations are very satisfactory in the senior class; 36 cadets obtained Diplomas and of these, 6 graduate with honours. Of the second class 3, and of the 3rd class 7 are required to repeat the year's course.

MUSKETRY.

16. Our rifle shooting under Major Perreau has been maintained at a high standard. The possibility of carrying on practice during the winter months on the miniature ranges is of particular value now that our outside range has been closed for all ranges above 500 yards. The lack of an outside range has prevented us entering for any of the competitions in which last year we were very successful. During the past 12 months our Musketry record is as follows:—

	Marksmen	1st Class	2nd Class
Senior Class	9	17	11
2nd Year	9	13	20
1st Year	16	20	4

17. Two cadets were selected to fire on the Sir Thomas Dowar Competition this year.

18. We fired our match with revolver against Sandhurst last month and defeated them for the first time since the match was started, with 265 to 254.

SPORTS.

19. We have held our own well in the field of sport during the past year. We won the Intermediate Intercollegiate Rugby Championship, the Intermediate Intercollegiate Hockey Championship, and were second in the Intercollegiate Harriers meeting, being a close second to Toronto University. In our Cricket tour we won all our matches.

ACCOMMODATION.

20. The new dormitory building and the new model and gun shed are in course of erection. As I before mentioned we urgently require a Riding School. The lack of quarters for the Staff and Subordinate Staff is a great disadvantage. The additional time that would be spent among the cadets during recreation hours could only be of benefit to the College. The plans for these additions already exist.

21. Presumably the dormitory building will be ready for occupation within a few months. Even with our present numbers the lecture rooms, dining room and recreation rooms are far too crowded. There were about 120 candidates for admission to the College at last month's examination. Of these we cannot admit more than about 40. If we are to take advantage of this increasing demand for admission, it is essential that the extension to the educational building should be commenced. Even under existing conditions we urgently need a library, a suitable draughting room and laboratory. Our dining room is crowded and while our Officers' Courses are in attendance we have to use the recreation room as a dining room. The covered drill hall and skating rink has not yet been given to us.

COMMISSIONS.

22. The following will be recommended for commissions:

Imperial Commissions.

B.S.M. E.H. de L. Greenwood	Royal Engineers.
Corpl. G. H. Hay	Infantry.
L.-Corpl. C. G. Carruthers	Infantry.
C.S.M. R.S.P. MacIvor	Indian Army.
Corpl. C. B. Cockburn	Army Service Corps.
Gent. Cadet H.B.B. Butler	Army Service Corps.

Canadian Permanent Force Commissions.

Gentleman Cadet C. V. Bishop	Royal Canadian	Artillery
" " R. J. Leach	" "	"
" " B. M. J. LeBlanc	" "	Dragoons
" " C. P. Slater	" "	"

DIPLOMAS.

23. The following are awarded diplomas:—

With honours:—

Gentleman Cadet W. B. McTaggart.
" " R. S. P. MacIvor.
" " S. R. Lovelace.
" " A. H. Bostock.
" " J. E. Mathews.
" " F. J. G. Chadwick,

Diplomas of Graduation:—

" " E. H. de L. Greenwood.
" " C. B. Cockburn.
" " W. B. Lawson.
" " E. L. McQuaig.
" " C. H. B. Garland.
" " D. H. Storms.
" " G. Blackstock.
" " J. A. Turner.
" " H. E. J. Vautelet.
" " G. H. Hay.
" " H. M. Teed
" " G. L. Magann.
" " J. K. M. Green.
" " H. B. B. Butler.
" " A. H. Paterson.
" " J. H. Cantin.
" " E. R. P. Armour.
" " J. C. M. Morrow.
" " G. B. Schwarts.
" " C. R. Godwin.
" " C. G. Carruthers.
" " H. C. Lefroy.
" " J. F. E. Gendron.
" " R. J. Leach.
" " A. P. Holt.
" " C. V. Bishop.
" " A. C. Ryerson.
" " C. P. Slater.
" " J. Galt.
" " B. M. J. LeBlanc.

PRIZE LIST.

Sword of Honour for Conduct and Discipline	No. 870 Battalion Sergeant-Major E. H. deL. Greenwood
H.R.H. The Gov.-General's Medals:—	
Gold	No. 868 Company Sergeant-Major W. B. McTaggart.
Silver	No. 870 Battalion Sergeant-Major E. H. deL. Greenwood
Bronze	No. 866 Company Sergeant-Major R. S. P. MacIvor.
1st Class Prize	No. 868 Company Sergeant-Major W. B. McTaggart.
2nd Class Prize	No. 903 Lance-Corporal H. S. Mathews.
3rd Class Prize	No. 946 Gentleman Cadet A. G. Brooks.
1st CLASS PRIZES.	
General Proficiency in Mil. Subjects	No. 870 Battalion Sergeant-Major E. H. deL. Greenwood.
Military Engineering	" " " " " " "
Tactics and Reconnaissance	" " " " " " "
Artillery	No. 866 Company Sergeant-Major R. S. P. MacIvor.
Physics	No. 868 Company Sergeant-Major W. B. McTaggart.
Chemistry	" " " " " " "
Surveying	" " " " " " "
Civil Engineering	" " " " " " "
Drills and Exercises	No. 873 Company Sergeant Major S. E. Lovelace.

PRIZE LIST—*Cont.*

Presented by L'Alliance Francaise:— Silver Medal	No. 866 Company Sergeant Major R. S. P. MacIvor.
2nd CLASS PRIZES.	
Military History	No. 903 Lance-Corporal Mathews.
Military Administration and Law	No. 900 Gentleman Cadet W. F. Hudley.
Field Sketching and Map Reading	No. 905 Gentleman Cadet C. V. Fessenden.
Mathematics and Mechanics	No. 903 Lance-Corporal H. S. Mathews.
Geometrical and Fag. Drawing	No. 905 Gentleman Cadet C. V. Fessenden.
French	No. 927 Gentleman Cadet J. C. St. Laurent.
3rd CLASS PRIZES.	
English	No. 961 Gentleman Cadet E. R. Lethbridge.
French	Gentleman Cadet S. A. Therien.
ARTILLERY AND MUSKETRY.	
Prize for best Essay written during year, by Canadian Artillery Association	No. 869 Corporal G. B. Cockburn. I should mention good Essays were also submitted by Battalion Sergeant - Major Greenwood, Company Sergeant-Major MacIvor, Sergeant Garland and Gentleman Cadet Bishop.
Ontario Musketry Cups. 1st Class	No. 872 Sergeant J. A. Turner. / No. 861 G. B. Schwartz. } Equal.
2nd Class	No. 961 Lance-Corporal J. K. Cronyn.
3rd Class	No. 969 Gentleman Cadet R. W. L. Crawford.
Quebec Musketry Cups. 1st Class	No. 861 Corporal G. B. Schwartz.
2nd Class	No. 866 Company Sergeant-Major R. S. P. MacIvor.
3rd Class	No. 954 The late Gentleman Cadet J. W. Logie.
Challenge Cup for Artillery: Presented by Ontario Artillery Association	No. 866 Company Sergeant Major R. S. P. MacIvor.
Musketry Challenge Shield: Presented by Prov. of Ontario	Won by "D" Coy. Company Sergeant-Major R. S. P. MacIvor.
Revolver Challenge Shield: Presented by Sir F. W. Borden	No. 861 Corporal G. B. Schwartz.
GYMNASTICS AND BOXING.	
Inter Coy. Gymnastic Cup: Presented by Major Scott, R.M.L.I.	Won by "B" Coy. Coy. Sergt.-Major G. Blackstock.
Bayonet Fighting Competition	Won by No. 880 Sergeant G. H. Storms.
Boxing Novice Challenge Cup:	
Presented by Major Shine, R.M.L.I.	Light Weights. No. 983 Gentleman Cadet LeMesurier.
" " " "	Heavy Weights. No. 975 Gentleman Cadet W. F. Clark.
Featherweight Boxing Challenge Cup: Presented by Lieut.-Col. R. E. Kent, 14th Rgt.	No. 887 Gentleman Cadet E. P. Armour.
Lightweight Boxing Challenge Cup: Presented by Officers Staff Course, 1899	No. 930 Gentleman Cadet L. Drummond.
Middleweight Boxing Challenge Cup: Presented by Long Course Officers, 1906	No. 959 C. A. Stratford.
Heavyweight Boxing Challenge Cup: Presented by Major Gen. Hutton	No. 883 Sergeant C. R. Godwin.
Welterweight Boxing	No. 876 Sergeant W. B. Lawson.
RIDING.	
Riding Challenge Cup: Presented by Major G. Hooper	No. 875 Corporal A. H. Bostock.
Mounted Patrol Challenge Cup: Presented by Earl of Dundonald	D. Coy. Company Sergeant-Major R. S. P. MacIvor.
Jumping Challenge Cup: Presented by Lieut. H. P. Holt, 3rd D.G.S.	Sergeant C. H. B. Garland.
Jumping on Gumnahs	Gentleman Cadet E. H. H. Ings.
Dummy Thrusting Cup: Presented by Capt. E. C. Hamilton	Sergt J. Gale.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Open Squash Racquet Tournament	Won by No. 865 Gentleman Cadet C. G. Carruthers.
Handicap " " "	" " " " " " "
Open Billiard Tournament	Won by No. 935 Gentleman Cadet D. G. Greey.
Handicap " "	Won by No. 929 Gentleman Cadet G. W. A. Barwis.
Cross Country Cup: Presented by Colonel Greenwood	Won by No. 869 Gentleman Cadet C. P. Slater.
Tennis Singles Challenge Cup	Won by No. 912 Gentleman Cadet L. K. Greene.
" Open Singles	1st No. 912. Gentleman Cadet L. K. Greene.
	2nd No. 801 Gentleman Cadet J. H. Roberts.
" Handicap Singles	1st No. 912 Gentleman Cadet L. K. Greene.
	2nd No. 929 Gentleman Cadet C. W. A. Barwis.
" Open Doubles	1st No. 878 Corporal J. K. M. Green and No. 891 Gentleman Cadet J. H. Roberts.
	2nd No. 909 Gentleman Cadet I. R. R. MacNaughton and No. 907 Gentleman Cadet H. H. Blake.
" Handicap Doubles	1st No. 912 Gentleman Cadet L. K. Greene and No. 929 Gentleman Cadet C. W. A. Barwis.
	2nd No. 873 Company Sergeant-Major S. E. Lovelace and No. 868 Company Sergeant-Major W. B. McTaggart.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. V. CROWE, *Colonel General Staff,*

Commandant, Royal Military College.

APPENDIX 'D.'

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, 1913.

QUEBEC, April 10th, 1913.

The Secretary, The Militia Council, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, the report of the meetings of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, held at Kingston, on the 25th, 26th 27th and 28th March, last.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Chairman, Board of Visitors.

REPORT.

The Board held a preliminary meeting at 4.00 p.m., on the 25th March, 1913, and assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 10.00 a.m., on the 26th idem and following days.

PRESENT.

Chairman.—Lieut.-Colonel Ernest F. Würtele, Commanding 15th Infantry Brigade.

Members.—The Right Reverend C. L. Worrell, Bishop of Nova Scotia; Hon'y. Lieut.-Colonel The Reverend Canon Dauth, Vice Rector, Laval University, Montreal; Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Lamb, Corps of Guides, and Lieutenant G. B. Hughes, Reserve of Officers.

Secretary.—Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Militia Headquarters.

Major General Colin MacKenzie, Chief of the General Staff was unavoidably unable to attend.

All the buildings and grounds were carefully inspected and the several departments of the institution enquired into by the Board, who beg to present the following report:—

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

1. Major Bryant and Major Gardiner have replaced Major Robertson, transferred to the 5th Division, and Major Hopwood, who returned to India, at the conclusion of his year "on deputation," on the General Staff.

2. Four candidates were prepared for the Imperial Staff College, and all qualified well in all the military subjects, but one failed in French; the other three are now at Camberley.

3. Twenty-six officers joined for the Militia Staff Course, held in August last.

4. Ten officers joined at the beginning of November for the 7 months' Long Course.

5. The Board much regret that their recommendation of last year, that the Instructional Staff be increased, has not been acted upon. As was then pointed out, additional instructors are urgently required, owing to the classes being so much larger than formerly.

6. It was learned on enquiry, that the present Professor of Military History and Tactics, is also responsible for Artillery, theoretical and practical, Organization and Administration, and Military Law, and is also in charge of the Workshops. At present he has only one assistant, who is also assistant to the Professor of Military Topography. When it is borne in mind that, in addition to this, these two officers also instruct the officers attending the seven months Long Course, the fact is apparent that very little, if any, individual instruction can be given the cadets, who now average over 40 in each class. The Board last year referred to the fact that at West Point there was an Instructional Staff of 106 for about 500 cadets, and would now point out that at Woolwich, there are 30 officers taking part in the instruction which is attempted to be carried out at the Royal Military College by the two professors, before mentioned, and one assistant. It is, therefore, obvious that at least one additional instructor should be provided before next term.

7. An Assistant Professor in French should also be appointed, for but little practical individual instruction can be given in this important subject to a class of over 40, by one professor, who has, also, to instruct the Staff College Candidates.

8. A second Instructor in Mathematics has been repeatedly asked for by the Professor. Attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that this subject is one which a large proportion of the cadets find difficult and they therefore require individual and full assistance; if not given this assistance, it frequently means that in order to avoid failure, an undue proportion of time is devoted to it at the expense of other subjects.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

9. The members of the Subordinate Staff were well reported upon by the Commandant.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

10. One hundred and twenty-four cadets reported at the beginning of the term; one has since been granted his discharge, at the request of his parents.

ATTENDANCE.

11. Fifty-nine candidates competed at the Entrance Examinations last May; of these 47 qualified, but only 40 could be admitted to the College for want of accommodation. One hundred and fourteen have applied to undergo the examinations in May, 1913.

The Board recommend that German be introduced as one of the voluntary subjects at the Entrance Examinations, with a higher minimum than that now required for Latin, but not as high as French, and that later on it be included in the syllabus of the College.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION.

12. The syllabus of instruction is the same as last year, except that a little more Military History has been introduced and some changes made in the Civil Engineering Course.

13. The Board again invite attention to the suggestion already made by the Commandant, that an alternative course be given to the third year cadets, one for those who intend taking up the profession of Civil Engineering, and the other for those who propose entering the Service. This cannot be inaugurated without an increase of Staff.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

14. The hours devoted to the different subjects during the past year were as follows:—

Mathematics	664
Geometrical Drawing	104
Military Engineering	280
Artillery	198
Tactics	92½
Military History	41
Reconnaissance	80
Field Sketching and Map Reading	165
Military Administration and Law	55½
Surveying	337
Civil Engineering	420
Physics	182
Chemistry	112
English	172½
French	264
Draughting	8
Infantry	182
Musketry	64
Gymnastics	270
Signalling	57
Stables and Equitation	393
Workshops	63

15. The Board again suggest that, if possible, Political History be introduced, and that the present system of having outside examiners for the non-military subjects, be done away with. It is also desirable that the 1st class be instructed in Sword Drill.

COMMISSIONS.

16. Four of last year's graduates received commissions in the Imperial Army, and ten in the Permanent Force.

PERSONNEL.

17. Half of the 1st class were seen at Artillery Drill in the Old Gun Shed, the weather not permitting of any out-door parades. The other half of the 1st class and the 2nd class (some 53 cadets) gave a most interesting exhibition of "free gymnastics" and "vaulting the horse," the standard and system of training of which cannot be excelled. One-half of the 3rd class were inspected at work on the miniature Rifle Range, where some very good shooting was witnessed, and the balance of this class in the Workshops. The following table shows the total physical increases in measurements of the cadets at the date of the Board's visit:—

Class	Number in class	Average Age	Height Inches	Weight lbs.	Chest Inches	Forearm Inches	Upperarm Inches
1st	37	20 yrs. 4 mos.	9¼	89	11	5 6	10.2
2nd	42	19 yrs. 1 mon.	23¼	196	44.2	20.6	29.2
3rd	44	18 yrs. 7 mos.	5¾	260	29.	9.6	11.

EQUITATION.

18. The Board beg to point out, for the third year in succession, that without a covered Riding School a systematic course of instruction in equitation cannot be carried out, and again most strongly recommend that one be built on the site which is available within the College grounds. The Riding Master should also be provided with quarters in the inclosure.

DISCIPLINE.

19. The Commandant reported that the discipline of the cadets had been most satisfactory.

MESSING.

20. The messing arrangements which are still carried out by the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, were reported as being generally satisfactory. Some complaints were made by the cadets, but, on investigation, were found to be more as regards the cooking and service rather than the quality of the food, which appeared to be good. The Board learned that it has been proposed by the Officer Administering the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, to ask that that an extra 10c per day per cadet be added to the present rate allowed (50c per head), but they are of opinion that a Special Board should first be appointed to enquire into the causes leading up to the necessity for such an increase.

CLOTHING.

21. Owing to a change of contractors during the year there has been great delay in the issue of clothing, several of the last joined cadets not having been issued with more than half their kit at Christmas, and many of them are still without tunics. The reason given by the contractors was the difficulty they experienced in procuring the necessary uniform cloths used at the College, but this hardly seems to account for so long a delay.

22. The Board regret that the blue serges had not been retained as an issue, although the cadets may procure them on repayment with their parents' consent.

23. The tan boots issued from stores are good, but at the date of the Board's visit there was no contract for black boots. The firm to whom the contract was expected to be given asked $7.00 and $6.50 per pair, but the cadets prefer to buy them out of their own pockets from the former contractor. It is understood that Messrs. Sutherland Brothers, if awarded the contract, will make similar boots to those made by their predecessors.

MUSKETRY.

24. Very good work continues to be done on the Miniature Rifle Range, which, now that the "Solano" Target has been installed, is complete.

25. The College team won the rifle match against Sandhurst, for the first time. Its team also came 8th in the second series of the Canadian Rifle League Competition, and 5th in the Gallery Rifle Competition. Spoon Competitions twice monthly have been inaugurated from November to April, and Inter-Company "Solano" Target Battle Practice Competitions have been held, as also Section leading on the Hill Siffken landscape targets. Competitions with .22 rifles were held during February and March for spoons presented by the Chairman of the Board.

The following table gives the Musketry Classification for 1912–13:—

MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION 1912-13

Class	Marksmen	1st Class Shots	2nd Class Shots	3rd Class Shots	Fig. of Merit	No. in Class	No., fully Exerd.	% of Points Obtained	Best Shot of Class
1st.....	9	17	11	—	126.1	37	37	68.9	Sgt. J. A. Turner. Cpl. G. B. Schwartz.
2nd.....	9	13	20	—	119.5	42	42	68.3	Lance-Cpl. J. K. Cronyn.
Total...	18	30	31	—	122.8	79	79	69.8	

COMPANY CLASSIFICATION

Coy.	Marksmen	1st Class Shots	2nd Class Shots	3rd Class Shots	Fig. of Merit	No. in Coy.	No. fully Exerd.	% of Points Obtained	Best Shot in Coy.
D.....	6	7	5	—	126.2	18	18	72	Cpl. G. B. Schwartz.
A.....	4	7	8	—	122.5	19	19	70	Cpl. J. K. Green.
C.....	6	5	9	—	122.3	20	20	69	Sgt. J. A. Turner.
B.....	2	11	9	—	120.1	22	22	68	G.C. C. W. A. Barwis.

Best Shot in College { Sergeant J. A. Turner, Corporal G. B. Schwartz. } Equal, 159 Points.

RIFLE RANGE.

26. Owing to the construction of the new dormitory building, the cadets are without an outdoor rifle range, and the Board again recommend that one be built within the College grounds. It is regretted that the proposed range along the Cataraqui has not been approved, as the Board do not consider it would have been any more dangerous than the old one, which was used for so many years without any accident having occurred. The Barriefield ranges are so far from the College, that the time which would be lost in going to and returning from them puts them out of the question. The Board are of opinion that the danger of the proposed range along the Cataraqui has been over-estimated by some, and that as it is so important to have an outdoor range within the College grounds, they recommend that the matter be again considered.

RECREATION.

27. The Board feel that they must again record their disappointment at the non-construction of the covered skating rink and drill hall.

28. The new boat-houses and wharves are a great improvement, but the College is still without any suitable row-boats.

29. The College has again maintained its place in athletic competitions during the year, having won the Intermediate Inter-Collegiate Championship at Football and the Intermediate Championship at Hockey. The Royal Military College also won all their Cricket Matches but one, and were second in the Long Distance run, being beaten by Toronto.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

30. The health of the cadets has been good, and at the date of the Board's visit, there were no cases of sickness.

31. A Forbes Sterilizing Plant is now being installed in the College for the supply of water in the educational and old dormitory blocks. The Board recommend that one be also installed in the new Dormitory Building.

32. The Board again draw attention to the unsatisfactory and inadequate ventilation of the class rooms during the winter months. All the class rooms were visited by the Board when this was amply apparent in many of them, due chiefly to their being over-crowded.

The bathrooms and lavatories were clean, and in good order.

HOSPITAL.

33. The hospital was found fully equipped for any emergency, and very clean.

WORKSHOP.

34. The workshop was found in good running order.

KITCHENS.

35. The kitchens and pantries in the main building were tidy and well kept. It would, however, be more satisfactory if the chief cook's help were men from the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, instead of civilians.

LIBRARY.

36. The Board note with regret that no action appears to have been taken on their recommendation of last year that the library be enlarged, and a map room provided. There is still a shortage of text books on Chemistry and Physics.

OFFICES.

37. The offices of the Acting Paymaster and of the Quartermaster were tidy and in good order.

LANDS AND GROUNDS.

38. The concrete walks have been continued along the front road of the outer enclosure. It would be a still greater improvement if they were also built up to the residences of the Officers of the Staff living within the grounds. The weather did not permit of a close inspection of the tennis courts nor of the grounds near the new stables and grooms' quarters.

HOLIDAYS.

39. The holidays are the same as formerly, viz., two weeks at Christmas, four days at Easter, and a little over two months in summer.

GUN SHED.

40. The Board were pleased to observe that the excavation for the new Model and Gun Shed had been commenced.

GUN PRACTICE.

41. The Board were given to understand that none of the cadets could do any gun practice at the College; they, therefore, again recommend that arrangements be made for the 1st. Class Cadets to attend Petawawa Camp, when the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and other artillery units are in camp there. The benefit to be derived therefrom would be inestimable.

ACCOMMODATION.

42. The Board feel that they are compelled to express their keen disappointment at no steps having been taken to afford increased accommodation in the educational building. This has been pointed out by successive boards for some years past as being of paramount importance, but nothing has been done on their recommendations. Although the new dormitory building will afford increased sleeping accommodation, it will not enable a larger number of cadets to attend the College. Not only is the dining-room so overcrowded that from 15 to 20 officers are required to take their meals in the 2nd Class recreation room, but, as already pointed out several times by the Board of Visitors, a draughting-room, library, laboratory and general lecture rooms are very urgently required, if the College is to meet the increasing demands made upon it by prospective Cadets and Officers of the Active Militia. The Board, therefore, respectfully repeat their strong recommendations of the past four years, that a new educational block be constructed without delay, and that a block of officers' quarters be built within the College grounds, both of which are an absolute necessity. Owing to the lack of officers' quarters, all officers attending courses, as well as the whole of the staff, except four officers, have to live a couple of milles from the College, instead of in the enclosure. The Board confidently expect that early provision for the construction of these buildings will be made in the estimates.

PAY AND PENSIONS.

43. There are ever increasing claims on the Commandant as such, and the Board again strongly recommend that an entertaining allowance be made him.

44. In last year's report, the Board referred in plain terms to the urgent necessity of some provision being made as regards the pay and pension or retiring allowance to the members of the Civil Staff, and made several suggestions, but regret to learn that no decision has been come to on the matter. As provision has been made for the granting of pensions or retiring allowances to members of almost all special services, such as Judges, Railway Servants and others, to Professors of most of the Universities in England, and other countries, and is now a generally accepted principle the world over, the Board beg to repeat their recommendations of last year, and hope that the desired action will be taken at the earliest possible date; otherwise, they feel that the retirement of any of the civil professors under existing conditions would cause hardship, and that the best men available to succeed them could not be obtained.

45. The Board were pleased to learn that, as recommended last year, the Militia Pension Act of 1901, was to be amended this Session, so as to provide that the time spent at the College by cadets, shall count towards pension, should they become Officers of the Permanent Staff or Permanent Force of Canada.

REGULATIONS.

46. The Board suggest that paragraph 25 of the Regulations for the Royal Military College be amended so as to provide for the retirement of but one member annually instead of two.

VISITORS.

47. At the close of last term, His Royal Highness The Governor-General inspected the cadets and presented the diplomas and prizes to the successful candidates. His Royal Highness also inspected them informally on the 14th February last. In addition to seeing them on the Miniature Rifle Range, at Gymnastics and in the Workshops, he visited the class-rooms during lecture hours.

48. Early in February, Lieutenant Jermain of the Naval College at Halifax, visited the College, to discuss details in connection with the system of Physical Training.

TENURE OF COMMANDANT'S APPOINTMENT.

49. The Chairman and Members of the Board, being aware that Colonel Crowe's tenure of appointment, as Commandant, expires in October next, desire to record their high appreciation of his most efficient services as such, which have contributed in so marked a degree to the ever increasing efficiency of the College. They would, therefore, respectfully recommend that an extension of at least one year be given him.

50. The thanks of the Chairman and Members of the Board are due the Commandant, Staff Adjutant and Members of the Staff for their unfailing courtesy and the valuable assistance given them during their inspection of the College.

ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding 15th Infantry Brigade,
Chairman, Board of Visitors.

CLARE L. NOVA SCOTIA.

G. DAUTH, *Hon. Lt.-Colonel,*
Vice Rector, Laval University,
Montreal.

H. J. LAMB, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Corps of Guides.

G. B. HUGHES, *Lieutenant.*
Reserve of Officers.

J. S. DUNBAR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Secretary Board of Visitors

APPENDIX 'E.'

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, June 20th, 1913.

To the Secretary the Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1913.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

1. The appropriations voted by Parliament and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Amount of appropriations for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1913	$340,000.00
Amounts refunded as per balance sheet (p. 79)	36,024.44
	$376,024.44
Amount of expenditure for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1913, as per balance sheet (p. 79).	361,887.57
Amount in Treasury to credit of appropriation on 31st March, 1913	14,136.87
	$376,024.44

EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

2. Average number of employees 359. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, $179,708.99.

AUDIT OF BOOKS.

3. Instructions have been given to make a thorough audit of books, and an examination of public property on charge. It is expected that this will be completed shortly.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

4. The cost of .303″ cartridges is less than last year, and has decreased consistently for several years. That of .303″ Mark VII, with pointed bullet and 18-Pr. Q.F. is high, as it includes cost of gauges and tools, which have been charged direct to production; this should be reduced as manufacture progresses.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

5. The estimated profit and loss on the year's work, as compared with the cost of importing, amounts to $34,234.98, and is equivalent to 4.8 per cent. on gross capital. This is considerably less than last year, owing to large increase in value of semi-manufactures on hand, which is more than double that for 1911–12. The accumulation of components is due to delay in obtaining cordite, rendering it impossible to load and deliver cartridges.

Considerable difficulty was at first experienced by British makers in producing Cordite, M.D.T. size 5/2, required for this purpose, and the Canadian Explosives Ltd., who are manufacturing for the Department, are having the same troubles, which they are endeavouring to overcome.

RATES OF PAY.

6. Owing to increased cost of living and demand for labour, a general increase of 20% in wages of mechanics and labourers was authorized on the 27th June, 1912.

REMOVAL OF PLANT.

7. Plans and specifications for danger buildings to be erected on site purchased near the St. Charles River have been prepared and are under consideration. The sum of $100,000.00 has been voted by Parliament for this service.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

8. Reference is invited to recommendations made in previous reports regarding additional accommodation required and difficulty of meeting increasing demands in the existing premises. A proof range for Artillery ammunition, asked for originally in 1910, has not been provided; it is essential that this should be constructed.

The clerical staff who have not been permanently appointed to the Civil Service should, when qualified, be placed on the same footing as clerks employed at Headquarters. The difference in their status and prospects makes it difficult to retain men who are of value to the Service.

I beg to record my appreciation of the faithful services rendered by the Staff and employees during the past year.

STATEMENTS.

9. The following accounts are submitted:—

Balance Account.
Capital Account.
Statement of Indirect Expenditure.
Statement of Liabilities and Assets.
Production Statement.
Statement showing cost of manufacturing, compared with cost of importing.

DOMINION ARSENAL—BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

To Balance Account:—		
For Capital (Buildings, Machinery, Tools) on 31st March, 1912, as per Capital Account (p.)	$ 261,200.94	
For Stores in Stock on March 31st, 1912	109,359.15	
For Semi-manufactures on March 31st, 1912	177,812.33	
For Incomplete work chargeable to Capital:—		
Automatic Feeds	7,195.44	
For Accounts Receivable on 31st March, 1912	188.45	
		$ 555,756.31
To Sundries:—		
For amounts expended as per appropriation account 1912-13 (p.)—		
Salaries	22,411.52	
Wages	157,297.47	
Materials	163,733.19	
Machinery	2,389.66	
Tools	161.73	
Freight	2,623.22	
Water Supply	1,800.00	
Printing and Stationery	1,197.46	
Travelling Expenses	373.96	
Electricity and Gas	1,276.83	
Removal of Snow	400.00	
Telephone, Telegrams and Postage	279.19	
Cartage and Cabs	3,267.31	
Medicines	115.88	
Suspense Account	27.97	
Miscellaneous	1,374.01	
Cash Balance on 31st March deposited to credit of Receiver General	3,158.17	
		361,887.57
For Miscellaneous Repayments		723.71
For amounts expended without charge to Arsenal Vote:—		
Maintenance of Buildings, charged to Engineers Services	1,320.47	
Customs Dues	2,402.14	
For Materials Received	245.01	
		3,967.62
		$ 922,335.21

Cr.

By Production Account:—		
For Articles manufactured and Services performed as per Abstract (p. 83)		$ 171,484.62
By Sundries:—		
For amounts received and credited to Arsenal Vote, 1912-13, as per appropriation account (p.)		
Sale of Scrap	$ 31,797.43	
Sundry Refunds	1,055.19	
For Unclaimed Wages 31st March, 1913	13.65	
For Cash Balance on 31st March, 1913	3,158.17	
		36,024.44
For amounts received and not credited to Arsenal Vote:—		
Overcharge in Customs Dues		154.60
For materials issued out of Arsenal Stores		21.79
By Balance Account:—		
For Capital (Buildings, Machinery) on 31st March, 1913, as per Capital Account (p.)	248,195.91	
For Stores in Stock on March 31st, 1913	74,230.92	
For Semi-manufactures on March 31st, 1913	380,891.03	
For Incomplete Work chargeable to Capital:—		
Automatic Feeds	11,016.07	
For Accounts Receivable	315.83	
		714,649.76
		$ 922,335.21

DOMINION ARSENAL, CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1912–13.

BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, &c.

Dr.			Cr.	
To Balance Account:—			By Indirect Expenditure Account:—	
For net Capital 1st April, 1912			For Depreciation during the year on:—	
Buildings	$ 146,336.09		Building	$ 4,330.17
Machinery	114,864.60		Machinery	11,064.27
Tools	.25		Tools	.25
		$ 261,200.94		$ 15,394 69
To Machinery purchased in 1912–13		2,389.66	By Balance Account:—	
			For net Capital on 31st March, 1913:	
			Buildings	142,005.92
			Machinery	106,189.99
				248,195.91
		$ 263,590.60		$ 263,590.60

STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1912–13.

Expenditure on the following services, not chargeable direct to orders:—		
Salaries of Staff		$21,611.52
Wages		12,651.42
Motive Power, Heating and Lighting:—		
Wages	$4,647.11	
Materials, etc	15,690.41	
		20,337.52
Removal of Snow		400.00
Water Supply		1,800.00
Maintenance of Buildings		6,268.05
Printing and Stationery		1,179.65
Travelling Expenses		338.46
Telegrams, Telephone and Postage		235.44
Customs Dues		89.73
Cartage and Cabs		1,277.44
Freight		117.45
Medicines		115.88
Miscellaneous		537.65
Material		2,181.67
Tools		59.71
From Capital Account:—		
3% Depreciation on Buildings	$ 4,330.17	
10% " " Machinery	11,064.27	
		15,394.44
		$ 84,596.03
Less amounts taken in relief of Indirect Expenditure:—		676.30
		$83,919.73

NOTE.—This amount, together with indirect expenditure of each factory, has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour, in each factory, as shown below:—

General percentages on direct labour for the year 1912–13:—

Workshop	72.22%
Cartridge Factory	94.89%
Shell Factory	96.18%
Carpenters' Shop	113.75%
Average rate	94.26%

DOMINION ARSENAL—QUEBEC.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st MARCH, 1913.

Dr.

Liabilities	
To Capital:—	
For Net Balance on 31st March, 1913, as per Statement annexed	$ 248,195.91
For Advances by Department of Militia and Defence (after deducting the cost of the year's work)	466,453.85
	$ 714,649.76

Cr.

Assets.	
By Buildings and Machinery	$ 248,195.91
" Stores in Stock	74,230.92
" Semi-manufactures	391,907.10
" Accounts Receivable	315.83
	$ 714,649.76

PRODUCTION STATEMENT 1912-13

Abstract of the cost of work performed

	No.	Rate		Cost
		$ c	Per	$ c
Analysis of Coal	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A. Mark XV	3,804	1.17	Each	4,459.73
" " " .303-inch, in Chargers No. 1	1,239	1.31	Each	1,623.44
" " Q.F. 18-Pr. (a)	230	4.50	Each	1,035.00
Cartridges, empty, B.L. or B.L.C., 15 or 12-Pr. 1¼lb. Blank	5,000	5.29	100	264.57
" Q.F. Blank, 18-Pr. filling, completing and packing (b)	700	.29	Each	208.90
" Q.F. 18-Pr. Shrapnel, Plugged (a)	920	15.03	Each	13,834.60
" S.A. Ball, .303-inch, Cordite, Mark VI	6,073.000	22.21	1,000	134,882.82
" S.A. Blank, .303-inch, without bullet, Mark V	501,200	13.40	1,000	6,716.22
" S.A. Dummy, .303-inch, special for Inspectors (a)	10,110	551.26	1,000	5,573.28
" Q.F. Blank, 13 and 18-Pr., cups (a)	11,410	4.01	100	458.00
" Q.F. Blank, 18-Pr. rings split (a)	8,500	3.19	100	271.40
Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, Services for	.....	.....	.....	129.35
Clips Cartridge, Q.F. 18-Pr. (a)	1,620	26.38	100	427.45
Experiments:—Standing Committee on Small Arms	.....	.....	.....	329.01
Experimental work:—Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition				108.59
Puffs, powder, 2-oz	5,000	3.59	100	179.79
" cordite, 4-oz	400	21.26	100	85.06
Repairs:— Boxes, Ammunition, S.A.G.S	506	1.08	Each	546.67
Cases powder, metal lined	48	1.59	Each	76.62
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-Pr. Cleaning, Rectifying and Lacquering cases	33	.17	Each	5.87
Miscellaneous Ordnance Stores	.....	.....	.....	63.90
Ross Rifle Inspection	.....	.....	.....	174.35
				171,484.62

(a) Including special expenditure for tools.
(b) Primers, cases and bags filled from Store.

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF MANUFACTURE COMPARED WITH COST OF IMPORTING FROM ENGLAND FOR THE YEAR 1912-13

	Quantity	Vocabulary Rate		Duty %	Freight %	Cost of Importing	Cost of Manufacture at D.A.	Loss	Profit
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. Mark XV	3,804	Per Each	1.15	15	5	1.38	1.17	$.....	$ 789.79
" " " .303" in Chargers No. 1	1,239	"	1.09	15	5	1.31	1.31	.35	.....
" " Q.F. 18-Pr. (a)	230	"	2.92	15	5	3.50	4.50	230.00	.....
Cartridges, empty, B.L. or B.L.C., 15 or 12-Pr., 1¼ lbs. blank	5,000	100	4.93	20	5	6.16	5.29	.....	43.43
" Q.F. Blank, 18-Pr. Filling, Completing and Packing (b)	700	Each	.17	20	5	.21	.29	61.90	.....
" " 18-Pr. Shrapnel, Plugged (a)	920	"	5.72	20	5	7.15	15.03	7,256.60	.....
" Small arm ball, .303" Cordite Mark VI	6,073,000	1,000	23.61	20	5	29.51	22.21	.....	44,331.41
" " " blank, .303" without bullet, Mark V	501,200	"	14.60	20	5	18.25	13.40	.....	2,430.68
" " " dummy, .303" special for Inspectors (a)	10,110	"	23.12	20	5	28.90	551.26	5,281.10	.....
" Q.F. Blank, 13 and 18-Pr. Cups (a)	11,410	100	1.12	20	5	1.40	4.01	298.26	.....
" " " 18-Pr. rings split (a)	8,500	"	.89	20	5	1.12	3.19	176.20	.....
Clips Cartridge, Q.F. 18-Pr. (a)	1,620	"	8.70	20	5	10.88	26.38	251.19	.....
Puffs, powder, 2-oz. (d)	5,000	"	5.60	20	5	7.00	3.59	.....	170.21
Puffs, cordite, 4-oz	400	"	22.02	20	5	27.53	21.26	.....	25.06
Total	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	$13,555.60	$47,790.58
Deduct Loss	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,555.60
Profit 4.79 on Gross Capital of $714,649.76	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$34,234.98

(a) Including special expenditure for tools.
(b) Primers, cases and bags filled from Store.
(d) Gunpowder from Store.

NOTE.—It has been possible to make comparison in the case of new Stores only, as the cost of repairs of all articles is evidently not comparable.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. M. GAUDET, *Lt. Col. R. C. A.*
Superintendent of Dominion Arsenal.

APPENDIX "F".

INTERIM REPORT OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA ON THE TRAINING OF THE MILITIA DURING THE SEASON OF 1912.

To His Royal Highness Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., &c., &c., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness an Interim Report on the training of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, during the season of 1912; to be embodied at a later date in the Report of the Militia Council for the year ending March 31, 1913.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your Royal Highness' most obedient servant,

SAM HUGHES,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Jan. 15, 1913.

GENERAL.

1. This report briefly outlines the training carried out by the Canadian Militia during the season of 1912. Appended is the report of the Inspector-General on the results of that training.

2. The table in Appendix A shows the number of officers and men of the Active Militia trained during the season of 1912.

3. The training during 1912 was carried out in accordance with a memorandum "Instructions for Training, 1912," issued early in the year.

4. These instructions were stated to be merely a guide to officers, in the training of those units under their command, and stress was laid upon the responsibility of active militia officers in this regard; instructors from the Permanent Force being intended only to assist officers and not to assume the responsibility for the training of units.

5. The period of training this year was generally longer than has been usual in the past. All arms trained for 16 days, except the rural infantry and a portion of the cavalry who trained for 12 days.

6. An endeavour was made to carry out various courses of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers at the camps, in addition to the collective training.

The impression conveyed in previous years was strengthened: that it was undesirable to take non-commissioned officers or men away from the training of their units for other instructional work during the camp period, and in future these courses will be generally omitted. This does not apply to courses such as those for Quartermasters and Quartermaster-Sergeants, who have a certain amount of time which would not otherwise be occupied, and who can receive a large amount of instruction without actually being on parade with troops.

7. The point brought out in last year's report on training was again in evidence as to the necessity for proper training areas. The cost of bringing units from a dis-

tance to Petawawa is excessive, and yet Petawawa is the only training ground in Eastern Canada where there is sufficient room for the training of all arms, and provides the only artillery practice ground at present available.

8. Instructors, both officers and non-commissioned officers from the Permanent Force, were provided for all arms of the Militia.

9. The scale of instructors laid down for units in camp was:—

1 officer to each Cavalry or Infantry Brigade.

1 non-commissioned officer to each Cavalry or Infantry Regiment.

1 officer to each Artillery Brigade.

1 non-commissioned officer to each Artillery Battery.

This scale was exceeded in some cases where instructors were available.

10. The dearth of trained instructors is a serious hindrance to the training of the Militia, and yet it is apparent that the capacity of the Permanent Force is strained to the utmost to provide even the present numbers.

11. The importance of field training as opposed to parade movements was impressed upon instructors and upon the militia at large, but the very large proportion of recruits makes it necessary to repeat each year so much of the preliminary work that an advance in the general standard of efficiency from year to year is impracticable.

PERMANENT FORCE.

12. As in 1911, all available troops of the mobile units of the Permanent Force were assembled at Petawawa for four weeks' field training, as follows:—

Royal Canadian Dragoons (2 Squadrons)	112
Lord Strathcona's Horse (2 Squadrons)	113
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (Brigade of 2 batteries)	252
Royal Canadian Engineers (2nd Field Company)	85
Royal Canadian Regiment (Battalion of 8 companies)	570
Administrative troops	109
Total	1,241

Two weeks were devoted to regimental training and two weeks to the combined training of all arms.

13. The last three days of the combined training took the form of manœuvres during which the troops moved out from the Government training area and were exercised at a distance from camp bivouacking in the open for two nights.

14. The spirit shown by all ranks in spite of the most inclement weather, was most gratifying, as was also the patriotic spirit evinced by the farmers who asked no rent for land used as camp grounds and put forward no opposition to the conduct of operations through their farms.

15. The whole of the Cavalry and Infantry Instructional Cadre (non-commissioned officers) was assembled at Petawawa during the same period and during these four weeks exercised in methods of practical instruction and field training under two officers of the General Staff.

CAVALRY.

16. Eleven cavalry regiments trained in camp for 16 days; but owing to lack of funds, 22 regiments were ordered to train for 12 days only. The value of the four extra days, which can be largely devoted to tactical work after the more elementary troop and squadron training is completed, cannot be overestimated.

ARTILLERY.

17. Nearly all artillery units trained for 16 days.

18. For the first time the 3rd, 4th and 11th Canadian Field Artillery Brigades from the Maritime Provinces proceeded to the central camp at Petawawa for the complete period of their training and practice. The value of the training thus obtained is much greater than can be obtained by batteries training for 12 days at one camp and then sending small detachments for gun practice to another.

19. The expense of bringing units from such a great distance is almost prohibitive and much time is lost in travelling, thus emphasizing the necessity of obtaining suitable training areas other than Petawawa.

20. All ranks of Brigade Ammunition Columns were ordered to train with their Brigades and the results were more satisfactory than those obtained last year when a special course was arranged for the officers.

21. A further step was made in the training of the heavy batteries in that the Cobourg Battery and the two batteries of the Montreal Heavy Brigade performed 8 days of their training at Petawawa.

22. Further remarks on the training of the artillery will be found in "Extracts from Reports of the Royal School of Artillery," published separately.

ENGINEERS.

23. All engineer units with the exception of the 5th Field Company (Kingston) and the 6th Field Company (North Vancouver) were trained at Petawawa. This is a great improvement as compared with training carried out in local armouries, which Officers Commanding Companies of Engineers now realize.

24. The necessity for combined training of Engineers with other branches of the service is most important and should be practised as much as possible.

25. The training of cable and wireless detachments showed an improvement.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

26. The Guides of the 1st Division carried out a reconnaissance ride of seven days, under the General Staff Officer, 1st Division, in June, at the termination of the annual camp at Goderich.

27. The Guides of the 2nd Division trained in September, independently of any other troops in the Command, to the northwest of Toronto, in country well adapted for the special nature of their work.

28. The Guides of the 3rd and 4th Divisions were assembled at Petawawa, during September, under the Officer Administering the Corps, and were exercised in the reconnaissance of a large tract of country in the vicinity of Pembroke; the value of the information thus acquired being put to a practical test during subsequent tactical exercises of the Permanent Force.

29. The Guides of the 5th Division trained at Levis Camp at the same time as the infantry of the Command. During this period they carried out a short tour into the surrounding country as well as being employed in connection with the tactical exercises of the infantry.

30. The Guides of the 6th Division were trained at Sussex, N.B., at the same time as other troops in New Brunswick. Special exercises were arranged for each day of the training in accordance with a previously prepared syllabus.

31. The Guides of Military Districts 10, 11 and 13, were assembled at Calgary in June and were trained under the direction of the Officer Administering the Corps.

32. Small detachments of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 6 to 8 Guides were organized in the 1st, 2nd and 5th Divisional Areas respectively, and were trained, as a section of a Divisional Mounted Company, at the same time as the officers of the

Corps in those Divisions. This is the first occasion upon which any rank and file have been trained as guides.

33. Fifty-two officers attended camp and two officers were employed upon special work in lieu. This is a higher proportion than in any previous year and shows a very marked improvement over the figures for last year.

INFANTRY.

34. Rural Corps trained for 12 days in camp under their own Brigade Commanders.

35. For the first time, nearly all Infantry City Corps found it possible to go into camp though generally very weak as to numbers.

36. Although the Syllabus of training for City Corps was intended to provide for their proper training in field exercises and tactical work it is apparent that this portion of the work is still apt to be neglected in favour of parade movements.

37. The following statement, which includes all City Corps, shows the training if any, performed in Camp. The number of days includes one day "marching in" and one day "marching out" and in most cases includes also one Sunday:—

Unit	Establishment	Strength in Camp	Percentage of Establishment	Number of Days	Where trained in Camp
Governor General's Foot Guards	418	189	45	5	Petawawa, Ont.
1st Regiment	546	.....	.....	.....	
2nd "	777	362	47	5	Niagara, Ont.
3rd "	548	163	30	5	Three Rivers, Que.
5th "	776	278	36	5	"
6th "	546	196	36	5	Esquimalt, B.C.
7th "	410	194	47	5	Goderich, Ont.
8th "	412	.....	.....	.....	
9th "	410	.....	.....	.....	
10th "	546	162	30	5	Niagara, Ont.
13th "	548	230	42	5	"
14th "	410	240	59	5	Barriefield, Ont.
15th "	410	.....	.....	.....	
19th "	410	196	48	5	Niagara, Ont.
21st "	410	172	42	5	Goderich, Ont.
22nd "	240	161	67	5	"
24th "	240	218	91	5	"
25th "	*240	138	58	5	"
28th "	410	.....	.....	.....	
29th "	410	.....	.....	.....	
38th "	410	237	58	5	Niagara, Ont.
41st "	240	83	35	5	Barriefield, Ont.
43rd "	412	251	61	5	"
48th "	546	234	43	5	Niagara, Ont.
53rd "	410	239	58	4	Levis, Que.
54th "	410	297	73	4	"
57th "	410	254	62	5	Barriefield, Ont.
62nd "	427	216	51	5	Sussex, N.B.
63rd "	548	227	41	5	Aldershot, N.S.
65th "	546	156	29	5	Three Rivers, Que.
66th "	548	210	38	5	Aldershot, N.S.
72nd "	546	254	47	5	Esquimalt, B.C.
79th "	546	177	32	5	Sewell, Man.
84th "	240	.....	.....	.....	
86th "	240	.....	.....	.....	
90th "	548	94	17	5	Sewell, Man.
91st "	546	202	37	5	Niagara, Ont.
95th "	410	67	16	5	Sewell, Man.
96th "	410	320	78	5	"
100th "	546	235	43	7	"
101st "	410	275	67	6	Calgary, Alta.
103rd "	410	167	41	5	"
104th "	240	153	64	11	Esquimalt, B.C.
105th "	410	.....	.....	.....	
106th "	410	.....	.....	.....	
Earl Grey's Own Rifles	59	.....	.....	.....	
Total	19,985	7,247	36	.....	

*Increased to 410, on May 1, 1912.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

38. The numerical weakness of the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps rendered it necessary to fall back upon the units of the Canadian Army Service Corps for assistance in carrying out the administrative services, supply and transport, of the various camps, thus preventing the latter units from receiving the training for war which is necessary.

39. The functions of the Army Service Corps are not only to provide for the above services in standing camps but to provide for supply and transport services during manœuvres away from camp under conditions which differ altogether from those obtaining in a standing camp.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

40. All medical units in Eastern Canada were assembled as far as possible in two camps at London, Ont., and Farnham, Que., leaving only the necessary details to carry out the Medical Administrative service at the other camps, and a special effort was made to train the field ambulances in their duties of collecting, treating and evacuating the wounded, as connecting the Regimental Medical personnel with the Clearing Hospital.

41. The new feature of the training in 1912, was the concentration under the Director General of Medical Services of the Field Ambulances of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions at a central training camp at London. Six Field Ambulances and one Cavalry Field Ambulance were present. The Camp lasted sixteen days.

42. The object was to provide instruction in training the Medical Service under conditions as closely resembling active service as possible.

43. The Medical Service with a regiment, a brigade, a division and finally with two divisions, was worked out in every detail, the last five days being spent on the march and in bivouac. Very good results were obtained, and this training was much appreciated by all concerned.

44. At Farnham Camp three Field Ambulances and two Cavalry Field Ambulances for the 4th and 5th Divisions were also concentrated for co-ordinated training.

MUSKETRY.

45. Musketry training in camps of instruction was carried out on the same lines as that of 1911-12, *i.e.*, preliminary instruction by means of tripods, sub-target rifle machines, and miniature targets (where available), before firing ball ammunition. Very little shooting was done beyond that required for efficiency pay owing to lack of time and target accommodation. One exception to this was at Niagara Camp, where time was found for considerable practice at longer ranges and as far as could be judged without interfering with regular training. The shooting at Goderich, owing to there being no service range available, was with gallery ammunition at 25 yards.

46. Efficiency pay based on Musketry was granted at 15 cents per diem for a score of 42 points at two ranges, 100 and 200 yards.

47. This change in the rate of efficiency pay does not appear to have been detrimental to individual efforts to shoot as well as possible.

48. Provision has been made for a Musketry officer on the staff of regiments of cavalry and infantry and it is hoped that these officers will be able to effect some improvement in their respective units.

49. In cases where armouries are provided with shooting galleries preliminary training in musketry can be given which otherwise has to be carried out in camp. Recruit training in camp year after year prevents any general advance or improvement in the standard of musketry efficiency.

SIGNALLING.

50. Signalling, with a few exceptions, has been more satisfactory this year, especially in the rural corps, which are now placed on the same footing as regards annual inspections in signalling, as city corps, and the annual reports show considerable improvement in the organization and efficiency of those undergoing training.

51. The number of signallers trained was 1,065, or about 2% of the total strength of troops trained in camp and at local headquarters.

52. There has been no improvement as regards the cavalry. This arm is very inefficient in signalling. The 19th Alberta Dragoons is the one Cavalry Regiment which has attained any reasonable standard of efficiency.

53. Good advantage was taken of signalling in connection with tactical operations at the following camps:—

Goderich, Ont., Barriefield, Ont., Sussex, N.B., and Aldershot, N.S.

54. At the inspections held to date this year units named below have obtained the figures of merit stated, thereby showing a high standard of efficiency:—

Unit	%	Signalling Officer.
59th Regiment (Rural)	96.27	Lieut. M. L. Sheppard.
77th " "	78.78	" H. S. Moss.
73rd " "	70.26	Capt. H. F. Fair.

55. The following are the four best sections in the Canadian Signal Corps, in order of merit:—

Section	%	Signalling Officer.
No. 8	98.68	Lieut. A. Levitt.
No. 12	94.76	" K. Rogers.
No. 2	88.98	Capt. E. Ford.
No. 10	82.49	Lieut. J. Schofield.

56. Most batteries trained this year with their establishment of signallers complete.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary, Militia Council.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing number of Officers and Men of the Active Militia Trained during the Year 1912. (Not including Cadet Corps training at Camps).

Corps, &c.	Establishment.				Trained.				Untrained.			
	Officers	N.C.O's. and men	Total	Horses	Officers	N.C.O's. and men	Total	Horses	Officers	N.C.O's. and men	Total	Horses
Camps.												
Goderich, 1st Division	313	3,365	3,678	765	173	1,729	1,902	486	140	1,636	1,776	279
London (Medical) 1st Division	61	529	590	143	42	431	473	113	19	98	117	30
Niagara, 2nd Division	506	5,373	5,879	1,202	336	3,529	3,865	842	170	1,844	2,014	360
Barriefield, 3rd Division	303	3,566	3,869	140	183	1,874	2,057	38	120	1,692	1,812	102
Petawawa, 3rd "	442	6,006	6,448	4,369	319	4,431	4,750	2,706	123	1,575	1,698	1,663
Three Rivers, 4th "	139	1,709	1,848	110	84	1,180	1,264	45	55	529	584	65
Farnham, 4th "	152	1,480	1,632	1,116	101	1,131	1,232	755	51	349	400	361
Levis, 5th "	276	3,178	3,454	457	145	1,544	1,689	63	131	1,634	1,765	394
Sussex, 6th "	230	2,547	2,777	738	157	1,954	2,111	539	73	593	666	199
Aldershot, 6th "	289	3,384	3,673	483	195	2,476	2,671	375	94	908	1,002	108
Charlottetown, 6th Division	66	949	1,015	283	49	705	754	148	17	244	261	135
Halifax, 6th Division	53	745	798	6	41	713	754	3	12	32	44	3
Sewell, M. D. 10	337	3,566	3,903	2,669	229	2,447	2,676	1,808	108	1,119	1,227	861
Esquimalt, M. D. 11	56	664	720	29	43	491	534	21	13	173	186	8
Vernon, M. D. 11	66	632	698	596	50	324	374	347	16	308	324	249
Calgary, M. D. 13	182	1,778	1,960	1,674	120	1,160	1,280	1,055	62	618	680	619
(See Note 5)	3,471	39,471	42,942	14,780	2,267	26,119	28,386	9,344	1,204	13,352	14,556	5,436
Camp Staff	196	376	572	139	196	376	572	139				
Brigade Staff	67	123	190	70	67	123	190	70				
Permanent Force	57	2,223	2,280	32	57	2,223	2,280	32				
Total Camps	3,791	42,193	45,984	15,021	2,587	28,841	31,428	9,585				
Local Headquarters.												
1st Division	131	1,382	1,513	27	110	1,159	1,269	21	21	223	244	6
2nd "	269	3,451	3,720	48	262	3,451	3,713	43	7	.....	7	5
3rd "	199	2,390	2,589	68	176	2,043	2,219	28	23	347	370	40
4th "	293	3,656	3,949	240	215	2,971	3,186	31	78	685	763	209
5th "	68	876	944	12	58	733	791	10	10	143	153	2
6th "	125	1,860	1,985	21	102	1,586	1,688	14	23	274	297	7
M. D. No. 10	238	2,982	3,220	42	173	2,029	2,202	9	65	953	1,018	33
" 11	77	1,097	1,174	12	64	832	896	10	13	265	278	2
" 13	68	868	936	12	60	688	748	7	8	180	188	5
Local Headquarters	1,468	18,562	20,030	482	1,220	15,492	16,712	173	248	3,070	3,318	309
Camps	3,791	42,193	45,984	15,021	2,587	28,841	31,428	9,585	1,204	13,352	14,556	5,436
Grand Total numbers trained	5,259	60,755	66,014	15,503	3,807	44,333	48,140	9,758	1,452	16,422	17,874	5,745

NOTE 1.—Authorized establishments include the following corps relieved from training:—10th Hussars, 6th, 21st and 36th Batteries, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Field Troops, C.E., and 18th, 20th, 28th, 29th, 86th and 106th Regiments.

2. This return does not include units authorized but not yet organized.

3. Detail of figures of the following Regiments estimated only, as complete returns have not yet been received:—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 10th, 13th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 25th 38th, 48th and 91st Regiments.

4. All City Corps training in camp for more than eight days are shown under District Camps.

5. In addition to training at Local Headquarters, certain City Corps, Infantry, trained four or five days in Camp, as follows:—Officers 593, N.C.O's. and men 6,654. These figures are not included under numbers at Camp, but at Local Headquarters.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary, Militia Council.

APPENDIX B.

From,—
The Inspector-General,
Canadian Militia.

To,—
The Secretary,
Militia Council.

OTTAWA, November 30, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon. the Minister in Militia Council, my report for 1912, upon the training and efficiency, suitability and sufficiency of equipment, and the readiness and fitness of the Military Forces of Canada for war, together with the condition of the fortifications and defences of the country.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. The extent of my inspections during the year has been restricted to Eastern Canada, viz., between the Atlantic seaboard and Winnipeg, while the units west of the latter place were seen by the Chief of the General Staff.

3. In the area covered by myself all the camps of instruction of City and Rural Corps were seen save one, besides which I inspected the larger armouries and rifle ranges, the Divisional and District Offices, Schools of Instruction, the Army Service Corps and Ordnance Stores, also the barracks and personnel of Permanent Units and the Fortresses of Halifax and Levis, abridged or full reports being made at the time.

4. More might have been accomplished but for my early retirement.

5. The inspections made by the Chief of the General Staff included the camps of instruction at Sewell, Calgary and Vernon, as well as the Fortress and units of the Permanent Corps at Esquimalt.

ADMINISTRATION.

(*General.*)

6. In the administration of the force, there appear weaknesses which are more or less easy of remedy, and not confined to one particular quarter.

7. Beginning with Militia Headquarters I observed that:—

8. Delay in the regular issue of the Militia List during the early part of the year was the cause of much inconvenience and extra labour through the lack of a reliable record of recent promotions, appointments, and other data, of which it is the only compiled reference.

9. The numerous amendments to the various regulations and orders since their last publication, calls for new editions to avoid confusion and loss of time.

10. The collection of regular returns, reports, &c., is at times lax, in that compliance with regulations is not always rigidly enforced upon those responsible for their rendering.

11. Precautions to ensure secrecy in confidential correspondence might be more carefully observed.

12. In Districts and Divisions, the consensus of my interim reports will be found as follows:—

13. Delays in forwarding specified reports, &c. just referred to, is a common occurrence, and results in much inconvenience.

14. The collection of intelligence in the form of statistics requires development, as no mobilization scheme is complete without such.

15. Lack of attention to the full observance of the discipline and regulations for camps of instruction.

16. But little fault was found in the Permanent Corps, whose records and returns were, with few exceptions, well attended to.

17. Coming to the Active Militia, the most faults in administration are naturally found, and the most difficult of remedy owing to the constitution of that body.

18. Although more attention is evidently being given to the records of units, the failing is still very prominent.

19. The service rolls of rural units particularly, are much in need of improvement, both in form and care; the present loose leaf is liable to early dissolution and loss, and little importance appears attached to its value as a record.

20. The equipment ledgers, while to the adept, of no trouble, are quite the contrary to individuals engaged in civilian pursuits, and generally left for completion by any but those immediately responsible for the charge of the stores, a resource certain to entail additional work and delay in the adjustment of accounts.

21. Correspondence, roll books, order books, and other records which the regulations call for, are in many cases neglected.

22. Officers' books are still incomplete.

23. It is perhaps that too much is asked for, but if not, then proper administration seems hopeless, unless aid in a permanent form is provided, such as paid Sergeant-Majors or Adjutants.

24. In city corps the strain is most felt, as shown by the action of two of them, the officers of which each pay for the services of an Adjutant out of their own pockets, in order that the duties entailed may be properly fulfilled. In both instances the efficiency of the units is so pronounced as to vindicate the employment of this extraneous assistance.

EDUCATION.

(*Royal Schools of Instruction.*)

25. That the education of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia requires further development, is plain to be seen. How this is to be accomplished appears a difficult question, though one that has to be grappled with in an expeditous and determined manner, if the force is ever to become a real factor of defence.

26. To the Royal Schools of Instruction has long been deputed this responsibility, a duty met in most cases with a conscientious endeavour to fully perform the task imposed, in so far as the means at their disposal and existing conditions allow.

27. That failure has often followed cannot be denied, but a large part of the onus for such, must, I believe, be thrown upon those seeking qualifications owing to either lack of time, enthusiasm, or a misconception of the necessity for military knowledge, and the belief that little or no preparation is requisite for the assumption of the very important duties they propose undertaking. The fact that a military organization must be conducted on business lines is often overlooked.

28. To meet the general complaint of lack of time for qualification, Provisional Schools were some years ago established, and this year further facilities were afforded by sending Sergeant Instructors to regimental centres for the purpose of holding night classes of instruction in armouries and rented halls.

29. Both these plans are no doubt the means of inculcating the ground work of simple drill and administration, but cannot provide a knowledge of saddling, riding harnessing, driving or care of horses, handling troops, squadrons, batteries or com-

panies at drill or manœuvre; nor the practical points of administration and discipline, all necessary for the subaltern and captain to be in possession of, to say nothing of the higher ranks.

30. It is only at a school of instruction properly fitted with the facilities for teaching, viz., guns, horses, men and space, and so forming a military atmosphere devoted to one idea, that the desired end can be reached.

31. At the permanent schools a new syllabus of instruction was introduced this year, with a view to shortening the periods of attendance without restricting the requisite qualification.

32. I cannot think that the innovation has yet proved a success, inasmuch as the previous preparation which is entailed, and was to be obtained from the sergeant instructors already referred to, has so far seldom been in evidence on the candidates' appearance, and thus all the ground work had to be acquired during the very short time available at a school, with the frequent result of failure to obtain the qualifying certificate.

33. The attendance at the schools has been variable. In Western Canada it has been generally good, but in the Eastern section very meagre, considering the very large number of unqualified.

34. From the last named imputation I must except the School of Musketry at Ottawa, the capacity of which was taxed to its utmost.

35. It may be that a better record could be obtained by increased efforts on the part of the higher authorities in Divisions, who are in some cases charged with neglect of early dissemination of particulars affecting courses.

36. In connection with the regular established schools, I must again refer to the lack of instructional equipment and quarters; among the former may be mentioned lecture rooms, riding schools and miniature rifle ranges, and under the latter more accommodation for officers, many of whom are now obliged, notwithstanding their restricted numbers, to live out of barracks at great inconvenience and often expense, and to these drawbacks may be added the loss of many phases of instruction only to be acquired by actual residence in barracks.

37. I cannot name a single station in which these deficiencies are not apparent.

38. The further development of the schools for the following services appears a necessity, owing to their expansion, and to meet mobilization requirements:—

Engineers.
Army Service corps.
Army Medical Corps.

39. The appointment of a General Staff Officer to each Division and to Military District 10, has given officers better opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of tactical education, both in theory and practice, than has hitherto been obtainable. Similar provision should be made for Military District 13, in which prevails a rapidly increasing and very enthusiastic spirit.

40. Of the newly formed instructional cadre (sergeant instructors) it may be too early yet to say much. I am, however, convinced that its personnel is not wholly up to the mark, many having been detailed to the duty lacking the essential qualities. Another weakness is the want of full employment for these instructors in the localities to which detailed, generally arising from the absence of armouries or halls in the smaller places, a contingency liable to promote careless habits.

41. The distribution of sergeant instructors to camps of instruction was in one or two instances unfortunate. As to units entirely French speaking, instructors were detailed without a knowledge of that language, and their services were, therefore, of little use.

42. Again in the detailing of officer instructors to Brigades, it is very desirable that those of seniority and experience be sent, otherwise their usefulness is liable to curtailment.

43. Among other forms of education should be noted those of the Militia Staff and Musketry Courses.

44. Increased interest was decidedly apparent in the Militia Staff Courses which were conducted in practically every Division and Military District No. 10 by the respective General Staff Officers, with final examinations by the Commandant and Staff of the Royal Military College at Kingston.

45. This course, as it becomes better known, is growing in favour with the officers of the Active Militia. The instruction given is good, and the knowledge accruing from it an asset of value when used as intended, but unfortunately many with the qualification have so far been but little employed, and will soon grow rusty.

46. Courses of musketry have been given in three forms during the year, viz., evening classes, day classes of three weeks and six weeks respectively. The instructors have proved both competent and hard-working, while the instructed were intelligent and assiduous, consequently the outcome has been most successful.

TRAINING.

47. Funds were provided for the training of the whole of the Active Militia, also for a large part of the Permanent Corps at Petawawa.

48. Again, as last year, I propose dealing with the respective merits of the two classes of our forces, viz., Permanent Corps and Active Militia, separately, and each by arms and departments of the service.

PERMANENT CORPS.

49. Difficulty is still found in maintaining the permanent units up to their establishment, the same reasons prevailing, viz., the abundance of civil employment at high wages.

50. I found that the percentage of men discharged was greatly in excess of enlistments, and the outlook for suitable recruits to fill vacancies very dubious.

51. That the demands made upon these units from all sources can be fully met from the present reduced establishment, is not in evidence.

52. The difference between the present strength and normal establishment, some 550 all ranks, is in my opinion a deficit to be made good, and the least number to ensure an adequate service.

53. The selection of suitable candidates for commissions, and officers to fill staff appointments is also for particular consideration, as our service calls for greater competency than most others, and the danger of adverse criticism ever present.

54. The concentration again of a large part of the corps for a month's combined training at Petawawa, under the personal supervision of the Chief of General Staff, proved very successful; intelligence and interest being shown by all ranks engaged.

55. The "Royal Canadian Dragoons" continues to maintain a good standard of efficiency, and fulfils the duties of an instructional corps as satisfactory as its limited accommodation and educational facilities permit.

56. The second squadron of the "Lord Strathcona's Horse" has recently been formed, and evidently given new life to the organization, which though undermanned shows a determination to become very proficient.

57. The location of the regiment in a new and fast growing country gives it particular value, and will call for more than ordinary capability in the matter of instruction, and example.

58. The Horse and Heavy Batteries, and Coast Defence Companies of the Royal Canadian Artillery, can be reported in a very satisfactory state, barring the numerical weakness of the last named branch.

59. To the Royal Canadian Engineers but little time can be allowed for field training, the duties pertaining to works, repairs and fortress requirements being already in excess of what the present personnel can reasonably discharge.

60. These duties are satisfactorily done within their limitations, though until increased strength is procurable, training must suffer.

61. The further development of the Instructional Staff and more non-commissioned officers and men appear as prominent factors for favourable attention, otherwise additional calls for its services cannot be met.

62. The Royal Canadian Regiment took part in the month's combined training at Petawawa to its advantage and increased efficiency.

63. In keeping up its strength, this unit has experienced similar difficulties found in others of the same class.

64. The sudden and large demand lately made upon the regiment for qualified instructors has more or less upset its regular administration, yet no pains were seemingly spared to quickly comply with the call and give the best material that was at hand, or could be turned out at short notice.

65. The units of the permanent branch of the Army Service Corps can be reported as having made progress during the year. Improvements have been effected, and with the presence of a special officer from the Imperial Service, further advancement and the induction of a good system may be expected.

66. The personnel and administration of the Permanent Army Medical Corps continues good.

67. As the Permanent Army Veterinary Corps is in a state of organization there is nothing of moment to record.

68. In the Ordnance Corps (permanent), perhaps the greatest difficulties to efficient administration are found.

69. The difficulties here most apparent are those which only time and money will eradicate, and the following are most conspicuous:—

(*a*) The inadequacy of store buildings.

(*b*) The absence of quarters for non-commissioned officers and men.

(*c*) Proper fire protection often wanting.

(*d*) Insufficiency of personnel, or perhaps a combination of civil and military, not subject to the same regulations and control, and therefore not of the same ideas or method in the discharge of their duties to the service.

(*e*) The lack of "general," "reserve" and "mobilization" equipment, and in the latter case, want of a record of what is needed, and its quick acquisition.

70. These requirements necessarily involve—

(*a*) Defects in the methodical classification, protection and easy disposition of stores.

(*b*) Delay in the assembly of the personnel in time of pressure.

(*c*) Danger of destruction to valuable property.

(*d*) Impossibility of keeping pace with the administration entailed.

(*e*) The unreadiness in time of need.

71. The Canadian Army Pay Corps can be reported in very good condition, and fully competent to deal with all matters pertaining to its branch.

72. The system of instruction to its personnel is practical and sound.

73. The main defect observed by me was the absence of any means for the safe custody of the records in use by the several detachments.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

General.

74. The training of the Active Militia during the year has been an improvement on the past one, but not sufficient to warrant the assumption that the standard to be looked for has by any means been achieved.

75. The presence of General Staff Officers gave better supervision and more systematic tactical instruction than hitherto possible.

76. The great difficulty encountered in the prosecution of this new departure, was the crude knowledge of those under instruction, and the limited number of instructors, imposing upon the latter an impossible task in the short time allowed, although they spared neither time nor labour in the endeavour to fulfil the duty entailed upon them.

77. That all ranks were as a rule interested, was obvious, and the future gives promise of gradual advancement, if officers, non-commissionned officers and men enter upon each year's training better prepared for their responsibilities, by taking advantage of the increased opportunities for instruction now at hand.

78. The absence of administrative staff officers from field exercises was often noticeable, and the valuable experience of working with troops, so seldom afforded, lost.

79. In the personnel of units, vacancies in the appointment of Adjutant, Musketry and Signalling Officers, show quite a large percentage; the Cavalry arm is particularly weak in this respect.

80. These deficiencies in a regimental staff greatly impede the special training or duties for which the appointments were created, and that of the unit as a whole.

81. The number of totally unqualified officers in the force is large, but that of the non-commissioned officers is still greater, and proves an overwhelming handicap to anything like efficiency. True, many may claim qualification through service in the ranks, and by regimental certificates, but the very first practical test nearly always demonstrates humiliating ignorance.

82. The question of officers absent from training is one I must remark upon, as this year shows the percentage to be twenty-five; but this is not the worst feature, for of these over half were absent without leave.

83. The disproportion of non-commissioned officers to privates so often found, suggests unwarranted promotion with a view to increased pay, a supposition which is further confirmed by a complete absence of ability to perform their duties. In a very large number of instances there is no difference between the non-commissioned officer and private so far as military knowledge is concerned.

84. Among the mounted officers of infantry, the lack of knowledge of horsemanship is evident, conveying the impression that qualification in equitation is too easily obtained.

85. The selection of officers to command brigades is not always a happy one; fitness to administer and command, energy and tactical knowledge are frequently ignored. Brigade Commanders should of necessity be able to instruct and control their own units.

86. Similar qualifications in Brigade Majors are often forgotten in their recommendation for appointment.

87. Both these appointments are of such importance as to warrant the necessity for special qualification, and the Militia Staff Course was really inaugurated with that end in view.

88. In one or two instances regimental camps were authorized, a mistaken concession I venture to think, as the absence of supervision, competition and example are apt to evolve a tendency to picnic conditions and a waste of public funds.

89. In the matter of dress, officers of rural corps continue to show indifference to regimental uniformity, as in the majority of units there are seen on parade at least two to four different orders of dress; the effect is anything but soldier like.

90. The absence of chevrons on the service dress renders the distinction between the non-commissioned officer and private impossible, and the lack of regimental badges or numerals, that between units.

91. The large number enrolled each year to meet the peace training establishment, presents a problem in our militia force requiring immediate solution.

92. The almost entire change that annually takes place in many units is, in a great measure, responsible for the elementary nature of training subjects which occupy the greater portion of the time and efforts of the instructional staff at camps, and reduces to a minimum the possibilities of further advancement.

93. As any movement towards compulsory service does not appear a possible remedy, then the terms of the present three years' engagement should be more rigidly enforced, either in the original corps or some other, and steps taken to dispel the apparent misunderstanding on the part of the officers and men, that the responsibilities of enrolment terminate with each year's training, or other means devised to cope with this great weakness in our system.

94. A closer observance of the regulations excluding extreme youth and age from our ranks also seems necessary. While the spirit and interest shown by both classes in their presence is to be commended, their inability to meet ordinary duties, or withstand the hardships of heavy work or fatigue, reduces their value, and involves undue risk to health, with the consequent charges thrown upon the public.

CAVALRY.

95. The necessity for an extension of the training period for Cavalry from twelve to sixteen days, is conceded and asked for by all units.

96. One third of the force was actually given this year the additional period, and it is hoped that all will be included in the coming one.

97. Complaint is made of the confined areas in the majority of training sites, which consequently restrict the movements of this area.

98. The large areas of Calgary, Petawawa, and Sewell, where one-half of the cavalry trained, were certainly conspicuous in the advantages given, but the cost of the transport to these places renders an increased assemblage almost prohibitive.

99. The quality of the horses enrolled was a slight improvement upon 1911, but cannot be classed as more than fair.

100. The question of an increase in the pay for horses is constantly advocated, and in most cases with reason; to some it has been allowed I understand, consequently the concession exaggerates rather than allays the demand.

101. In the care of horses, exception can be taken to the knowledge in possession of the officers and men, or else carelessness ruled in many camps, for the percentage of claims for disability was excessive.

102. The question might here be asked whether there is full appreciation of their duties by Veterinary Officers; also the farrier service inquired into, appointments in which are filled by many totally unqualified for the work, and but little attention has so far been paid to any system of instruction along this line.

103. Neither does sufficient care appear to be taken to save horses; the trot and gallop is often used when the walk would suffice, and units remain mounted when they should dismount. The necessities of active service should be practised in peace training.

104. The saddlery can be improved by the issue of a stronger made head-collar, both in manufacture and material; the present one is often found at fault.

105. Five regiments are still in possession of the "universal" pattern saddles, which in one, at least, are unserviceable; in the others again there is a mixture of "universal" and "colonial," a condition very undesirable.

106. The issue of a shorter rifle is called for by many, but the prevailing grievance is the present mode of carrying the one in general use.

107. Several units were found short of such articles as rifle buckets, waist-belts, spurs, haversacks and clothing, which, it was reported, were not available for issue.

108. The spirit throughout the mounted branch is quite good, and the desire exists in nearly every unit on being assembled to become efficient; during intervals however that commendable spirit relaxes, and the opportunity of gaining knowledge given by the presence of instructors has been often times neglected.

109. The percentage of calvalry trained during the year was, Officers, 68 per cent; Men, 73 per cent; Horses, 71 per cent; and a fair estimate of the efficiency of the 38 cavalry units may be obtained from the following classification:—

Good	13
Fair	18
Indifferent	2
Disorganized	2
Being organized	3

ARTILLERY.

Field.

110. In general efficiency the Field Artillery appears to somewhat less advantage than usual.

111. A falling off has occurred in gun practice, attributable to considerably more difficult ranges being used than heretofore.

112. Of the 31 batteries detailed for training, all with the exception of five were brought to Petawawa for sixteen days, and therefore enabled to carry out the field training and gun practice concurrently. Of the remaining five units, two were assembled at Sewell under similar conditions, and one at Calgary, but without gun practice, while the 6th and 21st Batteries failed to respond at all.

113. That the completion of the whole training at the one period is of the greatest possible advantage, there can be no doubt, and the only objection that can be made, is the expense and time entailed in bringing units from the long distances often incurred, such as those from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the east, and Winnipeg and Regina in the west; but with the acquisition of large local areas this obstacle would be avoided.

114. The system of instruction employed at Petawawa, appeared to be most comprehensive and practical, introducing upon all occasions tactical situations on service conditions, and the importance of co-operation with other arms.

115. The training of the 26 units at Petawawa within a period of six weeks proved a somewhat heavy strain upon the instructional staff, and it would seem necessary that means be taken to relieve such in view of a larger number appearing next year, and if the same standard of instruction is to be maintained.

116. The horses were of a fair class, but not up to active service requirements.

117. As in cavalry, complaint was made that the pay allowed for them is too small, and in certain localities doubtless difficulties are encountered in procuring good horses for the money.

118. In horsemastership, weaknesses are apparent, if the large number of claims for disability are to be taken as a standard.

119. The individual reports upon batteries show that in some, the harness and saddlery were not well cared for during training.

120. Brigade Commanders have this year been much alive to their responsibilities.

121. The personnel of Ammunition Columns were more in evidence; those however of the 4th, 7th and 11th Brigades did not train.

122. A "brush up" course arranged for at the Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, was attended by only seven officers, a very regrettable result, as such a course is of great value and constantly asked for.

123. The percentage of unqualified section commanders is also large.

124. An opportunity was for the first time given to officers of cavalry and infantry to attend the gun practice at Petawawa, and taken advantage of by many to their evident interest and benefit. A continuation of the privilege is very desirable, and the appointment of an officer to specially accompany and explain the work of artillery in the field would further enhance its value.

125. The provision of magaphones to each battery is strongly advocated as being a very necessary adjunct.

126. Eight batteries arrived in camp without dial sights, and others wanting in aiming posts, fuze indicators, &c., and consequently a system of loaning had to be established, a condition that in future should be guarded against.

127. Instances of shortages in personal equipment not obtainable were noted.

128. The percentage of Field Artillery trained was: Officers, 75 per cent; men, 84 per cent; horses, 91 per cent.

129. In classifying the efficiency of the various batteries, the results below named may be taken as a fair indication:

Good	7
Fair	12
Indifferent	9
Disorganized	4
Being organized	4

ARTILLERY.

Heavy.

130. This year's training of the heavy batteries of artillery has been an improvement over the last inasmuch as three units trained at Petawawa intact, though only for seven days, while two others did the four days practice, thus accounting for the whole of the arm as at present constituted.

131. The gun practice was satisfactory, but the weak spots were many in other particulars; for instance, the knowledge of riding, driving and harness was very defective and a great detriment to efficiency, while the want of ability on the part of the specialists (gunlayers, range-takers and signallers) handicapped the Battery Commanders.

132. The necessity for the full course of sixteen days at Petawawa, or a similar camp, is obvious.

133. The several batteries are practically complete in establishment, the officers zealous and interested, the non-commissioned officers and men of a good type, save in some cases their youth, and the horses supplied equal to the requirements.

134. The harness of both batteries of the 4th Brigade is old and unserviceable.

ARTILLERY.

Moveable Armament.

135. What formerly constituted the 3rd Heavy Brigade of three batteries, has now become moveable armament, and detachments from it attended the Petawawa Camp for four days' gun practice with good results, in so far as that part of the training was concerned.

136. The Regimental Staff and Company Majors were absent from the practice, two of the companies being under captains, and one in the hands of a subaltern. The recent re-organization of the regiment will likely account for these defects.

ARTILLERY.

Coast Defence.

137. The efficiency of the Coast Defence branch shows an improvement for 1912 over that of the previous year, and two of its units are in quite fair order.

138. Difficulty is being found by the 6th Regiment in maintaining its present establishment, as only 30 per cent. of such came forward for technical training, the remainder being rated as indifferent infantry. A reduction in the strength of this unit seems desirable.

139. The officers and men of this corps who attended for gun practice in the Halifax Forts, were quick to acquire and very zealous, but the time available, four days, was much too scant to permit of the attainment of a very high standard.

ARTILLERY.

Siege Companies.

140. The recent formation of the two Siege Companies at Mahone Bay and Montreal respectively, and the result of their training this year, have shown the difficulties attending their organization.

141. The high standard of technical knowledge required from all ranks and the want of accommodation for equipment and stores, have proved somewhat of a handicap to the efficiency of these units.

142. The training and gun practice were carried out at Halifax under the immediate supervision of the Royal School of Artillery.

ENGINEERS.

143. Since last year the organization of three Field Troops and four Field Companies has been effected, but none of them were in a sufficiently forward state to undergo this year's training. Should success attend the formation of these new units, the efficiency of this arm will be materially increased.

144. The majority of the already established units trained at Petawawa, and the general result proved very satisfactory. The locality undoubtedly furnishes at present the only suitable place available for the purpose.

145. The introduction of wireless telegraphy into the syllabus this year was a forward step in training, and the 1st Field Troop furnished a personnel whose zeal and intelligence was quite equal to the demands made upon it. The further development of this branch is important, and the outcome of the experiment gives every hope for the attainment of proficiency in it.

146. In the Field Companies a shortage of officers and men was observed, a condition difficult of remedy; otherwise there was every evidence of interest and progress.

147. Instruction in mounted duties proved, however, deficient, owing to the scarcity of proper instructors.

148. The absence of combined work with other units was very noticeable at Petawawa, and deserves attention.

149. Better facilities for the instruction of engineer units in their armouries are required, in the form of models or mechanical apparatus, peculiar to the many technical services called for, efficiency in which can only be gained by frequent voluntary practice as opportunities may occur.

150. The obstacles in the way of ensuring the training of No. 5 Field Company (Queen's University), and the city section of No. 2 Company (Toronto University) at a camp of instruction, are unfortunate, and greatly limits the advantages to be gained from the best possible material.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

151. The duties devolving upon the Corps of Guides, are being generally well carried out.

152. Adequate accommodation though is wanting for such officers as are specially charged with the care and compilation of maps and records, consequently this service suffers.

153. During the year a beginning was made towards the organization of mounted companies by the enrolment of small detachments, which were trained in each of the 1st, 2nd and 5th Divisions.

154. It is satisfactory to find that a higher proportion of officers attended camps of instruction, or performed special work in lieu, than in any previous year; also that no less than eight of the corps are in possession of Military Staff Course certificates, whilst every officer is qualified for his present rank.

155. Such keenness is satisfactory, though it has been noted with regret, that graduates from the Royal Military College, who have joined the corps under the provisions of para: 658, King's Regulations and Orders, appear to evade their obligations as to training, and for this reason a doubt is created as to whether such a desirable source can be counted upon to fill vacancies.

156. Great difficulties are incurred in procuring the horses necessary to the training at the current rates, and in nearly every instance an extra fee had to be paid, a cause for complaint.

157. The folding blanket issued with the colonial saddle is found to be unworkable, and the provision of a numnah instead asked for.

INFANTRY.

158. My report on this arm is made under two distinct headings as the training conditions of City and Rural units differ in many respects.

(*City Corps.*)

159. Following upon the initiation last year of the field training in camp for a few units of the City Corps, the system was this year extended to embrace all, and a unanimous response given, save in the cases of the 8th, 9th, 15th and 84th regiments.

160. The time required for this training was fixed at five days, and in most instances that period was utilized, though a few corps gave three only, and as a Sunday was often included, the benefit accruing in such cases was necessarily very limited.

161. The average strength of the Corps who actually attended this training was 40 per cent, but so much interest was shown as to warrant the expectation of decided improvement in this respect next year.

162. The great point gained was the acknowledgment by all ranks that necessity existed for practice and experience in this particular direction, and as a further evidence of this may be cited the fact, that, nothwithstanding attendance at camp, the city units of the 1st and 2nd Divisions took advantage of the Thanksgiving holiday for further tactical exercises.

163. For the remaining part of their training carried out at local headquarters, City Corps in nearly all cases were up to, and in some few, over their establishments.

164. The percentage of City Corps trained was: Officers, 90 per cent; men, 94 per cent; with a standing in the matter of efficiency as below:—

Good	20
Fair	16
Indifferent	4
Disorganized	3
Being organized	2

(*Rural Corps.*)

165. Dealing with the efficiency of this class of units is a more difficult matter than any other, for the reason that so many adverse conditions exist, such as the widespread distribution of its personnel, and consequent difficulty of assembly for preliminary drill or lectures beforehand, the absence of armouries whereby a military spirit can be created, however small; the changing in one year of nearly the whole of the enrolled strength of units, and the short period for training, all tending to curb enthusiasm, interest and progress.

166. The attendance of rural infantry units at camp was less than last year, the average being below 65 per cent.

167. As before noted, an improvement was visible in this year's training throughout the whole force, the infantry duly participating, but not to the extent to be wished for, and the reason may I think be traced to the weakness in the qualification of officers and non-commissioned officers.

168. In administration also, much is lacking, the company and regimental records being as a rule very loosely looked after.

169. Better attention to the care of arms is another matter which impresses one as a necessity.

170. The percentage of Rural Corps trained was; Officers, 64 per cent; men, 65 per cent; and the rating may be classed as under:—

Good	8
Fair	32
Indifferent	8
Disorganized	8
Being organized	Nil.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

171. This branch of the service has somewhat fallen away during the year, and but six of the eighteen units composing it can be rated as good, a small proportion in a corps upon which so much depends.

172. Its strength certainly has been increased by the resuscitation of two companies which had last year become disorganized, and the creation of four new companies, one only of which, however, was ready for use this year.

173. That urgent action should be taken in bringing the weaker companies up to a better standard is quite plain.

174. Shortages in equipment were observable, arising from inability to supply them from the proper quarter.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

175. The condition of the Army Medical Corps cannot be reported upon as favourably as in 1911, for while some few of its field units are no doubt in very good order, others have failed to come up to that standard, and in three or four cases must be rated so far below as to need reorganization.

176. All its authorized units are organized, with the personnel of officers as a rule complete, but the attendance of the latter fell short of expectations, indicating a want of their usual enthusiasm, though likely only of temporary duration.

177. Additional units are required to complete the organization for mobilization purposes.

178. The training of the Corps this year was carried out somewhat differently from the preceding one, in that while the larger number of units were detailed with other troops at the regular camps, some seven were assembled at London, Ont., for sixteen days, and underwent special instruction.

179. This latter camp was very successful from an instructional point of view, partaking as it did of both technical and tactical conditions, but a doubt exists as to whether the loss of interest, and experience resulting from the absence of association with larger bodies of troops and consequent professional administration do not outweigh the advantages otherwise gained.

180. The two General Hospitals underwent training and were found in good order.

181. The sanitary conditions supervised by the corps in all camps were most satisfactory.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

182. The organization of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps has been somewhat tardy, as the change from old to new conditions naturally presents difficulties which require careful consideration. Apparent trouble arises in obtaining officers to complete the establishment, and many units in camp were therefore without veterinary aid.

ORDNANCE CORPS.

183. The non-permanent branch of this corps recently authorized, was not ready to render assistance this year. Its services will be found of much value when available.

POSTAL CORPS.

184. This useful auxiliary for the formation of which authority was given last year, appeared on duty at the recent camps of instruction for the first time, and proved equal to its functions, in so far as energy and intelligence were concerned.

185. Its facilities for proper administration were not always equal to the requirements.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

(*Supply.*)

186. The question of supply was fully gone into at each camp of instruction visited and while the quality and quantity of the rations issued were found to be good and sufficient, in fact almost profuse, I am of the opinion that economy and better service may be secured by a few changes in the quantity and variety of the articles now provided.

187. From the large quantities of bread and meat to be seen in the garbage pits, the impression received is that in both items the issue is too great.

188. Again it is questionable whether bacon is an article much desired in June or July weather.

189. On the other hand no issue of rice, dried fruits, cereals, or condensed milk is made, all articles suitable to a warm season; wholesome, strengthening, and pleasant to the palate.

190. The want of small regimental ice chests is much felt, as considerable butter is wasted for lack of proper means of keeping it, even for the few hours necessary.

(*Transport.*)

191. Many complaints were made me respecting the railway service provided for men and horses, in moving to and from camps of instruction.

192. These complaints covered the following:—

(*a*) Unpunctuality and delays en route.
(*b*) Provision of cattle cars for conveyance of horses.
(*c*) Dirty and dangerous condition of such cars when delivered.

193. The unpunctuality in leaving and arriving, with delays en route, apparently were very numerous, although in some cases I am inclined to think that the railway authorities were not always to blame, as the tardiness of officers and men in arriving at stations, with the absence of staff officers at main points to supervise entrainment, and confer with the railway executive, was no doubt a factor contributing to the trouble.

194. As a rule however, the facilities for the transport of troops by rail cannot be claimed as equal to the necessity or cost.

195. In the transport of horses, the only safe means is by the palace horse car, but as the number of these is very restricted, the freight and cattle car become the usual mode. In neither of these can horses be fed or watered, while in the one little or no ventilation occurs, and in the other there is so much as to become dangerous.

196. As to the condition in which cattle cars have been furnished for the conveyance of horses, cases can be cited in which they were fetlock deep in dirt, and again where the prevalence of nails existed.

197. This question of transport is a vital one, and calls for early attention.

SIGNALLING.

198. Progress continues to be made in this branch, and there is evidence that system and energy are being used to bring the signalling service up to the required standard.

199. Good and efficient work by the Canadian Signalling corps for the year can be reported. All the officers and non-commissioned officer instructors have discharged their duties at the various camps of instruction very creditably.

200. Touching upon the signalling service of units of the Permanent Force, from reports received so far, the results are disappointing, and little interest appears to be taken.

201. With regard to the signalling sections included in the establishments of units of the Active Militia, special facilities were afforded during the year for their education.

202. Classes of instruction were held at different centres, and their advantages extended to the Cadet Service with good results, a number of the latter attaining a high standard of qualification.

203. Up to the present time the certificate awards have been as follows—

Active Militia.	27 Officers.	245 non-commissioned officers and men.	
Cadets.	8 "	74 "	"

with the probability of a considerable increase by the end of the year.

204. Classification by Divisions reveals the 4th as still very weak, with the 3rd closely following in the same direction. Both call for the attention of the Divisional Staff and Signal officers concerned.

205. There is almost a complete absence of interest in signalling in so far as the cavalry regiments are concerned; with very few exceptions the appointment of Signalling Officer remains vacant, likewise signallers of any ability, and the deficiency calls for remedy.

206. Neither can the artillery signallers be considered as having made desirable progress; sections are organized, but their work is, save in a few units, indifferent.

207. The reports upon signalling sections of rural infantry indicate a decided improvement, in so far as the numbers trained and progress towards fitness for manœuvre.

208. In concluding my remarks under this heading, I would direct attention to the following defects and suggestions—

209. Due care is not exercised in the selection of the personnel of sections in camps of instruction, as some sent from units could neither read nor write. This may astonish, but it is a fact, and an example of the indifference of some officers to the importance of the service.

210. Provision of a special signalling equipment for use in connection with the instruction of cadets, and thus relieve difficulties now experienced through physical inability of the boys to handle the 2 x 2 flag with a 3 ft. 6 in. pole.

211. The early attachment of Cadet signallers to Militia units.

MUSKETRY.

212. The musketry training at camps of instruction during the year was carried out on the following lines:

Preliminary instruction by means of tripods.
Sub-target rifles.
Miniature targets where available.
Service ammunition.

213. The full course prescribed for the last named was 42 rounds, but in few cases was more than the number required to qualify for efficiency pay (14) fired, owing to the lack of time and target accommodation.

214. The entire absence of service targets at Goderich Camp entailed the sole use of the miniature range, at which 25 rounds per man was expended, a condition perhaps better than nothing, but at best unsatisfactory.

215. Until lately the absence of regimental instructors has been a great want, but these are now coming forward, thanks to the establishment and extension of the School of Musketry.

216. It is however the lack of time and target facilities that still stare us in the face, conditions which materially neutralize the improved means of instruction.

217. Fully two-thirds of the force appear in camp without any idea whatever of the first principles of shooting, and are rushed in a few hours from one subject of the syllabus to another, finishing on the service range, upset and confused, to fire fifteen or twenty rounds.

218. Preliminary training must be gradual, and the company or battalion armoury the best place to acquire it.

219. Reviewing the whole question of the musketry instruction of the force for many years past, it cannot be said that any real efficiency can be looked for unless better means are provided for its prosecution. As at present conducted in camps of instruction, it fails entirely in its object.

220. The amount of efficiency pay based on musketry was reduced for this year's training to 15 cents per day on a qualification of 42 points at 100 and 200 yards, while the regular pay was increased.

221. It was not observed that this redistribution of the pay earned had any adverse effect on the interest taken, which after all, in the majority of camps, is perfunctory.

222. It is to be regretted that two or three cases of attempted bribery of markers or register keepers were discovered during the training, and a larger number of impersonations.

223. The returns giving a summary of the results of the practice for 1912, show a slight improvement over that of 1911, which is satisfactory in so far as it goes.

DISCIPLINE.

224. In the Permanent Corps the paucity of quarters for officers and men necessitates much absence from their units, and has a strong tendency towards reducing the standard of discipline which should predominate in that body, and prove an example to the Active Militia.

225. The laxness referred to in my last report with respect to the Active Militia still continues in evidence and needs attention.

226. The discipline of a unit is greatly affected by the capability in that particular of its senior officers, and in many cases it cannot be disguised that the responsibility for much of the existing weaknesses can be traced to such causes.

227. Another salient feature in this connection is the appointment of non-commissioned officers without qualification, as noted under "Active Militia (General)" para : 83. The evident deficient appreciation and knowledge of their duties is productive of anything but obedience and respect.

228. The absence of officers and men from parades without permission or reason; the large number of officers absent from training without leave as quoted under "Active Militia (General)" page 20, para. 82, with the irregular observance of the dress, and general carelessness in the administration of regulations, are all factors prejudicial to discipline.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

229. In the course of my inspections due attention was given to the books and records of units and departments, with the result that in the permanent service a fair general efficiency was found, and though cases of carelessness or oversight were often brought to light, they were easily and quickly adjusted.

230. The records prescribed by the governing regulations of the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, and Canadian Ordnance Corps, are so numerous, that the constant supervision of the responsible head in each Division or District is necessary, otherwise omissions occur, as will have been noted in my separate reports.

231. In rural units of the Active Militia, there are still to be found those to whom a complete issue of books (office and personal) has not yet been made, the excuse given being that they could not be obtained from the Divisional Office.

232. I cannot think that the inspection of books and records is as close as it should be, and accountable in a measure for much of the indifference shown in their proper maintenance.

233. To remedy the absence of records generally visible in camps of instruction, an observation calling attention to the fact in the usual "Memorandum of Instruction for Annual Training" might assist.

ARMS, EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

234. The present provision for the accommodation and proper care of arms and equipment being notably deficient, it is a necessity that issues should not be made until the means of security are available; this applies particularly to artillery stores, whose cost is so great and good care so essential.

235. In the care of stores, lack of attention shows itself much too often, and a not uncommon occurrence is to find arms, clothing and equipment of units relieved from training, lying about in tangled and dirty masses weeks afterwards. A little more attention on the part of responsible officers would bring a remedy.

236. The care of arms and saddlery in camps of instruction is also open to criticism.

237. There is a great variety in description of the rifles in the hands of troops, preventing simplicity of musketry instruction, while the situation of the sight not being uniform in the different marks or patterns, or often in those of the same issue, creates difficulties in the endeavour to set sights alike.

238. The absence of a handy method of carrying the rifle in mounted units gives rise to inconvenience and interferes with efficiency.

239. The problem of boots is, since the practice of more manœuvre, assuming increased importance; the foot gear generally found in rural corps is by no means up to the mark, and the wearers are often rendered unfit to carry out the training through disability arising therefrom.

240. In clothing much diversity prevails in the shade of the tartan issues, and objection can often be taken to the fit, also at times the material itself.

241. The need of closer attention to the quality and price of the articles classed and issued to permanent units as "necessaries" was forced upon me during some of my inspections, as I had complaints under both these headings made me, and for which verification was obtained.

242. An irregularity that appears likely to lead to imposition is that wherein articles of clothing and equipment on charge to units become depleted through their acquisition by individuals upon the understanding that they will be replaced by new articles; thus private possession is obtained at reduced cost.

ARMOURIES.

243. Some progress is being made in the provision of that much needed adjunct or home for the military unit, the Armoury, thirty-one of such being erected this year; but as an almost equal number of new units have been authorized an alleviation of the situation can hardly be claimed.

244. The want of armouries is now almost entirely restricted to units of rural corps and if such are to be maintained at even a semblance of efficiency, the provision is most urgent.

245. The presence in a town or village of a respectable looking building, properly fitted and devoted to military purposes, at once draws attention to the fact that the neighbourhood has a duty to perform in the direction of defence, and creates an interest and desire on the part of the younger element to meet the obligation, to say nothing of the protection and care of the stores which the general public is called upon to supply.

246. Rented buildings for use as armouries do not prove a success; their construction and accommodation are invariably deficient, while being a makeshift they do not appeal to the enthusiasm of the unit concerned.

247. Proper fittings of a convenient and commodious nature form an important factor in an armoury, and many instances occur where arms and equipment remain in cases, and cannot receive the attention due them, because the arrangements are wanting.

248. If in the erection of armouries the fittings are so arranged as to give ample room for the full complement of arms and equipment necessary to a unit at war strength much trouble and expense will be saved in the future.

249. The selection of sites for these buildings is worthy of attention, bearing as it does on the convenience of the personnel of the unit.

250. In the administration of armouries generally, there appears room for improvement.

251. The distribution of fire apparatus is in places defective, and in other localities absent.

252. The neglect of long standing repairs is not uncommon.

253. The regulations prescribe that the keys of all rooms, or duplicates, should be in possession of the senior or chief caretaker, but this rule is not complied with in all cases.

254. In the engagement and number of government employees, no definite regulations exist, and consequently some individuals and buildings are overpaid and overstaffed in comparison with others of equal responsibilities and size. This service does not appear to be on a proper basis.

255. The distribution of government and private caretakers in the same building does not work well; a friction constantly arises as to division of work, and only in one case have I found satisfactory results attain.

CAMP SITES.

256. Under this heading I cannot report any progress during the year towards the acquisition of larger areas for training grounds, and without which it is futile to suppose that any real efficiency can be attained in tactics and manœuvre over ground only capable of use for drill movements as now the rule.

257. The question of artillery ranges is also embraced, and until suitable sites are obtained, time and money will be spent unnecessarily in bringing units from the extreme East and West to the only ground available, viz., Petawawa, or else forego the practice so indispensable to units of that arm.

258. Such ranges in the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba or Saskatchewan, would pay their cost in a very few years in the saving of the transport now entailed by units going to Petawawa, putting aside the time gained.

259. Petawawa, our only suitable training ground, is proving of increased advantage each year, and though so far only used by units of the cavalry, artillery and engineers, the infantry of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions might, until more extensive areas are available, be sent there with advantage in place of Niagara, Kingston and Three Rivers, all of which are ridiculously contracted for the purpose.

260. The sites at Aldershot, N.S., and Levis, P.Q., are well adapted for camping and drill purposes, but very restricted for manœuvre, while Niagara, Kingston, Three Rivers and Farnham present no training advantages of any description.

261. For the troops of the 1st Division, the camp has been alternating between London and Goderich, neither place affording suitable accommodation.

262. The cramped and dispiriting influence produced upon troops endeavouring to carry out manœuvre schemes upon contracted areas, has anything but a good effect, and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity for the provision of proper training grounds in each Division, nor the losses which delay will produce.

RIFLE RANGES.

263. An addition to the number of rifles ranges to the extent of four has been effected this year, and three more are under construction. Yet here again as in the case of new armouries, the increase of units leaves us as far short of this military requirement as ever.

264. The existing ranges are as a rule in good order, though in a few I found the natural wear and tear was not being attended to, giving cause for complaint on the part of those most interested in their efficient maintenance.

265. In more than one locality, I also found that after the expenditure of quite large sums in the installation, little or no use was made of the range owing to the difficulties in reaching them, notably at Sydney, C.B.; and again at Woodstock, N.B., the building of a railway line through or close by the ranges will soon render them useless. At Brantford, Ont., the range is situated upon the flats of the Grand River, and becomes unserviceable through flooding, during the early part of the season, while that at Three Rivers is unsafe by the existence of a highway nearby.

266. Many large centres are still without any accommodation, and it is needless to remark upon the necessity for urgency in their provision.

267. On not even our best ranges do facilities exist for practice at unknown distances and varied targets, conditions which could be obtained with increased training areas.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

(*Military.*)

268. The Military and Cadet Rifle Associations are now fairly well distributed throughout the country, and the increased attendance at the Dominon, Provincial and Regimental matches, would indicate a growing interest in rifle shooting.

(*Civilian.*)

269. Last year I recorded my doubt as to the general benefit arising from the large expenditure entailed through the organization of civilian rifle associations, and I have since had no reason to change my opinion.

270. Among the large number of such associations now authorized, but few can be classed as in good order.

271. Practices are irregular, attendance small, and the proper expenditure of ammunition I fear questionable.

272. Far better results would obtain were these associations excluded from centres in which militia or cadet units exist, and the expense thus saved turned over to the latter for their better supervision and instruction.

BARRACKS AND STOREHOUSES.

273. Our requirements in the form of suitable and convenient quarters and stabling for the Permanent Corps have lately been relieved in the latter case by the provision of stables and an infirmary at Kingston. Both at Kingston and Toronto, however, troops still remain in congested and unsanitary barracks.

274. At Calgary it is not possible to quarter the much required Royal School of Cavalry, and "B'" Squadron of the "Lord Strathcona's Horse" for want of accommodation.

275. Nor have the proposed barracks at Montreal yet been taken in hand.

276. The absence of married quarters at all stations militates against good administration, discipline and economy.

277. Further facilities for recreation purposes are also needed for the soldier in his spare time.

278. An even greater need than barracks, however, prevails, and that is the provision of storehouses in which to properly house and care for the many valuable stores of all descriptions necessary to the upkeep of our military forces.

279. The large quantity of stores on charge at our Ordnance Depots call for constant attention, especially at Halifax, Montreal and Toronto; yet in practically every instance the buildings available fall far short of the requirements for the methodical and ready classification of articles found in a private establishment, or the exigencies of our service.

280. The congestion from lack of room and dangers from deterioration, as well as from fire at the last named place, present themselves most forcibly.

281. The premises on Melville Island (Halifax), now used as a military prison, offer facilities for storage which might be used to advantage without interfering with the interests of discipline.

FORTRESSES.

282. The Fortresses of Halifax and Quebec were found in good order throughout, and while no fault could be found in the condition of the armament and works at Esquimalt, little or no attention was being paid to the regulations respecting the admission of strangers within the works.

283. The works at Levis are still incomplete.

MOBILIZATION.

284. Last year my remarks upon this subject expressed the intention of dealing with it in a separate report, but opportunity has not presented itself, and the duration of my time in office now precludes the possibility of more than a few observations in a general way.

285. No doubt the question is receiving due attention by the Staff specially appointed at Militia Headquarters for the purpose, and the scheme so far as the apportionment of units, and composition of Divisions, as well as the allotment of centres for mobilization, prepared.

286. Hinging on this scheme we shall be face to face with numerous and serious deficiencies which must be met before practicability is at all possible, and although those I now intend referring to have all more or less been remarked upon under preceding headings of this report, I feel it my duty to here urge in the strongest manner, the consideration and action they deserve, for the sooner the attention, the more rapid and effective strides will be made for the conversion of our force into an organized means of defence.

287. In the first place we are far short of the number of units, chiefly technical branches, requisite to complete Divisional organization, and in the formation of which, attention to mobilization requirements should predominate rather than the desire to meet the wishes of localities or individuals, and thereby involve expenditure that will not meet the necessity.

288. The provision of accommodation for the arms and equipment of all branches of the service up to war strength at local centres is imperative, to say nothing of a reserve, and one that should never be omitted in connection with construction of new, or enlargement of the older armouries and store houses.

289. At present the many examples of inadequate facilities to meet storage requirements of even equipment for the peace establishment enlarges the deficiency.

290. In this same connection a uniformity in the establishment of units to war strength is very desirable, both from the views of present education and future simplicity in mobilization.

291. Coming to the question of arms and equipment, I found little or no thought yet given mobilization requirements, nor any evidence of an estimate to meet such demands, except as regards certain ammunition.

292. Regarding the subject of remounts and transport, much is to be accomplished in this direction.

293. An issue of regulations governing the "Provision of Horses and Transport on Mobilization," has been made, but little yet done to put them into practice, consequently I must again suggest the indispensability of the service, and that the progress of the scheme be brought to a condition of use should circumstances demand.

294. The compilation of military intelligence is to be urged, as much prearranged data would at once be called into use in event of any concentration of troops for service.

295. Our true condition in event of mobilization is, under existing conditions, certain to result in delay and confusion to say the very least.

MILITARY TRAINING AT UNIVERSITIES.

296. I cannot report that the prosecution of military instruction in our universities has made any material advance during the year.

297. Schemes have been drawn up and discussed with a view to the organization of "Officers' Training Corps," a most desirable and necessary addition to our military system of education, but no definite results have yet accrued, although it may be claimed that both at McGill and Toronto Universities, the question has been seriously thought of, yet for various reasons very little real progress made.

298. It does seem a pity that the services of such a valuable asset to the betterment of our militia force, as the students of universities trained in military acquirements would prove, cannot be brought within reach.

299. That the right spirit exists among them has already been proved through their presence in two of our Engineer units, drawn from "Queen's" and "Toronto."

CADET CORPS.

300. The training of Cadet Corps during the year has received a decided impetus through the appointment of special officers in each Division and District, charged with the supervision and development of this organization.

301. The qualification of a large number of teachers as cadet instructors is a further satisfactory evidence of extension in the movement, and commendation is due them for the capability and enthusiasm displayed.

302. Increasing interest in musketry is visible, and the high standard of shooting achieved by cadets at the recent meetings of the Dominion and Provincial Rifle Matches, is the strongest possible evidence of what encouragement in this direction can produce.

303. Facilities for participation in field days with local militia, and instruction in signalling will both be found of material advantage in stimulating the acquisition of military knowledge by our youth.

304. The prosecution of the necessary drill during school hours, in place of afterwards would tend to increase attendance at these exercises.

305. The administration of discipline by captains of cadet companies, who are constantly changing, is not as a rule what it should be, and the immediate control of units by cadet intructors offers a better solution.

306. The wearing of the same badges by officers of cadets corps as by those of the militia, causes difficulty in recognition, and the substitution of bars on the collar appears a more suitable distinction.

SUMMARY.

307. In concluding my report, I trust that I shall not be thought egotistical by alluding to my long and active connection with the Canadian Militia, during which it has been my privilege, luck or fate, to have served in every military capacity from the lowest to the highest rank, and taken part in every incident of its struggles, both peace and active service.

308. My reason for thus placing my services in the limelight, is solely for the purpose of establishing a claim to experience that will more or less vindicate the various criticisms made in the course of my previous remarks, and enables me to form an intelligent idea of the present condition and fitness of the force for the purposes of its organization and maintenance, viz., the defence of this country.

309. From the conditions I have recorded there can remain no doubt as to our many weaknesses and utter inability to ensure without immediate remedy, anything like a properly organized or even tentative scheme of protection.

310. The fact that neither the public nor the members of the force itself, takes the militia seriously, is perhaps our greatest handicap; otherwise the provision of money by the former for the necessary arms, equipment and buildings would be easily obtained, and concurrently the want of discipline and qualification of the latter immediately provided.

311. That a country with resources the envy of the world, and a people possessed of energy, intelligence and the best of physique, can delay and procrastinate in the establishment of a strong and effective barrier to aggrandizement, must appear a marvel to any one with a knowledge of human nature, who bestows even a casual thought to the situation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. D. OTTER,
Major-General,
Inspector-General.

APPENDIX "G"

NOTES ON BRITISH AND FRENCH MANOEUVRES

1912.

Prepared by Canadian Officers in accordance with the instructions of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence.

INTRODUCTION.

The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence proceeded to England this year, accompanied by a selected party of officers to attend the autumn manœuvres of the British and French armies, and also to visit the military training depots, arsenals, establishments for the manufacture of arms and equipment, ordnance, &c. The party consisted of the Minister, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes; Col. W. E. Hodgins, commanding the 1st Division, London; Col. J. P. Landry, commanding 5th Division Quebec; Lt.-Col. C. Greville-Harston, Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, Quebec; Lt.-Col. E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., commanding the 8th Brigade C.F.A., Ottawa; Lt.-Col. G. S. Maunsell, Director of Engineer Services, Ottawa; and Major W. Robertson, General Staff Officer, 5th Division, Quebec.

On arrival in England on August 29, it was found that the heavy rains which had prevailed for some weeks previously had flooded the manœuvre areas to such an extent that it was feared the manœuvres would bave to be postponed. Fortunately the weather improved and the manœuvres were proceeded with, but under conditions of unusual hardship to the troops, owing to the state of the ground and the occasional prevalence of cold and wet weather during the three weeks of the operations. The cavalry manœuvres on a large scale took place during the first week of September, followed by the inter-divisional manœuvres during the second week; the whole concluding with the army manœuvres from the 16th to the 19th, inclusive. As the French manœuvres were also held during the second week in September, it became necessary to divide the party, the Minister, with Col. Landry and Major Robertson, proceeding to Touraine and returning in time to take part in the British Army manœuvres.

As will be perceived by a perusal of the diary of the trip many sources of military information were placed at the disposal of the Canadian officers through the courtesy of the British War Office and of the companies that make a speciality of the manufacture of arms and equipment. Every opportunity was taken advantage of to acquire the latest information on all points, and in regard to all branches of the service, that might be useful to the militia of Canada. In this manner a large amount of valuable data was accumulated. It was the first occasion on which such a visit had been paid by a party of representatives of the forces of the Over-sea Dominons and nothing was lacking on the part of the officers and officials with whom they came in contact to insure the collection of much profitable material as a result of the visit.

Acting under instructions of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence the preparation of the present publication was commenced on the return voyage, while the facts and experiences were still fresh in the minds of all. The intention is

OVERSEA REPRESENTATIVES AT BRITISH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Standing:—(1) Maj. W. Robertson, R.E., Gen. Staff, 5th Div. Quebec, Canada. (2) Lt. Col. E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., Commg. 8th Bde. Canadian Field Arty. (3) Lt. Col. P. E. Thacker, Canada, Dominion Sect., War Office, London. (4) Major H. W. Dangar, Royal Australian Field Arty. (5) Lt. Col. G. S. Maunsell, Royal Canadian Engrs., Director Engineer Services, Canada. (6) Mr. Hofmeyer, Secretary to Br. Gen. Beyers. (7) Col. J. P. Landry, Commg. 5th Div Quebec, Canada. (8) Maj. C. C. M. Maynard, D.S.O., General Staff, War Office, London. (9) Lt.-Col. Greville- Harston, Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, Canada. (10) Major N. G. Cameron, General Staff, War Office, London. (11) Lt.-Col. H. Temple-Mursell, Commg. Transvaal Med. Corps. (12) Capt. C. M. Merritt, 72nd Seaforth Highrs. of Canada. (13) Col. W. E. Hodgins, Commg. 1st Div., Ontario, Canada.

Sitting:—(1) Col. A. H. Russell, Commg. Wellington Mtd. Rifles Brigade, New Zealand. (2) Colonel A. W. Robin, C.B., C.M.G., New Zealand, Dominion Section War Office, London. (3) Brig. General C. F. Beyers, Commandant General, Union Defence Forces, S. Africa. (4) Col. G. M. Harper, D.S.O., General Staff, War Office, London. (5) Col. Hon. S. Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, Canada. (6) Lt. Col. Hon. Sir N. Moore, K.C.M.G., Australian Intelligence Corps (Agent General for W. Australia). Lt. Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G., Australia, Dominion Section, War Office, London.

not so much the compilation of a formal and technical report, as to convey to the Militia of Canada in succinct form such items of the information acquired as are likely to prove most interesting to regimental officers in the various branches of the service, together with a brief outline of the strategical and tactical features of the manœuvres.

DIARY.

29th August.—Disembarkation at Bristol.

2nd September.—Visit to small arms factory, Enfield Lock.

3rd September.—Visit to Ordnance Mobilization Store Depot at Woolwich.

4th September.—Visit to works of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, at Erith. Three officers to cavalry manœuvres in the Thames valley.

5th September.—Visit to Portsmouth coast defences.

6th September.—Visit to School of Musketry, Hythe.

9th-14th September.—Inter-divisional manœuvres.

11th-14th September.—Three officers to French manœuvres in Touraine.

16th-19th September.—Army manœuvres.

20th September.—Visit to Coventry Ordnance Works.

2nd October.—Visit to School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

3rd October.—Visit to Portsmouth harbour.

5th October.—Departure of Minister of Militia and Defence.

6th October.—Visit to Aldershot to see administrative work in a division.

7th October.—Visit to Woolwich Arsenal.

7th-8th October.—Two Officers to Aldershot for tactical examination.

9th October.—Visit to Territorial School of Instruction, Chelsea Barracks.

10th October.—Second visit to works of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, at Erith.

12th October.—Second visit to School of Musketry, Hythe.

28th October.—Visit to works of Mills Equipment Company, at Tottenham.

30th September to 29th October.—Officers individually paid visits to Territorial units, and underwent courses of instruction at Woolwich Arsenal, Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, Aviation School, Aldershot; School of Military Engineering, Chatham; School of Signalling, Aldershot; and visited battlefields on the Continent.

30th October.—Embarked for Canada.

PART I.

BRITISH ARMY MANOEUVRES, 1912.

These manœuvres took place in the Eastern Counties of England, north of London. The general idea, under which the operations were carried out, was that an Invading Army from Redland, whose imaginary frontier coincided with the eastern coastline, was advancing against London, the capital of the Home Territory (Blueland).

The positions of the troops on each successive day are shown on the attached outline sketches of the theatre of Operations.

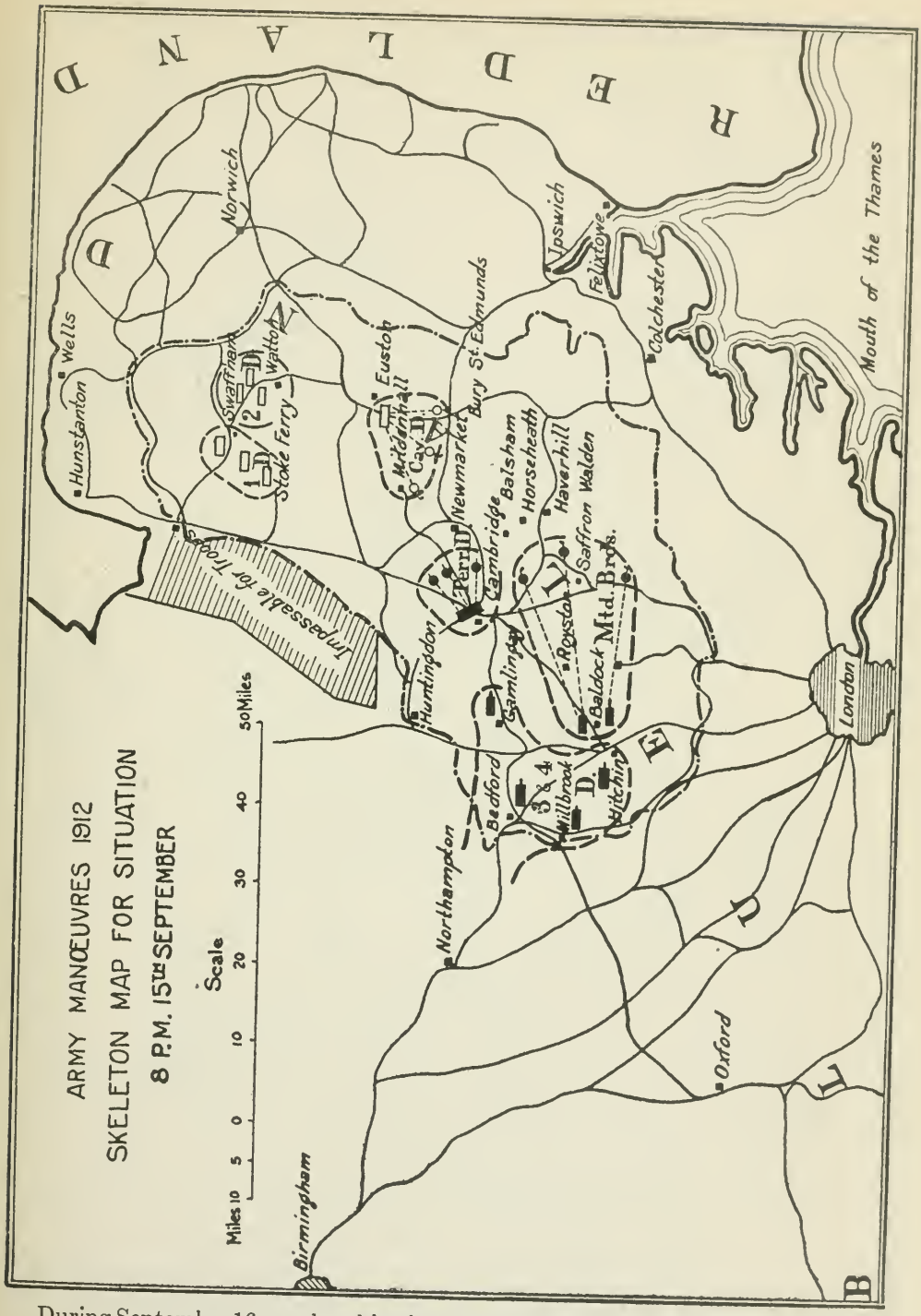
At the outbreak of hostilities the Red Army under Lieutenant General Sir Douglas Haig, consisting of one Cavalry Division and the 1st and 2nd Divisions from the Aldershot Command, about 25,000 strong, advanced across the frontier at Wells and Hunstanton, and commenced to move southwards to threaten London. The political and commercial centre of the Blue country being a decisive factor in the campaign, the Home Defence Forces were hurriedly mobilized and concentrated by rail to intercept the invader on his march towards the Capital. A detachment of all arms belonging to the Territorial Force, then undergoing training at the time, was given imperative orders to defend the important city of Cambridge at all costs in order to cover the detrainment of portions of the Home Army, which were mobilizing at all speed.

The task of defeating the invader was entrusted to Lieutenant General Sir James Grierson, who determined to assemble his Army, consisting of two Mounted Brigades and the 3rd and 4th Divisions from the Eastern and Southern Commands, southwest of Cambridge. The total force at General Grierson's disposal amounted to about 30,000 troops of all arms, including the Territorial Detachment at Cambridge. The superiority of the Cavalry Force of the invader necessitated caution, during the opening stages of the campaign, on the part of Colonel Briggs, who had at his disposal a Regular Cavalry Brigade and a Brigade of Yeomanry with some 1,500 cyclists.

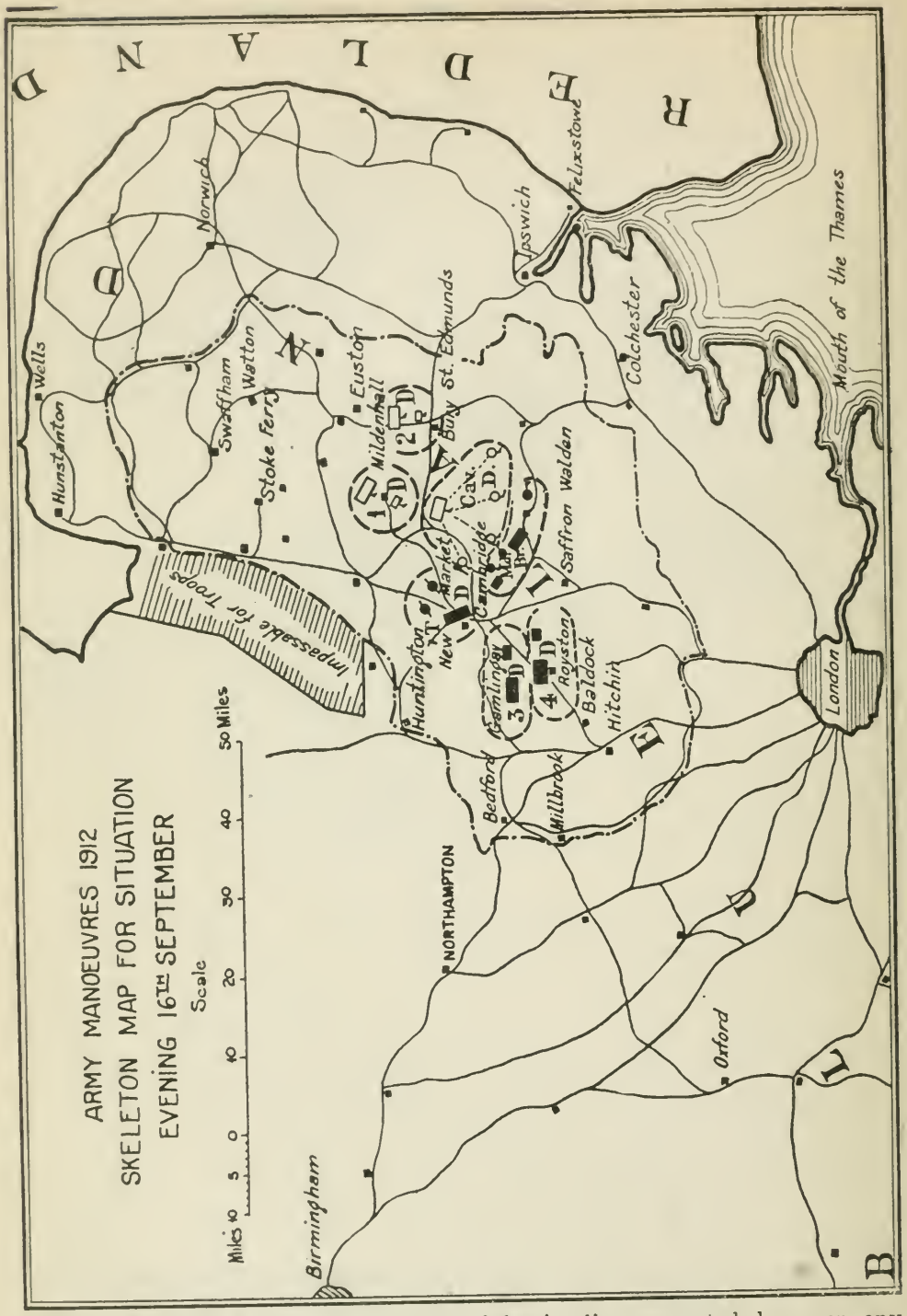
General Haig's Red Cavalry Division consisted of three Brigades of Regular Cavalry with 1,000 cyclists, under the command of Major-General Allenby, from whom energetic action and decisive results were expected with this fine force at his disposal. The employment of numerous cyclists in co-operation with the mounted troops was an innovation, the success of which was confirmed during the fighting which ensued during the short campaign.

During September 15 the Red Army made good progress in their march of invasion, and bivouacked for the following night with the first and 2nd Divisions in the area Stoke Ferry, Watton, Swaffham, covered by General Allenby's cavalry at Easton with outposts on the river Lark running through Bury St. Edmunds.

The rapid and successful concentration by rail of General Grierson's Main Body was the outstanding feature of this day in the defender's lines. Without any appreciable delays a succession of troop trains poured into the railway stations at Bedford, Gamlingay, Hitchin and Millbrook, discharging troops of all arms and administrative units, who at once set themselves in motion towards the concentration bivouacs allotted to them. So successful was this railway concentration that the whole of the defending army was ready to advance against their opponents on the morning of September 16, but General Grierson was obliged to hold back his eager troops until information regarding the position of the invading army could be gathered from reports sent in by his cavalry brigades and by the air-craft.

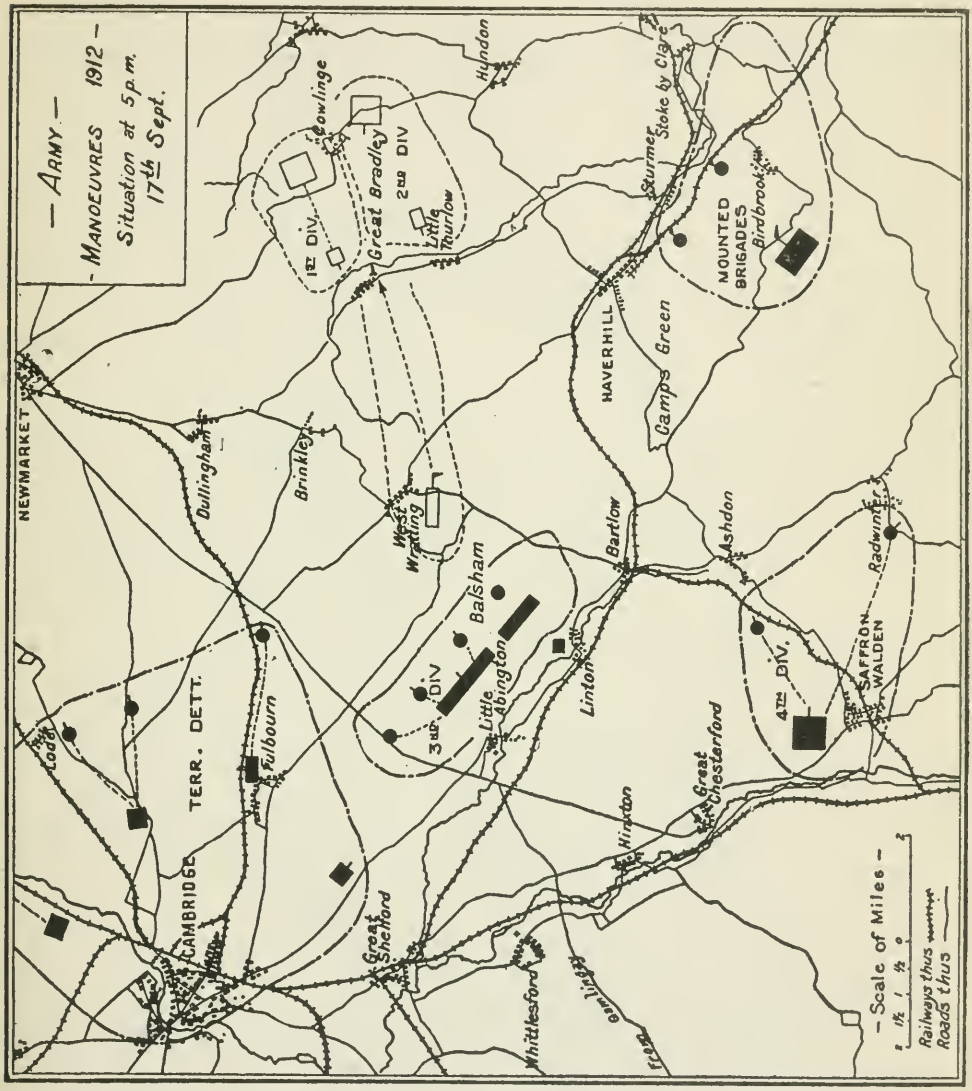


During September 16 cavalry skirmishes were frequent, as the opposing mounted troops obtained touch near Horse Heath and Balsham: the firm front presented



by Colonel Brigg's horsemen in a strong defensive line prevented, however, any serious engagement until the bulk of the invading cavalry was within striking dis-

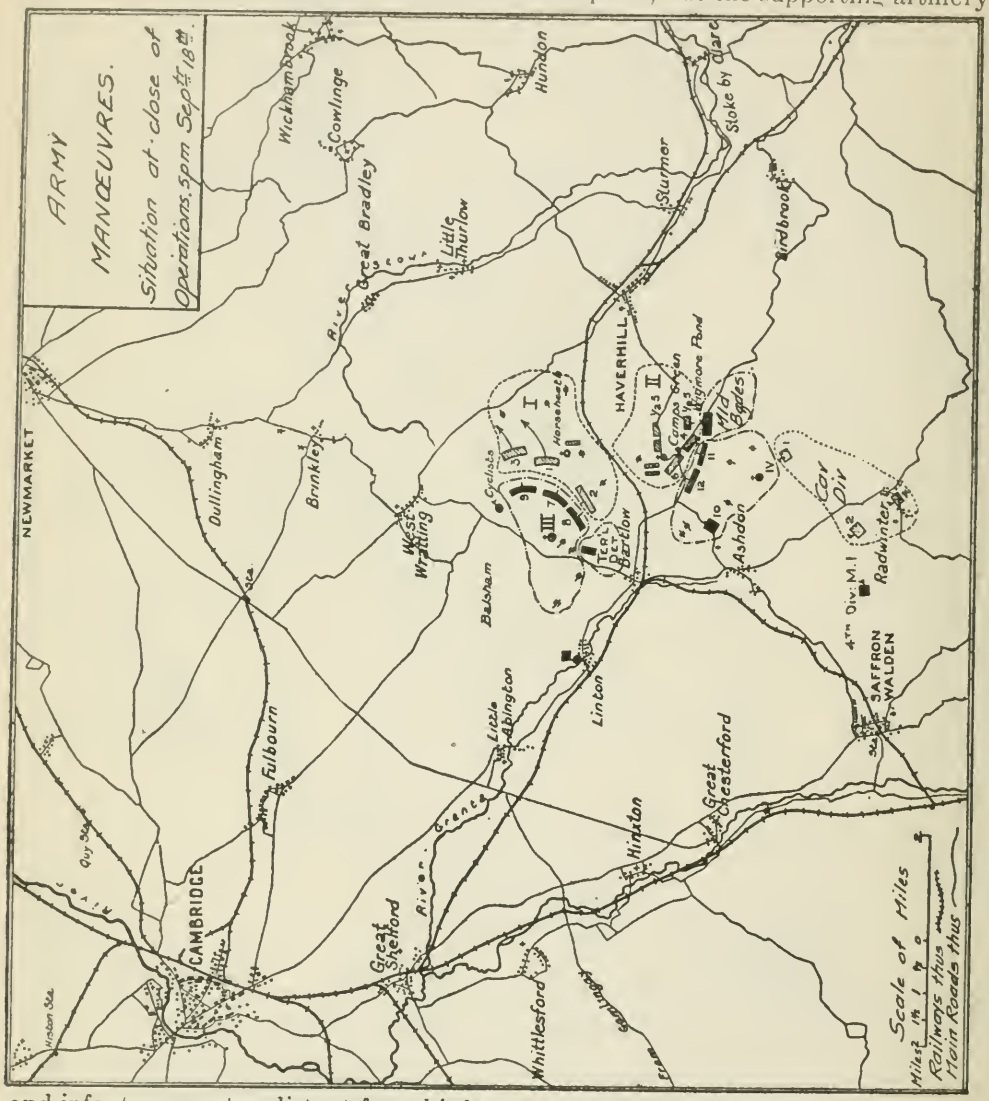
tance. The air-craft on both sides were particularly active, making frequent reconnaissances over the opposing troops with unfailing regularity, and disclosing to their Commanders the dispositions of the hostile main columns with startling accuracy.



The 1st and 2nd Divisions reached Mildenhall and Bury St. Edmunds respectively, after a march of between 22 to 25 miles; each division marched with ease along the single road allotted to it and settled into bivouac, with all its transport within reach, early in the afternoon.

Meanwhile the Blue Territorial Detachment, under Major General Lindsay, was busy digging itself into a defensive position north and east of Cambridge, covered by a protecting outpost line with cyclist patrols feeling for the threatening cavalry of the invader.

The night of September 16-17 passed quietly; the wearied and soaked troops on outpost duty were withdrawn to their respective mounted units, which were early on the move, the duty of protecting the Red Columns in rear having been handed over to the useful cyclist battalions. General Allenby pushed forward towards Little Abington with his Cavalry Division at an early hour; the arrival at Dullingham of a mixed Brigade of all arms, detached from the 1st Division, increased the striking power of the force at his disposal, but the supporting artillery



and infantry were too distant from his horsemen to be utilized that morning in his advance. After desultory fighting all day with small bodies of cyclists, reinforced during the afternoon by the arrival of the 3rd Division of General Grierson's Army, a gallant charge was made *en masse* by the whole of General Allenby's Cavalry Division across several fields separated by hedges which were cleared in great style; unfortunately it proved to be a blow in the air, as the only adversaries encountered were a few cyclists holding advanced positions. Disappointed in the re-

sults of the great charge and being beyond the reach of support of his infantry and guns at Brinkley, General Allenby broke off the fight, and moved across the front of the opposing line of outposts to Great Bradley without being molested. The result of his operations that day was that the arrival of the 3rd Division of the Home Army in the vicinity of Little Abington had been recorded.

Meanwhile General Haig with the Main Body of the Red force advanced southwards to the neighbourhood of Cowlinge, the advanced guards of his two columns engaging in a running fight with the energetic Blue Mounted Brigades, by means of which Colonel Briggs was able to transmit to his own Commander accurate information of the dispositions of the Main Columns of the invader.

The march of the 4th Division of General Grierson's force from their bivouacs near Royston and Saffron Walden commenced at 3 a.m. that day, so as to reach its destination before the ubiquitous biplane could record its movements. Special instructions were issued to the troops of this division to take cover on the approach of any air-craft; on the alarm being sounded by whistle, officers and men dived for the nearest cover and 'lay low' until the humming machine had passed out of range. No report of the position of this division reached General Haig during the day, although his aviators maintained stoutly that reports of the arrival of the 4th Division at Saffron Walden were submitted.

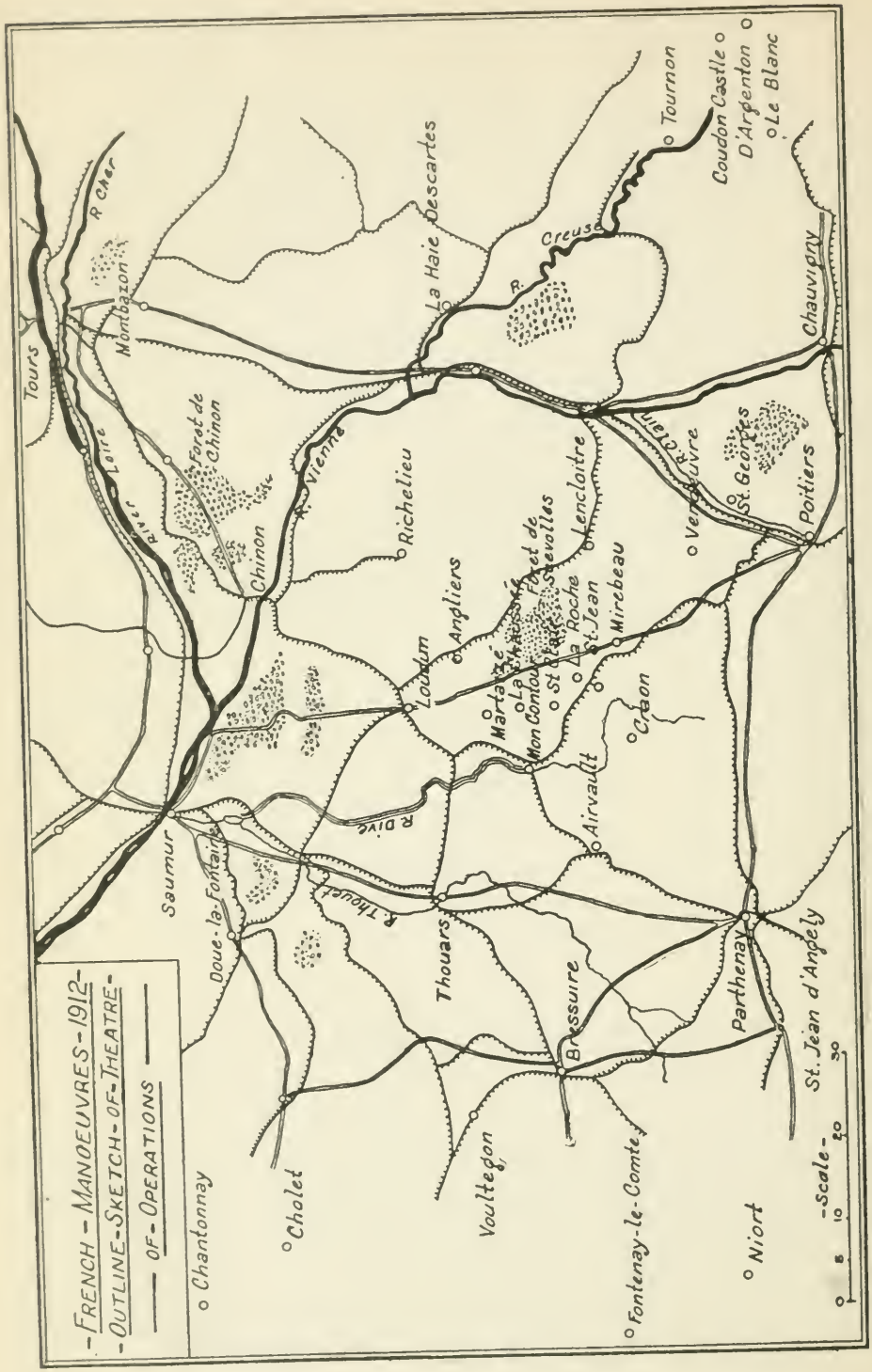
The morning of September 18 dawned brightly after the drenching dew of the preceding night, but nothing daunted the spirits of the troops in their cheerless bivouacs. General Haig's Red Divisions were early on the march towards Horse Heath and Haverhill where the final engagement of the campaign took place. General Allenby moved his cavalry Division towards the south on the arrival of the Advanced Guards of the main columns which were engaged at 11 a.m. with the right flank of the 3rd Division near Horse Heath and the Blue Mounted Brigades under Colonel Briggs.

Gradually the fight developed into two main encounters, one in the vicinity of Horse Heath and Bartlow, where the 1st Division of the invading force was opposed to the 3rd Blue Division, which concentrated on its right flank. The other combat between Ashdon and Haverhill commenced by the meeting of the advanced guards of the 2nd Red and 4th Blue Divisions on their march against each other. The Mounted Brigades under Colonel Briggs rendered a good account of themselves and afforded valuable assistance to the deployment of the 4th Division for a series of attacks near Camps Green and Wigmore Pond. The cyclists of the Home Army were able to delay the operations of General Allenby's Cavalry Division for nearly two hours by holding on to a strong defensive locality, two miles south of Wigmore Pond; the bold use of their machine guns and rapid fire by an extended firing line, well concealed, deceived their opponents as to their strength for a considerable time.

General Snow's 4th Division in the meantime delivered a succession of energetic attacks by throwing two out of his three Brigades against the woods to the west of Camps Green and on Wigmore Pond, but these were eventually repulsed after heavy fighting. However, the retirement was checked by the timely arrival of the cyclists detachment which was at once thrown into the fight.

During the afternoon, about 2 p.m., the Blue Yeomanry Brigade with the Regular Cavalry Brigade in support made a sudden attack from the west on the village of Camps Green, and captured it: after the village had changed hands several times, it was eventually recaptured by the reserves of the 2nd (Red) Division from Haverhill. During the first assault on the village General Haig narrowly escaped capture by the Yeomanry.

The rolling downs near Horse Heath, spaced here and there with small woods, were the scene of the combat between the 1st Red and 3rd Blue Divisions. The direction in which the fight developed left a gap of some two miles between the two Divisions of General Grierson's Army, of which his opponent made use to push


-FRENCH-MANOEUVRES-1912-
-OUTLINE-SKETCH-OF-THEATRE-
OF-OPERATIONS
Tours
R. Cher
Montbazon
River Loire
Foret de Chinon
Chinon
R. Vienne
La Haie Descartes
R. Creuse
Tournon
Coudon Castle
D'Argenton
Le Blanc
Chauvigny
Richelieu
Lencloitre
Vendeuvre
St. Georges
Poitiers
Angliers
Loudun
Martaize
Mon Contour
Foret de Scevolles
St. Clair
La Roche
St. Jean
Mirebeau
Craon
Airvault
R. Dive
Saumur
Doue-la-Fontaine
R. Thouet
Thouars
Bressuire
Parthenay
St. Jean d'Angely
Chantonnay
Cholet
Voultegon
Fontenay-le-Comte
Niort
-Scale-
0 5 10 20 30

in one of his Brigades to the village of Bartlow. It was not till late in the afternoon that the dangerous gap in the line of battle of the Home Army was filled in by the Territorial Detachment hastily summoned from Cambridge. As the afternoon passed long lines of infantry in successive waves swept across the open fields, supported by the fire of numerous batteries; the opposing lines surged backwards and forwards as reinforcements arrived, till about 5 p.m. the opposing forces were intermingled in inextricable confusion.

No official decision was announced regarding the probable result of the battle, but general opinion seemed to favour the fortunes of the Home Army under General Sir James Grierson.

A full report on the Army manœuvres, 1912, is being prepared by the War Office, and will be issued officially to Canada shortly for the information of all interested in the details of these manœuvres.

FRENCH ARMY MANŒUVRES, 1912.

The manœuvres of the French Army were held south of the Loire, in Touraine, and in Poitou, in the neighbourhood of Loudun, from the 11th to the 13th, and from the 15th to the 17th September.

They were of particular interest, partly on account of the extensive scale on which they were carried out and of the large forces that were engaged, approximating 110,000 men, 20,000 horses, 500 guns, 54 aeroplanes and 4 dirigibles, and partly because the Generals commanding each side were given full liberty of action, special care being taken that no premature publication of information to the prejudice of either party should be made by the press, but that all situations and conditions should be ascertained by the normal medium of military reconnaissance.

The general idea given out by the Directing Staff, Head Quarters at Loudun, was as follows:—"During the first days of September a Blue Western side has assembled to the west of the line Chantonnay, Fontenay-Le-Compte, Niort, St. Jean d'Angely. Other elements have been formed in Vendée, north of Cholet, and in Anjou, in the region of Laval. To operate against these forces, a Red Side is assembled on the upper Creuse, above d'Argenton. Other Red groups are forming on the lower Cher, to the east of Tours."

This situation practically restricted the theatre of active operations during the first period of the manœuvres within the polygon bounded by Saumur, Bressuire, Parthenay, Chauvigny and Tours, an open and generally level country, very fertile and rich and naturally lending itself to great deployments. The large number of good routes and roads, and of rivers and railways crossing it in every direction, rendered communications and transport rather easy, and allowed of free movements of troops; whereas the forests with which it is dotted afforded security from view and facilitated surprises.

The western Blue Army, commanded by General Galliéni, was composed of the 1st Cavalry Division, the 10th and 11th Army Corps and some Army Heavy Artillery. The eastern Red Army, under General Marion, was made up of the 7th Cavalry Division, the 9th Army Corps and a Provisional Army Corps composed of the 9th Infantry Division and of a Colonial Infantry Division. The 54th Division of reservists which was encamped at Ruchard was held by the Directing Staff for the second period of the manœuvres, together with other special troops.

The Western Army was first deployed on the line Saumur, Doue-la-Fontaine and Bressuire, on the left bank of the Vienne, with headquarters at Cholet and a detachment of the army camping on both banks of the Loire. Another detachment was about sixty kilometres lower down, in the neighbourbood of Bressuire, the Division of Cavalry being well in rear near Saumur. The task of the Blue Commander appears to have been to concentrate at once these disseminated forces and march on the enemy somewhere on the line Chauvigny-Tours, to then overthrow and destroy him.

The first position of the Eastern Army was the line Chauvigny, La Haie-Descartes and Montbazon, on the right bank of the Vienne, with headquarters at Leblanc. It was scattered in different places, one Army Corps lying between the rivers the Clain and the Vienne, near Poitiers; another being on the Creuse near La Haie-Descartes and Cavalry operating near the forest of Chinon. The efforts of the Red General tended to join these dispersed detachments with lightning rapidity and profiting by their slight geographical advantage to prevent the concentration of the opposing forces and to defeat them in bulk if unable to do so in detail.

Operations commenced on the morning of September 11. The first day was employed by both Commanders in trying to effect the concentration of their own forces, in which both were successful, and in making for the region south of Loudun, between Moncontour and Mirebeau, with the result that on the evening of that day the front of the Western Army instead of occupying about sixty miles as it did the

previous day was reduced to about fifteen miles. And that was also the then approximate distance between the advanced bodies of the two armies.

The Blue Force assembled for the night in the region Thouars (10th Corps), Airvault (11th Corps), and Moncontour (1st Cavalry Division), facing the gap Moncontour-Mirebeau.

The Red Army had reached St. Georges and Vendeuvre (9th Corps), the forest of Scevolles (Provisional Corps), and Richelieu (7th Cavalry Division), also facing the gap Moncontour-Mirebeau, and had succeeded in reducing its morning frontage of 120 kilometers to about 40.

Marching was resumed very early on the morning of the 12th. And all that day appears to have been spent by both sides in feeling the enemy and manœuvring for battle positions.

The Red Commander advanced the 9th Corps from Vendeuvre on the plateau between and near Mirebeau and Lencloitre. The Provisional Corps penetrated the forest of Scevolles and occupied its western outskirt, to clear it later and occupy a position in front of it. The 7th Cavalry Division rode from Richelieu to Loudun and appeared to hold the gap between that place and the Scevolles woods.

The Blue General moved the 10th Corps to Moncontour, which it occupied, and later towards Mirebeau, the 11th Corps also advancing on its right. The 1st Cavalry Division reconnoitred the different outlets of the forests of Scevolles, but seeing they were occupied in force by the Colonial troops of the Provisional Corps, later assembled near the village of Laroche, south of the forest, nearly in contact with the enemy.

The different reconnaissances made during the day brought about a number of local engagements, some of which were quite important, as at Martaizé, which was attacked vigorously by the 20th Division (10th Army Corps), and at the village of Angliers, which was taken by the Alpine Forces of the Provisional Corps. The 1st Cavalry Division, while moving from the woods of St. Clair and Lachaussée to St. Jean de Sauves, came into contact with the infantry forces of the Provisional Corps; but while making dispositions to engage them appeared to have been ordered in the direction of Mirebeau, its stragetic role being practically over.

The overlapping of the British Army Manœuvres which necessitated the prompt return of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and the Canadian officers accompanying him to England caused the latter to leave the French manœuvres before the termination of the operations of the first period and before the general engagement which took place on the morning of September 13, and which was especially hot at Vatré, on the plateau of Martaizé, between the 10th and the Provisional Army Corps; and at Craon, where the southern opposing forces met. The latter engagement culminated in the sensational capture by the Blue Cavalry of the Red Commander with his staff and one of his corps Commanders and Staff, and of six batteries of Army Artillery and a number of aeroplanes and apparatus of the wireless telegraph—which put an end to that period of the manœuvres.

From what has been seen during the operations, some impressions have been formed, subsequently strengthened by fuller reports, and among them the following may be specially pointed out:—

1. The normal working of the French Army showed training, discipline and organization.

2. Their marching and march arrangements seemed of the best. Everywhere there appeared to be alertness, interest and intelligence.

3. The French soldier, although not like the British Guardsman in size, is of good physique, especially so in the cavalry, and he has endurance and lots of good spirits, which do not appear to fail him even after the longest and most tiresome march.

4. The French officer, as a rule, is learned and keen; he is a professional, at home in his work.

5. The relations between officers and men seemed very good.

6. French troops are well armed, especially the Artillery, which has a gun that gives amazing rapidity of fire.

7. The French cavalry men are full of initiative, rapidity and dash, and they are good horsemasters. But although dismounted action was employed by the Cavalry on occasions to check the advance of hostile Infantry, it is possible that this arm has clung more closely than the others to the tradition of the past. They appeared at places to move in close formation under Infantry fire at effective ranges. They have an urgent need of being supplied with a new horse artillery gun, lighter and easier to handle than that which they possess at present. This problem is now meeting the attention of the French Minister of War.

8. The Infantry deployment against Cavalry was in fairly dense firing lines and supports. Cover was made use of where available, but Infantry did not appear afraid of open ground when covered by Artillery. Lines were thicker than in the British manœuvres, owing probably to greater strength with an equivalent frontage.

9. French troops have as yet no general service uniform and consequently their clothing would appear too conspicuous and distinctive for modern conditions.

10. The Manœuvres of 1912 were remarkable in that they constituted an excellent test of the technical capacities of the officers, the different staffs having solved with great credit to themselves formidable problems of concentration, transport and mobilization. They also tried the physical capacities of the men, a number of Corps having marched on an average over 40 kilometres a day. Their force of resistance and the wonderful endurance of the French Infantryman have been the admiration of the foreign officers. On a strength of 2,800 men, the 47th Regiment of Infantry, which is reported as having marched an average of 50 kilometres a day during six days, had only 20 casualties, all of which were due to accident or illness.

11. Reference should be made to the splendid work of the aerial scouts and mechanical transport, as two of the distinctive features of the manœuvres.

A.—MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

The organization of the mechanical transport for the manœuvres took in:—

1. One Light Automobile Company, of a tonnage sufficient to carry one day's ration for a Cavalry Division of 2,500 men and 3,000 horses.

2. One Heavy Automobile Company, to carry one day's ration for an Army Corps of 20,500 men and 3,000 horses.

3. One Automobile Section of Reserve Park, to ensure repairs and replacements of vehicles for the two foregoing units and eventually repairs to touring cars and the motor trucks used for the meat revictualling of the Western Army. The mechanical transport is reported as having given highly satisfactory results and as having carried out in a most conclusive manner the undertaking of revictualling the troops with fresh or half frozen meat.

B.—AERIAL SCOUTING.

The organization of aerial scouting was excellent. Systematic aerial reconnaissance has become an established part of the routine of the army, carried out as a matter of course. The most reliable information came in greater part from the aviators. The organization included dirigibles and aeroplanes:

1. Dirigibles.—One for each army, with a reserve of two:

Red Army.—The 'Adjutant Reau,' stationed near Coudon castle, between the Creuse and the road from Tournon to Leblanc. Crew, 11 men.

Blue Army.—The 'Depuy de Lome,' stationed at Voultegon. Crew, 10 men.

The work of the dirigibles was found slow as compared with that of the aeroplanes.

2. Aeroplanes.—Fifty-four aeroplanes were used in the manœuvres, six of which were specially detailed to the Red Artillery, the balance being equally divided between the Red and Blue armies. They were formed into squadronnettes of six each, under the command of a captain, and comprised as nearly as possible machines of the same type. With the exception of one mixed squadronnette, they were either numbered I, II, III, IV, and V, or lettered A and B, the numbered ones being two-seated aeroplanes of the same type, the lettered ones one-seated monoplanes of the same type, whereas the mixed squadronnette included three-seated machines of different types. They were allotted to the rival forces as follows:—

Blue Army.—Squadronnette I.—6 two-seated Henri Farman.
" II.—6 two-seated Henri Farman.
" III.—6 two-seated Blériot.
" A.—6 one-seated monoplanes: 3 Borel and 3 Blériot.

Red Army.—Squadronnette IV.—6 two-seated Déperdussin.
" V.—6 two-seated Maurice Farman.
" B.—6 one-seated Hanriot.

Mixed squadronnette.—2 two-seated Déperdussin; 2 three-seated Bréguet; 2 three-seated Nieuport.

These aeroplanes instead of being treated as neutral as they had been in preceding manœuvres, were organized as fighting units of each army, and instead of moving probably 15 kilometers from the Headquarters of the Directing Staff as done previously, were now prepared to make reconnoitring rounds of 200 or 300 kilometres from the point where they happened to be. The Blue ones with their motor trucks and cars were first concentrated at Voultegon, the Red being assembled at Tournon-Saint-Pierre and a reserve established on the banks of the Loire, between Tours and Saumur.

To ensure revictualling and repairs, each squadronnette commander disposed of:

1. Six light motor cars, one to follow each aeroplane to its camping ground and to carry the material necessary for small repairs of first necessity. They usually carried the machinists, and could tow the aeroplane when necessary.
2. Three heavier motor trucks, one per two aeroplanes, to carry the heavier spare parts, such as motors, tubes, &c.
3. One motor workshop. This was an interesting new thing. About 10 yards long, the wagon was constructed so as to open on both sides and thus allow of easy work. The 18-power motor which was used for the traction of the vehicle, also moved a dynamo which lighted the workshop and set going the machinery and tools installed in it: strap saw, lathe, borer. The vehicle also contained all the tools necessary for wood-work, one forge, vices, &c.
4. One automobile for personal use.
5. One motor cycle.

Thus organized, the squadronnette was quite independent. It could work by itself, leave on a sudden, settle anywhere, follow the troops, camp near them, was attached to no park, needed no shed, could maintain and protect itself and obtain shelter through its own resources.

During the first period of the manœuvres six aeroplanes were disabled and four were taken prisoners, leaving still thirty-eight ready for the subsequent phase of the campaign. Those taken prisoners were disqualified for twenty-four hours. The fact that six of the disabled machines were replaced by six reserve aeroplanes from Paris shows that in an emergency reserve machines can be summoned from a long distance.

12. The French officers the Canadians met, gave them a kindly welcome and treated them most courteously. They made them feel that the *entente cordiale* had created strong bonds of amity and friendship.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ON BRITISH DIVISIONAL MANŒUVRES, ARMAMENT, TRAINING AND AUXILIARY SERVICES.

THE CAVALRY.

During the Cavalry manœuvres north of Windsor preceding the inter-divisional manœuvres, the Southern force of three brigades under General Allenby operated against a skeleton White force. General Allenby's division was armed with the short rifle, sword and lance. The operations commenced with swimming the horses across the Thames River at several points above Windsor. The river at the time was nearly 100 yards wide, with a fairly strong current, being in flood with the heavy rains. The saddlery was sent across in boats. The method of crossing the horses was to attach them by their halters to an endless picket rope extending across the river and back again. Parties of men on either shore "walked away" with the slack at the word of command, and the horses, tied at intervals of 10 or 12 feet along the rope, were partly dragged and partly swam across the river. All that is necessary to ensure success is a good "take-off" and a good landing on either shore. The brigades crossed without accident.

During the ensuing operations lasting about a week, officers and men maintained the same energy and alertness as though on active service. It was difficult country to scout, owing to the numerous lanes and high hedges, and gave little scope for the exercise of the cavalry spirit in the minor engagements that marked the operations, dismounted action with rifles being the rule.

During inter-divisional manœuvres only Divisional Cavalry and a few cyclists were present, consequently both Commanders had difficulty in carrying out tactical reconnaissances of the hostile force. By means of air-craft the general situation was fairly well known to each Commander, but not the local situation when tactical contact was made. In the absence of definite information in enclosed country neither Commander appeared inclined to pursue energetic measures against his opponent.

It was noticeable during all the manœuvres that few opportunities presented themselves for mounted action by the cavalry in large bodies. No doubt the nature of the country had a good deal to do with the prevalent employment of cavalry in dismounted work; but it would seem that this arm in large bodies would have to watch its opportunities for mounted action when the terrain is suitable.

ARTILLERY.

The employment of mobile artillery as demonstrated at the manœuvres left little to be suggested in the way of improvement of the system of training in Canada. For firing and manœuvre the Canadian artillery has at Petawawa a training area not surpassed in the world either for extent or suitability. It is therefore to be expected that the Canadian artillery should be fairly well trained in manœuvre, long and medium range fire and the selecting of positions. With us comparatively little training or ammunition is devoted to the practice of "close support" and decisive ranges. This is to some extent due to the fact that hitherto there have been few opportunities for combined training at Petawawa, and the further fact that having been trained in the more difficult phases of producing fire effect, battery commanders need comparatively little additional practice to ensure results at decisive ranges.

During the inter-divisional, as well as the army manœuvres, Canadian artillerists would have been struck with the extent to which batteries and brigades went into action in the open at practically all ranges.

Where cover was available, either from fire or view, it was almost invariably

taken advantage of by the gunners of both forces. But the fact apparently has to be recognized that where large bodies of troops are engaged there will be not, under ordinary conditions, be nearly enough covered positions for the proportionate number of guns. Consequently the peremptory necessities of getting the guns into the fight, to give the infantry the support they are entitled to expect, render it imperative that many batteries and brigades will have to deploy in the open not only for "close support" but at the medium ranges.

In other words, to be of use guns have to get into action; if there are not enough covered positions to go round, as is most likely to be the case, then the guns will have to take to the open.

In the final phase of the battle on the last day of the Army manœuvres at least half the guns were in the open, otherwise they could not have taken part in the fight. Perhaps the moral is that when large forces are engaged even under the conditions of a modern battlefield, the targets offered are sure to be so tempting as to justify considerable freedom of exposure on the part of the artillery in order to take advantage of them.

The Canadian system of training closely follows that of the British and is quite up-to-date. There are few changes to be noted. The advent of the aeroplanes forces upon artillery commanders the additional desirability of over-head cover from view afforded by woods, either when halted or in action.

The new goniometric sight which has been placed on the latest types of field guns in the factories is supported by a triangular 3-inch steel stem, fitting into a heavy socket on the gun carriage, so as to ensure the necessary rigidity, as compared with the proposal to attach it to the shield by a bracket. The stem can be run up to the level of the top of the shield.

The gun manufacturing companies have some excellent types of automatic field guns with block-breech action, which, if the ammunition supply question could be successfully solved, would undoubtedly give a high rate of gun fire.

In addition to heavy mobile guns for enfilade purposes, there were in use at the manœuvres several batteries of heavy howitzers capable of throwing large projectiles to a considerable distance. The Blue Army placed one of these batteries on a hill north of Cambridge for the purpose of protecting its left flank from a turning movement, during a short but critical period in the preliminary operations.

Field Howitzers were pushed well forward under cover of woods during many of the engagements and came into action at close range.

The 60-pounder guns of the heavy artillery were able to find good positions during the main engagement on the last day of the army manœuvres, which enabled them to bring cross-fire to bear against different portions of the hostile lines of artillery and infantry. During the preliminary operations these heavy guns marched in rear of the troops of their own division.

It was rather significant that the field artillery only put three guns and three waggons per battery in the field during the manœuvres, owing to the low peace establishment of horses.

INFANTRY.

The march discipline of the Infantry was particularly noticeable, the columns were invariably well closed up, while the right half of the road was kept clear for the passage of traffic past the columns.

Deployments for attack were very varied according to the ground. There were usually several extended lines in order to obtain depth in the attack. Sometimes these lines were in echelon, sometimes in column if there was not sufficient frontage allotted to enable them to extend into echelon. Full use of cover was made where this was available, but if none was at hand it was not considered impossible to advance over open ground in extended order, provided that the advance was covered by artillery fire or infantry fire from neighbouring bodies of troops.

The principal lessons to be learnt by the Infantry of the Canadian Militia from

these manœuvres are the vital necessity of march discipline, by means of which the infantry soldier can be brought into action with the minimum of fatigue and confusion; the necessity of practising deployments to come into action with the least delay in encounter combats, which must be frequent in enclosed country; the need of covering fire, either gun or rifle, in advancing over open ground in the attack; and lastly, the necessity of depth in formation so as to bring a sufficient number of rifles into the firing line before the assault can be carried out.

There is another phase of infantry work which is becoming increasingly important and which could be conveniently practised by our city regiments as well as the camping corps. This is night operations, consisting of night marches, night advances and night attacks. During the inter-divisional manœuvres the Canadian officers took part in one of these operations, consisting of a night advance by the 1st Division, followed by a deployment for attack at dawn. The Division moved out of its bivouac at 9.30 p.m. and marched nine miles to the place of rendezvous, where a halt was made in thick woods until the column was closed up, orders prepared and issued and the men rested. Shortly after midnight the column moved off, wheeled transport being kept in rear. An advance guard of one company preceded the column by about 100 yards until the outposts were reached, three miles to the front. After passing the outposts a Brigade was deployed along a front of a mile and a half, as nearly as could be judged in the darkness. The infantry lay down and waited until early dawn when the attack was launched. Such operations require a good deal of preliminary staff work, as well as practice on the part of the troops, in order to carry them out successfully. This training could be well carried out by our city regiments during the drill season in preparation to co-operate with the other arms when they go into camp under the new system inaugurated last year. Such practices could also be usefully combined with instruction in night outposts.

The Territorial Infantry during the army manœuvres were not allotted a very active role. For the defence of Cambridge they prepared a defensive position and threw out an outpost line. During the last day the detachment was ordered to Bartlow to join in the final engagement, but owing to the block of traffic on the road from Cambridge it was late in the afternoon before the Territorial Brigade was able to come into action: the attack was directed against a flank of the opposing troops, and succeeded in doubling them back at right angles to their original line of attack. Being a selected Brigade of Infantry from the Territorial force, both officers and men appeared to realize that they were on trial alongside the regular troops, and they created a good impression among the Canadian officers from the way they carried out the task entrusted to them.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ARMS.

Between Artillery and Infantry close communication was kept by telephone, visual signalling, mounted and cyclist orderlies. The senior artillery officer usually accompanied the commander under whom he was serving directly.

With small forces told off for a particular task the artillery were usually placed under the Infantry Brigadier. With larger forces, such as a Division, the O.C., R.A., retained control of the guns in the Division, and allotted tasks according to the infantry situation under instructions from the Divisional Commander.

The Cavalry Divisions worked invariably under the direct control of the Army Commander, and rarely co-operated closely with the troops in the Divisions. On the other hand it was the exception for the troops in the Division to support the work done by the Cavalry, even though as in one instance, a mixed brigade was placed at the disposal of the Cavalry Commander. The cyclists, however, were able on several occasions to co-operate with the cavalry.

It would appear that during the preliminary phases the cavalry by their mobility outstrip the supporting infantry and field artillery, and cannot delay action until their arrival when touch with the enemy is gained. It is only in the case of a reverse that the cavalry would use the slow moving support as a rallying point.

During the main engagement the employment of a mass of cavalry wide on one flank appeared to lead only to indecisive results.

CYCLISTS.

About 2,500 cyclists were detailed from Territorial Cyclist Battalions, under the Cavalry Commanders on either side. There being numerous good cycling roads, both main roads and country lanes, all over the manœuvre area, the cyclist units were able to give very effective support to the cavalry by their mobility and fire action. They relieved the cavalry of a large portion of harassing outpost and patrol duties on the roads and were able on several occasions to influence the local situation by fire action.

The quickness with which they could come into action, the possibility of sending every rifle into the firing line, and their mobility on the roads clear of troops in front of the main columns were points which drew particular attention. On the other hand in case of being driven back there is the possibility of the cycles being captured, as it is impossible to move the machines once the cyclists have deployed. The necessity of march discipline to prevent undue opening out of a column of cyclists was apparent.

It has to be remembered, however, that numerous and good roads are a necessity for the effective employment of cyclists.

Motor cyclists were largely employed with success as messengers, principally for the directing staff, umpire staff, and for communication between the cavalry divisions and army headquarters; they were not employed on combatant duties, except for the transportation of machine guns. Motor cyclists were able to travel at a rate of at least 40 miles an hour.

MACHINE GUNS.

There is a marked increase of interest in machine guns, both as to their construction and tactical employment. All the larger Arm companies have perfected patterns, each of which is represented as embodying some essential improvement. The result is that the present weapons of this class exhibit a marked advance in simplicity of mechanism, fire effectiveness and facility of transportation. Some are fed by clips containing 25 or more cartridges, others still retain the belt feed. They are variously transported,—on pack-saddles, in limbered carts drawn by horse or hand, on their carriages attached to small limbers, or even on motor-cycles and on automobiles. The firing tripods have been much improved, so as to be rapidly adjustable for the sitting, kneeling or prone positions, and can also be reared against the reverse side of a trench or wall in order to fire over it.

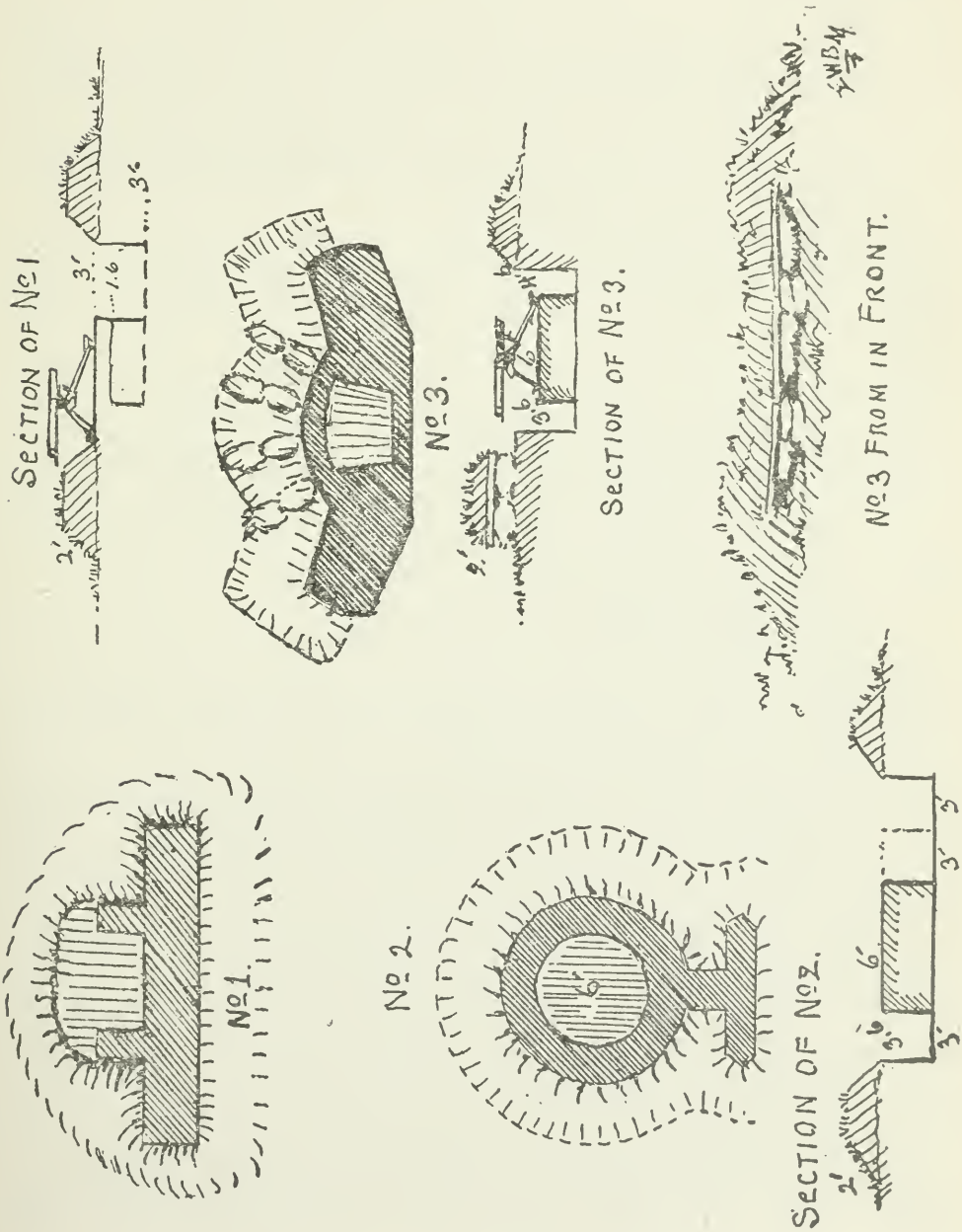
At the Hythe School of Musketry interesting experiments are being made in brigading machine guns and handling them as a tactical unit somewhat on the lines of a battery of artillery. What may be termed the method of manœuvre and the fire discipline are modelled on the artillery.

The unit now being experimented with consists of 8 guns. The guns are brought up under cover to a semi-crest position, where they are unpacked and placed on their tripods. The Officer Commanding makes his preliminary observation of the enemy's position, estimates the range and gives it out as an order to the group of guns. In giving the range the "ladder" method is issued, *i.e.*, each pair of guns is given an increasing distance, as 850, 950, 1,050, 1,150 yards. This has the double advantage of getting the most effective range and "searching" at the same time.

The guns being in readiness, the command 'In action' is given and three men lift each gun with its tripod and run up to the crest. As each gun is laid the non-com. holds up his hand and when all are ready, the signal is given to commence firing. In the same way the guns can "sweep" or be allotted sections of the target.

This system could be used for the brigading of regimental machine guns; also, it would be worth considering, whether one or more such independent units under the immediate control of the infantry brigade commander could not be used with great advantage as a mobile reserve in addition to the regimental machine guns.

At Hythe there are also various models of hasty entrenchments for machine guns, as shown in the diagram:—



SMALL ARMS AND MUSKETRY.

New Service Rifle.—The new service rifle was inspected at Enfield. It has a calibre of .276, weighs 8 pounds 12 ounces to 9 pounds, has a barrel 26 inches long and a magazine which holds five rounds. Subsequently one of the party was permitted to strip and examine the parts of the rifle; but the details are at present of a confidential nature. It may, however, be mentioned that the rifling is an entirely new departure.

S.A. Ammunition.—At Woolwich it was learned that experiments have been made recently in altering the mixture of the alloy for the jacket of the small arm bullet so as to lessen the possibility of nickel fouling in rifle barrels. The only ammunition which has been manufactured for the army during the past two years has been the Mark VII with the pointed (or Spitzen) bullet. All ammunition is now made up in chargers containing five rounds each. These chargers are put up in packets containing four, which are placed in cheap cotton bandoliers, which, in peace, can be refilled, and in war can be thrown away. These bandoliers are packed in boxes containing a thousand rounds.

Musketry Training.—During recent years the musketry at the School of Musketry at Hythe has undergone great improvements. Judging distance and fire discipline are mostly carried out at ranges varying from 800 to 1,500 yards. A class of eighty officers and N.C.O.'s were seen undergoing training according to the new system. The class was divided into sections, and each member of a section took command in turn. A man appeared at some point in the distance, and the Section Commander gave his orders to the section, describing the position of the target and the distance. For instance, if the target was near some distinctive object such as a Martello tower or a sand heap, the Section Commander would extend his arm, elevate one or more fingers and say: "Man one (2 or 3) fingers right (or left) of such an object at —— yards —— rounds rapid (or independent) fire (or volleys)".

The commands, direction and distance given were carefully noted by the instructors, and when the firing ceased the distance was measured by a range finder and corrected. The practice taught three things:—

1st. Judging distance.
2nd. Correct description of target and direction.
3rd. Fire control.

No bull's-eye targets were employed during these practices, figure targets being used instead. Everything seemed to be designed to make the work as realistic as possible, approximating service conditions.

Range Finders.—The range finders used were the Marindin and Barrs Stroud, a preference being expressed for the latter instrument owing to the fact that a slight blow would bend the Marindin, thus throwing the lenses out of focus. On the other hand the Barrs Stroud may be bent to a considerable angle and still give serviceable readings. However, the latter instrument has the disadvantage of being more affected by the variations in temperature.

Thirty Yard Target.—One feature of the instruction was particularly attractive, and a good deal of interest was shown in it by a class of Territorial officers. This was the thirty yard range practice, which could readily be widely introduced in Canada and would soon become popular when understood. The following is a brief description of it: A substantial wall was erected some ten or twelve feet high and about twenty-feet long. In front of this was a bank of earth, and in front of the earth a small landscape picture representing a country scene as it would be viewed from a distance of 800 to 1,500 yards. Above the landscape picture was a paper screen two or three feet high.

A similar landscape was painted on a small board with a handle for the use of the instructor. The instructor inserted a pin in the picture at a point against which he wished the fire to be directed. Sometimes, to make the practice still more real-

istic a paper drawing of a gun of a unit, the size it would appear to the eye at the distance named, was pinned on the landscape for a target.

When the preliminary arrangements were completed, the section commander gave his orders in the following manner: 'Haystack corner of field on the right towards Battery behind river.—Rapid (or other) fire, —— rounds at (say) 1,400 yards.' The sights were raised to the elevation given and the firing commenced.

When the fire ceased, the squad closed up to the target and the instructor measured above the target named to a point on the paper screen by a scale graduate to the distance—say, two feet above for 1,400 yards. He then drew a line horizontally across the paper screen indicating the height at which the shot should have struck.

A wire screen five inches square was then laid on the paper screen over the spot which should have been the point of impact, and all shots within this square counted five points. All shots outside of the square were penalized by a deduction of two points from the total.

Interest was much stimulated not only in the shooting but by the possibility that one or more members of the squad might mistake the proper target and thereby greatly damage the score of their comrades. Each member of the squad as he assumed command tried to beat previous scores and in this way the interest in the practice was sustained throughout. It seemed to be a great improvement on miniature range firing at conventional targets.

TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY.

Mechanical transport was more extensively used than at any former manœuvres, and the numerous excellent roads in nearly all parts of the manœuvre area contributed to the success of the experiment. As during the period when the roads in Canada are in approximately as good condition, mechanical transport could be used to the same extent, a brief description of the method of supplying a division on the march may be of interest.

Each division had sixteen steam motor trucks, each with a capacity of five tons, allotted to it. There was also one reserve truck and one repair truck. Taking the case of one division as an example: Two trains of five and nine cars respectively arrived at railhead at 5.30 a.m. and noon with food and forage. The motor transport loaded these supplies and carried them forward to replenish the divisional train the same evening. The latter, composed of horse transport, distributed to the units. If railhead advanced with each day's march the motor transport would wait at the advanced base of the previous day. If railhead did not advance, presumably another corps of mechanical transport would be sent out from railhead to connect with the first sent forward, though this, of course, was not necessary during the manœuvres. On some days the troops marched 25 to 30 miles and but little difficulty was experienced in keeping them supplied, except when bivouacs were established after dusk, when the divisional trains could not always locate the units. On service it is usual for troops of a division to always bivouac relatively in the same order, as far as possible, at every halt, so this difficulty is avoided.

The waggons used were chiefly of the ordinary G. S. type, though much of the hired transport consisted of covered vans such as are used for moving furniture, which were well suited for the prevailing weather.

Small limbered waggons are used with the first line transport. They are simply two small waggon bodies joined by a perch, which enables them to travel better over rough ground. As against this it is difficult to keep the loads well balanced, and there is a waste of carrying capacity in proportion to horse-power used.

The units are accompanied on the march by water carts fitted with filters. The best type of filter has not yet been decided upon, but the remedy of such defects as exist is under consideration.

The use of travelling cookers was general during the operations and the results were excellent. During the inter-divisional manœuvres the weather was cold and wet, and the troops frequently bivouacked at night, after a long march, under the most trying conditions. While the physique and spirit of the troops were excellent and they endured real hardships with admirable cheerfulness, it is doubtful if the sick list would have been kept normal had it not been for the hot rations furnished under all conditions of weather from these portable cookers. They may be briefly described as sheet-iron cauldrons with a fire-box underneath, the whole mounted on a pair of wheels with axles and shafts for transportation by one horse. In some cases the cookers were on a more elaborate pattern so as to cook meat as well as soup. But a hot bowl of soup with bread or ration biscuits at the noon halt or at the end of a march, was a much appreciated comfort to the soldiers. The fuel used was good and the cookers were in operation during the march, so that a hot meal for the men was available as soon as a halt occurred. The portable cookers did away with that dismal wait after a long march when cold and tired troops have to suffer in chill discomfort until the camp kitchens are established and rations prepared in the ordinary way.

The success attending the general adoption of these cookers during the manœuvres has resulted in special reports on them being called for by the War Office with a view to the preparation of a new pattern embodying the most advantageous features of the various designs. When completed a copy of the design and specifications will be furnished the Department of Militia and Defence.

The portable cookers are comparatively inexpensive and would form a most useful portion of the equipment of every Canadian corps. Not only would they be available on the march or for advance parties going into camp, but on tactical field days or when bivouacking each unit could provide a hot meal for the men. This equipment would be particularly useful in large training grounds such as Petawawa, where the the corps frequently have to proceed to distant areas for firing and manœuvre. The units could remain at the distant areas all day without returning to camp at midday, thus saving time and horseflesh.

AIR CRAFT.

The Royal Flying Corps is recruited from all branches of the service and officers are seconded from their own corps for service with it. They wear a distinctive uniform. This corps was represented at both Inter-Divisional and Army Manœuvres.

A squadron was detailed to either side for the Army Manœuvres as well as two dirigible balloons. One aeroplane only was allotted to each division during the Divisional Manœuvres. (Normally, a squadron contains 12 aeroplanes.)

Unfortunately during the mobilization of the air craft, and their flights from Salisbury and Aldershot to the points of concentration near Cambridge, two fatal accidents occurred. Two monoplanes collapsed in the air and their pilots and observers, four officers, were killed. This had the effect of bringing out an order from the War Office preventing the use of the monoplane during manœuvres. Notwithstanding the reduction in the number of machines available for manœuvres, the biplanes and dirigible balloons continued to carry out their duties, and the result was considered beyond expectations. Even where only one machine was available per division, the result was most satisfactory.

The first aeroplane order issued was of particular interest on account of the form adopted for this new branch. It was issued by the Red Commander on September 16. After a preliminary injunction to keep in touch with the cavalry, the order read: If possible the following flight will be made: Cambridge, Gallingay, Bigglesworth, &c., naming the different points to be visited. Next the air craft was instructed to obtain information (1) as to the position and direction of the march of the enemy's columns; (2) as to any large bodies of troops in the vicinity of rail-

way stations; (3) as to the location of camps of the enemy; (4) as to whether there were any defensive positions being prepared on the Gog-Magog Hills, and the bridge between Linton-Saffron Walden, or the high ground above Chilly Hill, &c. The landing places were named up to a certain hour.

It was the general opinion that the aeroplanes employed on strategical reconnaissance obtained as much information in three hours as would have taken a cavalry division three days to procure. (It was estimated that nearly 1,600 miles was covered by these air scouts in one day.) During the earlier phases of a campaign it is considered that aerial reconnaissance will have still greater effect when the opposing forces are approaching each other from greater distances than was the case in these manœuvres. The air craft did not carry arms and no attempt was made to practice dropping dummy bombs or any other means of offence.

Kites were used during the cavalry manœuvres owing to the high winds preventing the ascent of bi-planes or dirigibles during some periods of the operations.

Guns were turned on the air craft upon several occasions and would probably have placed these machines in danger. The orders to the latter were to fly at a minimum height of 2,000 feet, otherwise they were ruled out of action. If they had to alight in the enemy's country they were treated as neutral. In this connection it may be pointed out that according to the experience of Italian aviators in Tripoli, 2,000 feet is altogether too close for safety from rifle fire. An instance is recorded where a machine was badly shot-up at that distance and the observing officer wounded.

On the night of the 18th September, the Blue dirigible 'Gamma' made a successful reconnaissance of the enemy's position. She ascended from Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire, and made a long flight over the area of operations, locating the camps and bivouacs of both forces. As she passed she dropped 'bombs' in the shape of fireballs. She was quite invisible, and her presence could only be detected by the hum of her engines.

The difficulty of distinguishing one's own aerial scouts from those of the enemy was clearly brought out in these manœuvres. The G.O.C. 'Red' Force is quoted as saying:—

'The aeroplanes and dirigibles brought comfort and balm to his soul, but when the aircraft came and circled round his lunch table, as one did one day, and dropped a message on it, he really did not know whether it was one of his own aircraft with a message, or a hostile machine bent on his destruction.'

A remedy for this uncertainty must be found. It is not probable that nations will adopt machines of distinctive types, but some secret signal code must be adopted, or other solutions of this difficulty found.

Aeroplanes used during the manœuvres were as follows:

RED ARMY.

Two 100 h.p. Breguets. (Captain Raleigh.)
One Maurice Farman Biplane, 70 h.p. Renault. (Major Ross.)
One B.E. 4, Aircraft Factory Biplane, 70 h,p. Gnome. (Lieut. Gordon Bell.)
One B.E. 1, Aircraft Factory Biplane, 60 h.p. Renault. (Lieut. Longcroft.)
One B.E. 5, Aircraft Factory Biplane, 60 h.p. Renault. (Lieut. Mackworth.)
One Maurice Farman, 70 h.p. Renault. (Lieut. Longmore.)

BLUE ARMY.

One B.E. 3, Aircraft Factory Biplane, 70 h.p. Gnome. (Lieut. Fox.)
One short Tractor Biplane, 100 h.p. Gnome. (Commander Samson, R. N.)
One B.E. 2, Aircraft Factory Biplane, 70 h.p. Renault. (Lieut. de Havilland.)
One Aircraft Factory Biplane. (Lieut. Malone.)

Several other machines would have taken part but for the order banning the use of monoplanes.

SIGNAL SERVICES.

During the Army Manœuvres the wireless stations with the Blue Force were made up of Territorials and did good work. They apparently had not a proper system of code, and their messages were in some instances caught by the Red Force. Their operators were well qualified.

The wireless waggon sets for communication between general headquarters and cavalry divisional headquarters were used at long ranges, showing the necessity for a powerful outfit. Several of these waggon sets were carried on motor vehicles during manœuvres. This is quite possible where the roads are macadamized, but would not suit on roads of a sandy nature.

The light Marconi sets designed for pack transport were invariably carried in light spring waggons in the same way as in Canada. The design of the pack loads, however, and their efficiency generally were highly spoken of.

The cable waggon equipment has not changed materially and appears suitable for work on English roads. For work on heavy roads or rough country, parts of the waggon require strengthening. Six horses are required on heavy or hilly roads, though four are usually sufficient in England.

The whole signal service is organized under one head, the Director of Army Signals, who is attached to army headquarters, taking his orders from the general staff. In this service are included the personnel not only for telegraph and telephone work, but also for visual signalling, motor cycles, bicycles and despatch riders. Regiments of Cavalry brigades of artillery and infantry battalions, retain control of their own signal services, but are assisted by the signal units as regards their training.

In addition to the above mentioned signal services, a neutral service was organized for communication between the Chief Umpire and his staff of umpires. This was under a special Officer Commanding. They utilized the local lines of the country as far as possible, and special cable lines.

It is understood that this service was a success.

SENIOR OFFICERS' COURSE.

At the School of Military Engineering.

The object of the Senior Officers' Course at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, is to encourage co-operation between the Engineers and other branches of the service; also to instruct Senior officers of all arms in the employment of engineering. The course consists of lectures, practical schemes of attack and defence on the ground, besides affording an opportunity to view and have explained to them various descriptions of field work, bridges, demolitions, redoubts, siege works, &c. A number of the lectures delivered at this course will be printed and distributed in Canada as well as in England for general information.

The military training of engineer units consists of two branches: 1. Technical training in their engineering duties in the field. 2. Training with other branches of the service in the field operations. Besides these two courses of military training engineers are employed as much as possible at their own trades so that the men will not be handicapped on their return to civil life.

At present one of the principal duties of engineer units on these manœuvres appears to be the organization of a water supply for all the troops in their own division, in co-operation with the medical services.

It was pointed out, however, during these lectures, that unless any technical difficulties arise, it is considered the duty of the Divisional troops themselves to provide their own water supply in the field. Field Companies do not carry a sufficient number of pumps on service to furnish water supply to their Division. On man-

œuvres, Field Companies often leave behind some important stores to enable them to carry an additional number of pumps. It was, therefore, thought that manœuvres are teaching the troops to rely too much upon the Sappers for their supply of water.

In the demolitions which were carried out, gun-cotton was the chief explosive used, but a new fuze has taken the place of the old time and instantaneous fuzes. It is a combined time and instantaneous. If lit with a match, it burns as a time fuze, but when detonated with a commercial cap, its effect is instantaneous.

Several attempts were made to destroy wire entanglements with the use of gun-cotton. Even when using a greater quantity than could be spared on active service, no appreciable result was obtained. It has been found that ordinary wire netting laid over wire entanglements, as a means of crossing, is more effective than an attempt at demolition.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The artillery harness used is the breast-collar pattern similar to our own. Commanding Officers are in favour of mobilization harness and the issue harness being exchanged periodically so that the former may receive a certain amount of wear and not be issued new in event of mobilization. A belief exists that new harness deteriorates in store; also that horses should not be put to hard work in new harness until it has been "worked up" and softened.

A return is being made to the universal saddle in a slightly modified form. The seat is the same, but instead of the blanket being folded under the saddle and held in place by the numnah strapped to the arch and cantle, the side boards are sheathed in numnah felt and rest on the blanket which is folded on the horse's back.

In the case of most of the pack saddles seen, the load is carried too high on the horse's back, the object aimed at being apparently to make the load as narrow as possible so as to take up a minimum of space on the road, rather than to facilitate the climbing powers of the animal over rough country. Men having experience with pack trains in our Canadian Rockies should be able to devise a much superior pattern of pack saddle.

In connection with the new universal saddle, it was noted that at Woolwich a method of storage is adopted that might be employed with advantage by our mounted units, especially where armoury accommodation is limited. The saddles, with blankets removed, are "nested" and suspended in rows from the ceiling in a compact mass. The remaining parts of the harness being suspended from the walls, a very considerable saving of space is effected.

TERRITORIAL TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

The training instruction of officers and N.C.O.'s of the Territorial Force is carried out at the School of Instruction at Chelsea Barracks for the London Division, and at the different regimental depots at centres throughout the Kingdom, where instructional facilities are available.

The Chelsea School of Instruction, which was visited, is under the command of an officer of the Brigade of Guards, assisted by an adjutant and instructors furnished by the same Brigade. The course of instruction is for a period of one month and consists of lectures and practical instruction in squad, company and battalion drill, at the close of which an examination is held and certificates awarded. The school is open as well to officers from the Overseas Dominion. The system of instruction appeared to be thorough and complete. The possession, by the school, of a model of a section of country facilitated the instruction in and study of minor tactics. While the courses of instruction were graded for the different ranks, facilities were afforded to an officer to qualify, not only for the command of a com-

pany, but also for field rank if desired. Based upon the experience of the General Officer Commanding the 1st London Division of the Territorial Force, concurred in by the commandant of the school, the best results so far as the qualification and general keenness and knowledge of officers were concerned, were to encourage the officer joining the Territorial Force to take a course of instruction at the outset of his career, lasting a period of at least three months, thus affording him a thorough grounding and begetting intelligent interest in his profession, which rendered any subsequent qualification for higher rank easy of acquirement.

It was ascertained that while as a general rule qualification for promotion before an officer could obtain a step in rank was advisable, in cases where a promotion might, with advantage to the service be made, prior qualification for each rank was not insisted on, but the officer so promoted was given the substantive increased rank, leaving him to qualify for such subsequent to his promotion, but within a reasonable time, each case being judged upon its merits.

There are two methods of obtaining instruction in musketry which qualify Territorial officers for promotion, and render them capable of giving instruction in musketry to their N.C.O.'s and men. These methods are:—

1. Attendance at School of Musketry, Hythe.

2. Attendance at local classes organized under divisional arrangements, and which are held at suitable and convenient centres.

These local classes were this year held at Edinburgh, Liverpool, Hampstead (for London), Chelsea and Hythe, and were carried on during the months of (*a*) April, (*b*) September-October, in each case lasting for three weeks.

The hours of instruction are arranged to suit the convenience of those attending and the work is therefore carried on late in the afternoon and in the evenings.

The staff of the school consisted of one officer and six staff sergeants from the School of Musketry, Hythe, and the class consisted of 42 officers, divided into six squads, of seven each.

In conducting these classes arrangements are made for a drill hall, to be placed at the disposal of the Officer Commanding the course, and any necessary appliances not locally available are supplied from the Hythe School.

The work in the drill hall is carried on with the object of showing Territorial officers how they can make the best use of the appliances, &c., at their disposal, and at the same time suggestions are made as to how drill halls can be improved for instructional purposes, and when necessary, what additional appliances should be provided.

On Saturdays work is carried out early in the afternoon, if possible away from the hall, so as to show some outdoor work in the way of judging distance and visual training, as well as indication, description and recognition of targets and aiming marks on the ground. This is done after instruction is given in the drill, by means of landscape targets. The instruction is very necessary to enable fire commanders correctly and rapidly to describe succinctly and clearly the targets or objects aimed at, so that the R. and F. may readily locate and distinguish them.

Firing is seldom carried out on the service range, because the idea is to show how much can be done in drill halls, and besides the time occupied in the course is too short for much outdoor work.

Before presenting themselves for a course of instruction, in order that full benefits may be derived from the course, officers are required to show that they have a working knowledge of essential parts of the Musketry Regulations.

The courses are regarded only as elementary, the objects being to qualify officers to train their companies in the drill halls and also teach them to train N.C.O.'s in their more elementary duties as fire unit commanders. If full advantage is taken of the knowledge of those officers who so qualify, and a good instruction system is arranged in regiments, much can be done to qualify N.C.O.'s and men in the essentials of musketry. The qualification of the officer should ensure

that he is competent, and has a good working knowledge of the subject, as will enable him, without difficulty, to teach and instruct his men.

By attendance at these courses, including the lectures and practical work, instruction is given in—

1. Aiming, firing and trigger pressing.
2. Mechanism, stripping and assembling of the rifle, and care of arms.
3. Visual training, judging distances and standard tests.
4. Fire discipline. Elementary direction and control of fire. Judging distance.
5. The use of (*a*) miniature cartridge range; (*b*) the 25 or 30-yard range.
6. Landscape targets, including the study of fire discipline and control.
7. Use of various appliances.
8. Elementary theory, paras. 146-175 of the Musketry Regulations.

Certain officers who have qualified at a local course, who can spare the time, and are desirous of further studying the subject, may be selected to attend the School of Musketry, Hythe, for a short advanced course. At this advanced course, these officers have fire field practices and also receive practical instruction in the conduct of range practices.

Officers thus qualified are eligible for appointment as Regimental Musketry Instructors, and in the training of junior officers and N.O.C.'s in the duties they would have to carry out on service.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1913

[No. 36—1914.]

To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, July 15, 1913.

To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

Throughout the fiscal period the prosperity of recent years was continued in a remarkable degree. The figures of immigration again surpassed those of previous years, the arrivals reaching in round figures somewhat over 400,000. There was general industrial activity, and the trend of wages and prices was upward. Industrial disputes were less serious in character than during the preceding year. The number of individual disputes was somewhat larger, but the loss of time from strikes or lockouts was fifty per cent lower than during the preceding year, and so far as the department was informed none of the disputes appear to have occasioned serious inconvenience to the public.

Towards the close of the financial year appeared what were believed in some quarters to be indications of an approaching period of quietness, if not of slight depression. The war in southern Europe and the uncertainty lest it should extend to the greater continental countries have been understood to be a chief factor in producing these conditions. At the time of writing, when the financial year 1913-14 had already well advanced, the situation had not materially changed. The Balkan nations are still at war, with perhaps lessening possibilities of an extension of the area of warfare. Immigration to Canada continues on a larger scale than ever. The crop prospects are of the best, indicating a yield much exceeding that of last year. The building trades are dull as compared with the great activities of late years and there are reports of unemployment at some points. With the passing of the war and the fear of its extension the financial stringency, it is thought, will be relieved, permitting perhaps a renewal of the remarkable industrial activity of recent years.

The trade summary shows an expansion of figures which, contrasted with those of a decade earlier, seems remarkable. The total trade for 1912 for the first time in Canada's history, went over the billion mark, the imports being $675,428,168, and the exports $355,755,800. Returns for 1902 showed a total trade of somewhat under half a billion.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The report of operations under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is printed in an appendix to the present report. This practice, which has been followed of recent years, has been found convenient in departmental work. Many inquiries continue to be received for statements of proceedings under the Act, as also for the text of the statute, and copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act appendix to the annual report are forwarded to inquirers, with such other explanation as the occasion may require.

Industrial disputes generally, it will be remembered, are calculated for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year, thus permitting comparison to be made more conveniently with previous years in the Canadian record and with the records of other countries, which also are calculated usually by the calendar year. The strikes and lockouts recorded during 1912 numbered 150; it is, however, to be noted that many of the strikes were small in extent, involving comparatively small numbers of employees, and not extending to long periods. Thus, although the disputes for 1912 number 150 as against 99 for the year 1911, the time losses, which are usually the truest gauge of public inconvenience and of actual loss to the community, were in 1912, as mentioned above, fifty per cent only of those of 1911; in other words, the time losses for 1912 represented about one million of working days, while those of 1911 were somewhat over the two million mark.

The time losses for the calendar year 1912 were scattered through the various divisions of labour in the following proportions: Fishing, 5,400; lumbering, 4,270; mining, 89,168; building, 114,224; printing and allied, 3,702; metal, 32,325; textile, 1,166; clothing, 306,107; food and tobacco preparation, 2,382; general transport, 82,998; unskilled labour, 449,238; miscellaneous, 8,028; total, 1,099,208 working days. It will be seen that a very large proportion of time losses is debited to unskilled labour, the chief occasion of these losses being a strike of railroad construction workers in British Columbia. A strike of garment workers in Montreal which extended for seven weeks caused also somewhat severe time losses, representing 143,500 working days, while the number of employees concerned was larger than the average, being 4,500. The building trades contributed, as usual, a considerable quota, scattered over various provinces and cities. The mining industry suffered also from somewhat severe disturbances. The coal mines of Nova Scotia, Alberta and eastern British Columbia were practically free of disputes, but in the latter half of the calendar year trouble arose among the miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith on Vancouver island. Some of the mines were closed down and though operations were before many weeks commenced in some of the pits, the

difficulties remained unsettled at the end of the year, and the output was considerably less than normal. This situation continued to the close of the financial year. Anticipating somewhat the events of succeeding months, it may be noted that beginning with May, 1913, the dispute extended to all coal mines on Vancouver island, and the mines generally were largely tied up, the chief properties working being those at Cumberland and Ladysmith where the strike had begun some months earlier and working had been slowly resumed.

The strikes of the year were scattered among the various provinces in about the customary proportions, Prince Edward Island, as usual, escaping any industrial difficulty. Ontario sustained the burden of sixty-seven, nearly one-half the total. Other provinces fared as follows: Quebec, twenty-four; Saskatchewan, sixteen; Alberta, fourteen; British Columbia, ten; Manitoba, seven; New Brunswick, seven; Nova Scotia, four; while one strike affected several provinces.

On the whole it is satisfactory to be able to record the fact that the industrial disputes of the year were generally of a character calculated to affect the community less severely than for some years.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The only formal procedure during the year under the Combines Investigation Act was that associated with the Board of Investigation established in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada. This report was received by the Minister of Labour in October, 1912. The Board, it may be remembered, was established in February, 1911, on an order from the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon, of Quebec. The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Laurendeau, Montreal, chairman; Mr. W. J. White, K.C., Montreal, nominated by the company; and Mr. J. C. Walsh, Montreal, nominated by the commissioners. Various judicial proceedings, which have been described in previous reports of operations under the statute, prevented the Board proceeding immediately with the investigation ordered, and it was not until November, 1911, that the inquiry was taken up, evidence being then taken at the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. The actual investigation before the Board closed some time in June, 1912, but the absence from Canada during the summer months of some of the principals in the matter is understood to have delayed the completion of the report. The Board's report is dated from Montreal, October 18, 1912, and is signed by Judge Laurendeau, chairman, and Mr. Walsh, while a minority report was presented by Mr. White. The conclusions of the Board are briefly expressed in the closing paragraphs, as follows:—

> 'Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business, when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.

'Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that—

'The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases, quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale, and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clause 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9–10 Edward VII. Chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.'

Section 23 provides that those who may be held by the Board of Investigation to have been parties to a combine detrimental to the public interests are 'guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs for each day after the expiration of ten days, or such further extension of time as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary, from the date of the publication of the report of the Board in the *Canada Gazette*, during which such persons so continue to offend.' The Board's report was printed in a special issue of the *Canada Gazette*, dated October 26, 1912.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS OF THE YEAR.

The usual special departmental reports have appeared during the year. The Wholesale Prices Report for 1912 is the fourth of the annual reviews on this subject; this report is now regarded in many quarters as an authoritative pronouncement on the price movements of the year. Similarly, the index number which appears from month to month in the *Labour Gazette* is widely quoted through the newspaper press of Canada as an indication of the trend of prices bearing on the cost of living. The index number for 1912 showed a rise of 6·5 per cent over that of 1911. In the summary for the year, printed in Mr. Coats' report, it was shown that the year 1912 fell naturally into three periods: (1) the first six months, in which there was a steady and at times rapid advance; (2) the months of July, August and September, during which the general level fell to a point approximately the same as at the beginning of the year; and (3) the final quarter, in which the movement upward again began abruptly, regaining the loss of the previous three months and ending at the highest point of the year; in other words, 'the index number which in January stood at 133·1, in June had reached 136·6; by September it had fallen to 132·7, and by December it had returned to 136·8. For the year as a whole the number was 134·4, compared with 127·4 in 1911.'

The second annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, that for the year 1912, appeared early in June, 1913. The figures presented in the report showed a considerable expansion of trades union membership. At the end of 1911 the membership had been placed at 133,132; at the close of 1912 these figures had increased to 160,120. The total trades union membership was shown to be comprised in 1883 local branches or independent local organizations. The number of local branches of international organizations was placed at 1,638, these branches representing 136,389 members; the figures indicate an increase of 107 locals and 16,974 members over those for 1911. Of Canadian organizations (not international) there were reported 217 local branches with a total membership of 15,616, a slight increase for the year, and in addition twenty-eight independent bodies, of which sixteen gave a membership of 8,115, thus bringing to the total of 160,120 the membership reported in the 1,883

local branches and independent trade union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year 1912.

The report includes a statement showing the trades union membership in the United States and various European countries. From this it appears that Germany with 3,010,346 trade unionists leads all countries in actual membership, Great Britain with 3,061,002 being second, and the United States with 2,282,361 being third. The respective populations of these countries being, however, as it is pointed out, taken into account, Great Britain is the most highly organized country in the list and shows a percentage of union membership to total population considerably larger than that of any other country.

This report, it will be remembered, serves the purpose also of a directory of labour organization, and the department is aware that it has been found, in this form, of much interest and value to officers of local unions. A copy of the report is mailed on publication to the secretary of each local union and copies are distributed also to an extensive departmental mailing list. Inquiries for copies exceeded, however, the expectations, and it will be necessary to print a larger supply of the 1913 report.

FAIR WAGES AND INSPECTION WORK.

These branches of the work of the department have shown considerable expansion during the year. The inspection work, particularly, has been so much developed that it is in the present report discussed in a separate chapter. The requisitions for fair wages schedules from the various departments of the Government have during the year greatly exceeded the demands of any previous year, the total number of schedules furnished being 384, scattered among the various departments as follows: Public Works, 201; Railways and Canals, 77; Militia and Defence, 68; Marine and Fisheries, 24; Naval Service, 10; Interior, 3, Trade and Commerce, 1. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared since the adoption in 1900 of the fair wages policy is 2,754.

These fair wages schedules are prepared, as it is now generally understood, in accordance with the terms of what is known as the Fair Wages Resolution of 1900, and the schedules represent the minimum rates of wages payable to the several classes of labour employed on Dominion Government works of construction throughout Canada, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. The schedules are prepared by specially qualified officers who visit the localities in which the work is to be performed, ascertaining by careful inquiries from employers and employees generally the figures which should be included in the schedules. There is perhaps cause for gratification in being able to record the fact that these schedules have been seldom called in question. The adjustment of occasional grievances arising out of the alleged failure of contractors to live up to their undertaking with the Government is an important part of the work of fair wages officers.

The permanent establishment on the Pacific coast of a fair wages and inspection officer, mentioned in the annual report for 1911-12, is believed to have resulted most satisfactorily. While the region covered by Mr. J. D. McNiven, the officer transferred to the West, is a vast one, so that he has been required to undertake extensive journeys, yet the change has permitted more effective work on the part of this branch. Mr. McNiven has been during the year called upon to undertake a number of important investigations relating to railway construction. With the continued rapid development of the western provinces and the constantly increasing demand for public buildings, there is every reason to believe that it will before long become necessary to establish other western officers at Winnipeg and other points.

The development of the inspection branch of the department, as briefly outlined in the report of last year, has proceeded satisfactorily, and is believed

to have been effective in materially ameliorating the hardships incident to pioneer industrial conditions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

An important report which at the date of writing is being sent to the printers is that forecast last year relating to strikes and lockouts. This report, which has entailed a careful compilation and analysis of information that had been slowly accumulating in the department, will present a comprehensive statement of all strikes and lockouts from January, 1901, to December, 1912, showing the number of employees affected and the time losses incurred in each strike, together with statements covering the respective years 1901 to 1912 and for the separate periods 1901 to 1905 and 1906 to 1910. Briefly it may be noted, the report shows that during the twelve years under review there were 1,319 strikes and lockouts involving in all 319,880 men (though sometimes, as it is pointed out, the same men will be counted twice or more, being concerned in more than one strike), and entailing a loss of working time for the whole period of slightly under nine million days, averaging time losses, for the twelve years, of 750,000 days annually. Placing on the working day the low money value of two dollars, the time losses for the twelve years represent, say, eighteen million dollars, an average annual money loss of $1,500,000. The figures are sufficiently striking to arrest attention, and the diffusion of information on the subject will be no doubt of value in many ways and particularly in the institution of comparisons as to these matters between Canada and other countries. Arrangements were made looking to the distribution of copies of this report during the late summer months.

The Wages Report, also forecast last year, is well advanced, and it is hoped will be ready by the end of the year. This will be perhaps the most comprehensive and intricate statistical work undertaken by the department. The report, as projected, will form something in the nature of a companion volume to the first report on wholesale prices. The Wages Report will begin with the year 1900, and will trace the movement in wages from that year to 1913, presenting figures as to all trades and recognized divisions or sections of all trades. The information will be collected from every industrial centre of importance in Canada and the report will constitute an interesting and reliable basis for comparisons in later years. The view of the department is that this report will be the first of a series, reports on wages, like the reports on prices and labour organizations, issuing annually.

The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education was not available for formal presentation to Parliament within the financial year. The work involved in the preparation of the report had fallen chiefly on the chairman and secretary of the commission, Dr. Robertson, C.M.G., and Mr. Thos. Bengough. Looking somewhat beyond the close of the fiscal year, it may be mentioned that the commission met in final session late in May and its report and recommendations were handed a few days later to the Minister who laid the same formally before Parliament. The printing of the report, which seemed likely to extend to 1,800 or 2,000 pages and comprised four parts, contained in three volumes, was immediately proceeded with and it was expected that copies would be available for distribution by the late suummer. The department at date of writing was arranging for distribution on an extensive scale.

A statement of the work in some detail follows, arranged by chief branches.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

I.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The publication of the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the department, has proceeded generally along the lines of previous years, with the development of new features as occasion has appeared to demand.

A departure of considerable interest was introduced towards the end of the fiscal year, looking to securing and publishing fuller details as to conditions affecting female workers in various parts of the country. These matters had been previously dealt with by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* resident in upwards of fifty important industrial centres throughout the Dominion; and although much material became thus available, it was felt that the subject would be better treated by the appointment in the more important cities of female correspondents, who would specially observe and report industrial conditions of particular interest to female labour. Accordingly, during March, 1913, women correspondents were appointed at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, respectively. A memorandum of instructions, somewhat along the lines of those forwarded to the regular correspondents, and a copy of which was reproduced in full in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*, was forwarded to each female correspondent. Publication of the reports received from the new appointees was begun in the April, 1913, issue.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The general scope of the leading article which appears monthly in the *Labour Gazette* consisted, as in previous years, of a review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada. The matter on which this article is based is largely obtained from the correspondents of the department in the more important industrial centres, whose duty it is to report to the department the state of the labour market and general conditions of industry in their respective localities, the object being to enable the department to give a concise statement as to existing conditions and also to make a forecast of the probable state of employment for some weeks to come. In this connection interruptions to industry through trade disputes, floods, fires and other causes are noted as reflecting in some degree the activity, or otherwise, of the various industries. The main portion of the article is devoted to a summary of conditions of employment in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, with a tabular statement showing the degree of activity in each, in all localities having a population of 10,000 or more. Such features as the crop outlook, which exercises so great an influence upon the industrial situation of Canada, fish catches, lumber contracts, railroad construction contracts, building permits, domestic and foreign trade, &c., &c., are among those which received special notice monthly.

Following the general review are printed the monthly reports of the several correspondents of the department for the various industrial centres of the Dominion. These reports deal with (1) the general condition of the local labour market, (2) the condition of local industries, (3) conditions of employment in the different trades, and (4) similar conditions in the surrounding districts. An extended correspondence is conducted by the department with its representatives in connection with the preparation of their reports in order to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness in the information supplied. On the other hand, statements contained in the correspondents' reports with reference to such matters as changes in wages and hours of labour, the establishment of

new industries, the organization of labour unions and employers' associations, &c., are used by the department as a basis for further inquiries from the persons or associations immediately concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Following the practice of previous years, the department has published a monthly statement in the *Labour Gazette* relating to Boards established and proceedings carried on under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The several reports made by the Boards established under the Act have been published in full in the *Labour Gazette* from time to time, as forwarded to the department.

The monthly record of trade disputes in existence in Canada has been maintained as in previous years. In addition, the February issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article dealing with all the trade disputes which occurred throughout the Dominion during the year 1912. This article was considerably more detailed than the similar articles which have been published in previous years. Altogether 148 strikes and lockouts occurred during 1912. It is worthy of note that a great proportion of the strikes and lockouts of 1912 were of comparatively small importance in so far as the number of workers affected was concerned; many of the disputes also were of short duration, being cessations of work pending the arrangement of new wage schedules and working agreements. About 40,511 employees were involved. The loss of time to employees was approximately 1,099,208 working days, which is slightly more than one-half of the number of the previous year. By far the greatest number of the disputes commencing during the year affected workers in the building trades, this industry accounting for fifty-two trade disputes. The metal trade came next with twenty-nine. Nineteen disputes occurred in the clothing trades, including one affecting 4,500 workers in Montreal which lasted for about seven weeks and caused a loss of 143,500 working days. There were thirteen disputes in trades connected with transport, and eleven in the miscellaneous trades.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

As in previous years, the department has published in the *Labour Gazette* quarterly articles dealing with changes in wages and hours of labour affecting workers in various industries and groups of trades throughout the Dominion. A statement is also issued in the general summary from month to month, but as this is necessarily compiled at a short interval from the going into effect of the change, it frequently happens that full details are not available for publication in the current issues. These are accordingly obtained for the quarterly articles which were published during the fiscal year under review in the May, August and November issues during 1912, and the February issue during 1913. Reference to these articles shows that the upward tendency of wages continued throughout the year, particularly in the first and last quarters. There were also several instances of decrease in working hours. Altogether, upwards of 44,745 working people were affected by changes in wages or working hours during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, of which number more than 13,400 were employed in the building trades.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Each issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains an article on the price movement in Canada during the preceding month under the headings, (1) Wholesale prices, and (2) Retail Prices.

Under the former is given the departmental Index Number of Wholesale Prices for the month. This index number indicates the general price level of 272 representative commodities and is calculated by averaging the percentages or price-ratios which the current price of each commodity bears to its average price during the decade, 1890–99. These commodities are divided into groups and sub-groups, and a table is published each month showing the current level of prices compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month in the previous year. A statement is also given covering the more important changes in prices, with notes as to market conditions affecting prices in each group. An additional table gives the latest available index numbers of wholesale prices in other countries, with notes as to the most important changes, Great Britain, the United States and France being included.

Under Retail Prices a table is given showing the prices of some thirty staple commodities, including twenty-eight articles of food, with fuel, coal oil and rentals, in the fifty-five cities in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. These prices are reported by the local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* on the fifteenth of the month, with notes as to market conditions affecting prices. From these reports, a statement is compiled for the *Labour Gazette* showing the changes in price in each commodity throughout the Dominion, with notes as to causes.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Statements were published from month to month throughout the year giving comparative figures of building permits issued. The localities to which these figures refer are chiefly those in which there is a system of issuing building permits, returns of which are forwarded to the department by its correspondents, or are obtained by corresponding with municipal officers. Supplementing these monthly statements is an annual article. That referring to 1912 was published in the May, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Statistics for the compilation of this article were sought by the department in municipalities having a population of 5,000 or upwards. Where a system of building permits was not maintained, information was requested from local architects, building contractors and others in a position to furnish reliable information. Figures showing the amount of building in upwards of 130 localities were published in this special article. A noteworthy feature in connection with the building operations of 1912 was the pronounced activity which accompanied the general industrial expansion of the country. Comparative returns relating to the value of building operations in 1911 and 1912 were obtained in the cases of ninety-one localities. In these the total value of buildings erected in 1912 was $219,691,337; and in 1911, $180,194,301, an increase of 21.9 per cent. The greatest amount of building in in any one municipality was done in Toronto, where the expenditure amounted to $27,401,761. Montreal came next with an expenditure of $25,883,690, followed by Winnipeg with an expenditure of $20,562,750, Calgary with $20,394,220, Vancouver with $19,388,322, and Edmonton with an expenditure of $14,446,819. The number of localities for which returns were received showing an increase over the operations during 1911 was sixty-one, while a decrease was shown in thirty localities.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Besides the agreements included in the statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the following copies of industrial agreements were published from time to time during the past year:—

Agreement between the Builders' Exchange of Edmonton, and the local Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

Agreement between the Builders' Exchange, of Lethbridge, and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

Agreement in the sheet metal trade at Toronto.

Bill of prices adopted by the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 140, St. Catharines, May 1, 1912.

Agreement between the Master Stonecutters' Association of Ottawa and the Stonecutters of the Ottawa Branch of the Stonecutters' Association of North America.

Agreement between the Golden West Coal Co., Ltd., of Taber, and District 18, U. M. W. A.

An agreement between the Toronto Street Railway Company and a committee of the employees of the company, appointed at a meeting open to all employees of the company, effective from June 16, 1912.

Agreement signed by the Brotherhood of Painters, Local No. 583, Calgary.

Scale of prices of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, 1912-1914.

Agreement between Employing Printers and Bookbinders' Association of Montreal and Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, covering book and job offices 1912-1917.

Scales of wages of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada.

Agreement between the Master Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Toronto and National Printing Trades Council, of Toronto, Canadian Federation of Labour.

Agreement between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America Division No. 107, Hamilton.

Schedule issued by the Saskatchewan Govt. respecting electrical workers.

Agreement between the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Agreement between the Western Canada Power Company, Ltd., and Pacific District Council No. 1, Third District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; effective November 1, 1912.

Agreement made between the members of the Master Plasterers' Association of Montreal, and Local No. 33, of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, of Montreal; effective January 1, 1913.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following special articles have been published in the *Labour Gazette* during the year:—

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several provinces during 1912 affecting industrial and labour conditions.*—Under this heading nine articles in all were published, as follows:—

(1) Dominion Legislation, June, 1912.
(2) Nova Scotia Legislation, November, 1912.
(3) New Brunswick Legislation, December, 1912.
(4) Quebec Legislation, September, 1912.
(5) Ontario Legislation, September, 1912.
(6) Manitoba Legislation, November, 1912.
(7) Saskatchewan Legislation, November, 1912.
(8) Alberta Legislation, November, 1912.
(9) British Columbia Legislation, April, 1913.

2. *Strike of Coal Miners in Great Britain.*—The April issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article dealing with a strike of coal miners in Great Britain which commenced during March, 1913, and which was in existence for more than a month, directly affecting upwards of 850,000 workmen.

3. *Interim Report on Workmen's Compensation during March, 1912.*—A commissioner appointed by the Ontario Government to inquire into the subject of workmen's compensation made an interim report to the Lieutenant Governor of the province, which was published in full in the April *Labour Gazette.*

4. *Report on various laws Affecting Labour Disputes in Public Utility Services.*—A review of a volume published by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade concerning labour and other laws in Great Britain and the Dominion and foreign countries, respecting strikes and lockouts, formed the basis of an article published in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

5. *Special Regulations for the Protection of Workmen employed in Railway Construction.*—Published in the July, 1912, issue.

6. *United States Legislation for the Prevention of the Manufacture of White Phosphorus Matches.*—An Act providing for a tax on white phosphorus matches and for prohibiting their import and export was approved by the Congress of the United States in April, 1912. The text of the Act is given in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1912.

7. *Houses for Workingmen.*—The August issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a short article having reference to the movement throughout Canada, particularly at Hamilton and Toronto, looking to the providing of suitable houses for workingmen.

8. *Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—During September, 1912, the Trades and Labour Congress held its twenty-eighth annual convention at Guelph and the various reports in connection therewith were published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

9. *Fourth Annual Convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour.*—The *Labour Gazette* for October, 1912, contained a report on the fourth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, held at Three Rivers during September.

10. *Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.*—A brief review of the proceedings of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Ottawa during September, was published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

11. *Domestic Service at Vienna, Austria.*—Extracts from legislation providing regulations concerning domestic servants employed in Vienna, Austria, were published in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1912.

12. *Canadian Co-operative Statistics for 1911.*—On the occasion of the completion of the third year of publication of the 'Canadian Co-operator,' a statistical table showing the extent of the co-operative movement in the Dominion, was published and reproduced in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1912.

13. *Labour Conditions in Great Britain.*—The November issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained the text of a speech delivered before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, by Sir George Askwith, chairman of the Industrial Council of Great Britain.

14. *Dominion Shell-fish Commission.*—A brief review of the proceedings of the Shell-fish Commission which made a tour of the maritime provinces during the latter part of the year 1912, was published in the December, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

15. *American Federation of Labour.*—A report of the proceedings enacted at the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was given briefly in the December, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

16. *Deputation of Trades and Labour Congress to Dominion Government.*—A deputation representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was received by the Prime Minister in November, and an article having reference to the resolutions presented was published in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

17. *Review of Labour Conditions in Canada during 1912.*—In the January, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gzaette* was published a brief review of labour conditions in Canada during 1912, which showed that the year surpassed all previous ones in industrial and trade activity. The volume of immigration was also greater than during any previous year. A record year from the standpoint of building operations was brought to a close on December 31st. Agriculturists had a good year in spite of a late spring and adverse summer weather, but serious inconvenience was caused by an insufficiency of labour; these conditions also prevailed in respect to railway construction. The lumbering and mining industries had an unusually active year. Throughout 1912 there was an unprecedented activity in manufacturing establishments, factories of nearly all classes working to their full capacity, with overtime in many cases. In this connection, a shortage of skilled artisans and female operators was generally reported. The erection of new plants and accommodation for workmen to be engaged in them stimulated activity in manufacturing and building. A heavy year for transportation companies was reported. Trade and commerce reached its high-water mark, the record of more than a billion dollars being made. Banks reported increased clearings. In spite of an increasing volume of immigration, unskilled labour was almost constantly in good demand, the various railroad construction works and civic improvements keeping unskilled workers busy. At the close of the year the outlook for continued prosperity was unusually bright.

18. *Eight-hour day in the United States.*—The text of an Act limiting the hours of daily service of labourers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which went into effect on January 1, 1913, was printed in the January, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

19. *Dominion Commission on Statistics.*—During May, 1912, the Government of Canada appointed a departmental commission to inquire into the statistics of Canada, and to recommend a policy of co-ordination looking to extension and improvement. A brief review of the report issued by the commission was published in the February, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

20. *British Columbia Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the report of the third Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, held at Victoria during January, was published in the February, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

21. *Rescue Work in Canadian Coal Mines.*—In the March, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* an article was published having reference to steps which have been taken in Canada to further the safety of workers in coal mines by the provision of safety appliances. This article was based on a report on Mine Rescue Work in Canada, by Mr. W. J. Dick, the mining engineer of the Canadian Commission of Conservation.

SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the department during the year were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to labour. Some of the publications reviewed in this way were the following:—

1. The report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the sheep and wool industries as carried on in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, reviewed in the April, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

2. A volume published by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade in response to inquiries which were made in the House of Commons during the autumn session of 1911, and in other ways for information relative to the Canadian and other laws in the British Dominions and in foreign countries respecting strikes and lockouts, with special reference to disputes affecting public utility services, reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1912.

3. La Fixation Legale des Salaires, a volume dealing with the labour problem on the European continent, and seeking to remedy existing conditions by means of laws regulating both wages and conditions of labour, reviewed in the May, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

4. Special report dealing mainly with co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the movement of people from the United Kingdom to Canada, by Arthur Hawkes, commissioner, reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1912.

5. The first annual report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour, covering its work for the year 1911, together with special reports on the work of factories inspection and enforcement of fair wage clauses, reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1912.

6. A commission was appointed on May 24th to conduct an inquiry into the question of the cost of living in New Zealand. The report of this commission was reviewed in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

7. The report of the Special Committee of the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto on the high cost of living in that city was reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for December, 1912.

8. A report on the general strike in Sweden in 1909, issued by the Swedish Government, was received in the Department of Labour, and reviewed in the January, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

9. A memorandum, dealing with the operations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to make inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada, was reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1913.

10. The annual report of Canadian National Association of Builders' Exchanges was reviewed in the March, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Reviews of Blue Books and Official Reports.

In addition to the publications mentioned above, many official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading 'Reports of Departments and Bureaus', which appeared in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments by which they were issued, is given below. It will be seen that among the publications which were noticed in this way were nineteen issued by the Dominion of Canada, eleven issued by the various provinces of the Dominion, nine issued by Great Britain, two by New South Wales, one by Western Australia, one by New Zealand, one by Queensland, sixteen by the United States, one by Germany, one by Belgium, and two by France.

CANADA.

1. Special report on Area and Population, 1912.

2. Preliminary report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1911, by John McLeish, B.A.

3. Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes for the year ending March 31, 1911.

4. Report of the Commission of Conservation on the Prevention of the Pollution of Canadian Surface Waters.

5. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals—Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1911.

6. Report of the Third Annual Meeting of the Conservation Commission of Canada.

7. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

8. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1911-12.

9. General Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada during the fiscal year 1911.

10. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

11. Report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

12. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1912.

13. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1912.

14. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1911-12.

15. Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1912.

16. Telegraph statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912.

17. Telephone statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, published by the Department of Railways and Canals.

18. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, issued by the Department of Railways and Canals.

19. Annual report of the Superintendent of Forestry for the year 1910-11.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Fourth Annual Report of Factories Inspector for the year ended September 30, 1911.

2. Report of the Department of Mines for the province of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1912.

QUEBEC.

1. Report of the Mining Operations in the province of Quebec during the Year 1911.

ONTARIO.

1. Fifth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the province of Ontario for the twelve months ended October 31, 1911.

2. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the province of Ontario, 1911.

3. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines of the province of Ontario.

MANITOBA.

1. Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the province of Manitoba for the year ending December 31, 1911.

SASKATCHEWAN.

1. Bulletin No. 29 of the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan for 1911.

ALBERTA.

1. Annual report of the Department of Public Works, Alberta, 1911.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Preliminary Review and Estimate of Mineral Production for year 1911, by Wm. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist.
2. Annual Report of the Minister of Mines of the Province of British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1911.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Report on Trade Unions in 1908–10, with Comparative Statistics for 1901–10.
2. Returns of Accidents and Casualities, as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31, 1911.
3. Ninth report of Board of Trade Proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, for the year 1911.
4. Report of the committee appointed to consider and advise with regard to the application of the National Insurance Act to Outworkers, vol. I.
5. Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31, 1912.
6. Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1911.
7. Report of the Forty-Fourth Annual Co-operative Congress at Portsmouth.
8. Report on changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1911.
9. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1911.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the State Labour Bureau of Western Australia for the year ended June 30, 1911.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Sixth Annual Report of the Director of Labour of the State Labour Bureau of New South Wales for the year ended June 30, 1911.
2. Report of the working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Shearer's Accommodation Act, during 1911.

QUEENSLAND.

1. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of the Factories and Shops for the year ended June 30, 1911.

UNITED STATES.

1. Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey, 1911.

2. Bulletin No. 98 of the Bureau of Labour, by Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labour.

3. Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1911.

4. Message of the President of the United States transmitting the report of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission.

5. Annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of New York for the year ended September 30, 1910.

6. Message of the President of the United States transmitting data on co-operation and cost of living in certain foreign countries.

7. Connecticut Labour Bulletin.

8. Report of the Commission on Minimum Wage Boards of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

9. Annual report of the Factory Inspector of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1911.

10. Accident Bulletin No. 42. Railroad Accidents in the United States during October, November and December, 1911.

11. Report of the West Virginia Employers' Liability and Labourers' Compensation Commission, Part I.

12. Report of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission of the State of Michigan.

13. Provisions and Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of Michigan, issued by the Industrial Accidents Board.

14. Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Labour of the State of Michigan.

15. Twelfth Annual Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts for the year 1911, being Part I. of the Forty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour.

16. Statistics of Labour of Iowa, 1910–11.

17. First Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of New York for the twelve months ended September 30, 1911.

GERMANY.

1. Statistical Year Book of the German Empire.

BELGIUM.

1. Report on Machine-making Industry.

FRANCE.

1. Report on Apprenticeship in the Clock and Watchmaking Industry, published by the Department of Labour, 1911.

2. Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment.

II.—COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the proceedings which had occurred up to the close of the fiscal year 1911–12 under the Combines Investigation Act, and which concerned solely the investigation of an alleged combine on the part of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada in the manufacture and sale of machinery used in the making of boots and shoes. No other proceedings under this statute were instituted during the past year, but the Minister received, on October 21, the report of the Board of Investigation in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The Board's report bore the signatures of the Honourable Mr. Justice Laurendeau, of Montreal, chairman, and Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Montreal, the member appointed on behalf of the petitioners. The Minister also received, simultaneously, a minority report signed by Mr. W. J. White; K.C., of Montreal, the member appointed on behalf of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

The provisions of the law respecting the publication of the Board's findings in the *Canada Gazette* were duly fulfilled. The Board's report and the minority report were printed in an issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated October 26, 1912. The reports were also published in the November, 1912, number of the *Labour Gazette*. Numerous requests for copies of the findings were received in the department and were duly granted. Many inquiries were also received in the course of the year for copies of the Combines Investigation Act and information relative to the operations of this law.

THE BOARD'S CONCLUSIONS IN BRIEF.

The conclusions reached by the majority of the Board are expressed in the closing paragraphs as follows:

> 'Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business, when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.
>
> 'Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that:
>
> 'The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases, quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale, and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.
>
> 'In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clauses 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9-10 Edward VII., chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.'

TIME EXTENSION OF SIX MONTHS.

Section 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, mentioned in the last of the foregoing paragraphs from the Board's report, refers to the question of penalties, and provides that those who may be held by the Board of Investigation to

have been parties to a combine detrimental to the public interests etc., are 'guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs for each day after the expiration of ten days, or such further extension of time as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary from the date of the publication of the report of the Board in the *Canada Gazette*, during which such persons so continue to offend'. It will be seen that the Board recommended that the delay of ten days here mentioned 'be extended to an additional period of six months.'

The Board's report having been published, as stated above, in the *Canada Gazette* of October 26, 1912, the date from which the company would be subject to the operation of section 23 was advanced to May 6, 1913, or thereabouts. At the date of writing the department had not been made aware of action taken as a result of the Board's report.

OUTLINE OF PROCEEDINGS.

The reception of this report closes the work of the first Board established under the Combines Investigation Act. This statute, it will be remembered, was enacted May 4th, 1910. The proceedings in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company were initiated November 10th, 1910, when an application for a Board was made on Judge Cannon, of Quebec, who, on February 25th, 1911, made an order directing the establishment of a Board of Investigation. The issuance of this order had been somewhat delayed by judicial proceedings on points of procedure, counsel for the United Shoe Machinery Company having claimed that the application for a Board should have been made in the district of Montreal, where the company had its principal offices in Canada. These proceedings were decided in favour of the petitioners and the order for a Board was issued as above. In this order Judge Cannon declared that, after having read the application which was presented to him in this matter, under date of November 10th, and the statutory declaration accompanying the same, he was satisfied 'that there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists with regard to the manufacture and sale of machinery for manufacturing boots and shoes, which has operated to the detriment of consumers and producers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held.'

The names of the persons applying for the order were as follows: Napoleon Drouin, Louis Letourneau, Eugene Lamontagne, Michel Brunet, Joseph-Etienne Samson, Joseph Picard, Ernest Caron, J. Alphonse Langlois, Robert Stewart and Charles W. Walcott, all of the City of Quebec.

The Board was forthwith constituted by the Minister of Labour, with membership as above stated. During March, 1911, the Board was about to proceed with the investigation ordered when legal proceedings again caused a stay. Briefly, counsel for the company asked that the appointment of the Board be, for various reasons, declared illegal. This suit was decided in the Canadian courts on May 16th, when it was dismissed by the Court of Appeal on the ground that no appeal lay from an order issued under the Act for the establishment of a Board. Counsel for the company made application for leave to appeal this decision to the Privy Council, the Department of Justice opposing for the Minister of Labour, and permission to appeal was refused.

These various judicial proceedings had prevented the Board from beginning its investigation, and the last judicial restraint upon the Board was not removed until October 5th, 1911. The Board met for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation on November 17th, and evidence was subsequently taken at Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto. The petitioners were represented by Mr. Falconer, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., while Mr. Casgrain, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. Brown, K.C., appeared for the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The report states that the Board notified all the shoe manufacturers in Canada that the sittings of the Board were taking place, and heard the evidence of all witnesses offered by the applicants and by the company. In all fifty-nine witnesses testified. The report extends to between seven and eight thousand words. The minority report, presented by Mr. W. J. White, K.C., and which extends to about fifteen hundred words, expresses the view that the leases of the company are not contrary to the provisions of the Act.'

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board and of the minority report is as follows:—

Under the Combines Investigation Act.

'In re N. Drouin *et al* and the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada'

'To the Honourable Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

'The Board appointed under the provisions of the Combines' Investigation Act, following the order of Mr. Justice Cannon, directing an investigation to be held into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, begs to report as follows:—

'The first meeting of the Board was held on the 20th day of March, 1911, when the members took the oath required by section 15 of the Combines' Investigation Act before Mr. Justice Demers, one of the judges of the Superior Court, for the province of Quebec.

'At the meeting it was decided to notify counsel and to adjourn until the 21st of March, 1911.

'On the latter date the Board re-assembled and Mr. Alex. Falconer, K.C., appeared for the applicants; Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., with Mr. A. J. Brown, K.C., appeared for the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

'Counsel for the company protested against proceeding and filed a written declaration which is on record, the principal ground of the protest being that an appeal was pending from the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon of the 25th of February, 1911; this appeal was subsequently dismissed by the Court of the King's Bench, Appeal side.

'The Board after hearing argument of counsel decided to proceed, and adjourned until the 29th of March, 1911.

'On the 22nd of March, 1911, a writ of prohibition was served upon the various members of the Board, and in consequence of this report the Board assembled on the 29th, but did no work, merely adjourning *sine die* to await the decision of the court. A copy of this writ was at once forwarded to the Department of Labour and Mr. Aime Geoffrion, K.C., was appointed by the department to represent the Board.

'Before the Board re-assembled another order had been rendered by Mr. Justice St. Pierre, of the 28th of September, suspending all proceedings until the 5th of October, 1911. These proceedings were finally disposed of favorably to the Board's proceeding, and on the 17th day of November, 1911, the Board met for the hearing of witnesses.

'The parties were represented by Mr. Falconer, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., Mr. Casgrain, K.C., and Mr. Brown, K.C., appearing for the Company.

'The Board not only heard the evidence of all witnesses offered by the applicants and by the company, but also notified all the shoe manufacturers in Canada that the sittings of the Board were taking place, and for the convenience

of witnesses the Board sat not only in Montreal but also in Quebec and in Toronto. The Board also expressed its willingness to adjourn to the Lower Provinces, but manufacturers from there appeared at Montreal and no others expressed any desire to be heard.

'Mr. R. S. Wright and Mr. Joseph Casgrain were appointed by the department joint secretary and official stenographers to the Board.

'The witnesses heard before the Board were the following:

'Mr. H. G. Donham, secretary of the United Shoe Machinery Company; F. W. Knowlton, the manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Montreal; Ernest Caron, John Ritchie, James Muir, E. Duchesne, P. C. Lachance, C. Blouin, Jos. Daoust, R. Locke, George A. Slater, Oscar Brunet, George A. Fortin, R. C. Holden, C. A. Kieffer, R. Lanthier, W. Smardon, J. I. Chouinard, J. A. Duchaine, A. E. Marois, E. Thivierge, H. Gale, W. A. Marsh, T. Trudel, J. E. Sanson, E. Pion, G. M. Stanley, O. Goulet, G. Stobo, J. A. Langlois, Eugene Trudel, J. A. McPherson, Alex. Brandon, J. S. King, G. B. Hamilton, F. S. Scott, F. W. Weston, G. L. Williams, E. E. Donovan, Charles A. Ahrens, F. Underhill, Donald Inrig, N. B. Detweiler, Alex. C. Metcalfe, A. Minister, R. B. Taylor, Luc Routhier, J. B. Drolet, F. W. McKeen, J. T. Tebbutt, Nap. Tetreault, J. A. Cote, G. Poliquin, H. H. Lightford, E. Robinson, J. B. Meyers, H. Moles, J. Linton, and Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

'One hundred and seven exhibits were filed during the course of the investigation and are numbered from 1 to 107.

'After the examination of the various witnesses was closed, counsel for the parties presented their case, and the argument is reported stenographically and forms part of the record.

'In 1893 the company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey under the name of the Goodyear Machinery Company of Canada, and continued in this country the operations of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, which was an American company.

'In 1899 the name was changed to the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, under which name the business has since been carried on.

'The capital of the company is $225,000, divided into 9,000 shares of a par value of $25 each; the share capital is all owned by the United Shoe Machinery Company, also of New Jersey, except such shares as are required to qualify directors, all of whom form part of the board of directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The officers of both companies are the same, and there is but one office for both companies, being at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, where the books, registered leases, patents and other documents are kept. This company is subsidiary to the American company and is absolutely under its control. The company has no Canadian charter, but does business under license from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

'It is shown that the company can and does avail itself of the inventions and improvements which are made by the American company, and is enabled to make, in Canada, all expenditures necessary to the carrying on and development of its business.

'In 1899 there were several sources from which the manufacturer of boots and shoes could obtain his machinery, amongst these being, in addition to the Goodyear Company, the McKay Metallic Fastening Association of Boston, the Champion Nailing Machine Company, the Simplex Company, the Shoe Wire Grip Company of Canada, the McKay Bigelow Heeling Machine Association, the Consolidated Lasting Machine Company of Boston, the Davey Pegging Machine Company, the Eppler Company, being all American concerns, and Kieffer Brothers, of Montreal. Since that time these American companies have either been absorbed by the United Shoe Machinery Company in the

United States, referred to in the evidence as the parent company, or in any event it appears that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada to-day controls the supply in Canada of all the machinery which was previously owned by these various companies.

'At the present time there appears to be only one other manufacturer of shoe machinery in Canada, namely the Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Manufacturing Company of Levis, Quebec, of which Mr. Ernest Caron, one of the applicants, is the general manager. Another company known as the Duplessis Shoe Machinery Company was organized in Canada and operated for a few years about 1900. This company subsequently removed its factory to the United States at Haverhill, Mass. It would also appear from the evidence that there are independent manufacturers of shoe machinery abroad, as catalogues were produced from various manufacturers of shoe machinery in England, Germany, and elsewhere, indicating that they were manufacturing a fairly full line of shoe machinery, and that the Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Company is agent for some of them.

'The position is to-day that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada has as its customers 138 of the boot and shoe manufacturers of Canada out of a total of 145. It may be noted that in addition to the manufacture of shoe machinery, this company deals in various supplies and materials, some of which are sold to others than manufacturers of boots and shoes.

'The company claims to be able to supply about 300 varieties of machines for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, of which about 150 are in the list of machines of its general department, and that there were under lease in Canada to its 138 lessees, in the year 1911, 4,906 machines, divided as follows:—

Goodyear principal machines	287
Goodyear auxiliaries	1,131
Heeling machines	419
Metallic department machines	611
Lasting machines	370
Pulling over department machines	230
Eyeletting machines	230
General department machines	1,653

'It appears that two factories, the Roch Shoe Company, of Quebec, and the Scout Shoe Company, of Montreal, are equipped with machinery derived from other sources. As to the five others, there is no evidence, but they would seem to be small and not important factories.

'From 1898 to 1899 the Goodyear Company did business under a system of leases to the shoe manufacturers, which system was continued from 1899 by the United Shoe Machinery Company. As and when the company came into possession or control of other machines than those of the Goodyear Company, the same method of supplying them to the shoe manufacturers under lease was adopted.

'Under this system, the machines, with the exception of those of the general department which might be either purchased or leased, were supplied to the manufacturers on lease only, and were not for sale. This condition continues.

'At first, and until 1905, the rule was to charge to the shoe manufacturers, on installation, an amount varying with the importance and value of the machine, called a 'lease premium.' Since 1905 the plan has been to install the machines on lease, without initial charge, but to exact from the manufacturers, whenever such a machine is returned to the company, the cost of putting the machine in good efficient working order and condition.

'Apart from this there are levied upon certain machines, or sets of machines working together, a royalty charge of a fixed amount per pair; and in the case of

other machines the company derives its returns from the sale of materials, as wire, screws, pegs, and eyelets, all of which are sold to the manufacturers, who must take them from the company at prices set by the company, at and which prices are in excess of the market prices except in the case of eyelets, which are sold at the market price.

'The leases are all made for a term of twenty years. Where a machine is returned and exchanged for a new or improved machine; or when a change occurs in the status of the lessee; or when a transfer is made by a lessee to another, a new lease to run for a new term of twenty years is required to be made. It would appear from the testimony of its principal officers that the company does not contemplate the continuous use of some of the more complicated and essential machines during the whole term of the lease, but that they will be replaced by new or improved machines before the expiration of the actual leases; from all of which it results that, taken together, the leases between the company and its customers are of an indefinite period.

'The company divides its machines into different classes, each with a special form of lease. A full set of the company's forms of lease are filed as exhibits. The principal departments are the Goodyear, the Goodyear Auxiliary, the Metallic, the Heeling, the Pegging, the General, the McKay Sewing, the Eyeletting, the Pulling Over, and the Lasting, these conforming to the principal separate operations in the making of a pair of shoes.

'In every lease there is a clause or clauses, imposing limitations upon the use of the machine; and another clause making the continuance of the lease contingent upon the full observance of the terms of all other leases between the company and its customers.

'These clauses, as taken from the leases, stipulate as follows:—

'Goodyear Department.

'The leased machinery shall be used only in the manufacture of boots, shoes and other footwear made by the lessee known in the trade as 'Goodyear Welts' which have been or are to be welted wholly by Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, and the soles of which have been or are to be attached to their welts wholly by Goodyear outsole rapid lockstitch machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of boots, shoes or other footwear made by the lessee known in the trade as 'Goodyear Turns,' the soles of which have been or are to be attached to their uppers wholly by Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. The lessee shall not represent or sell as 'Goodyear Welts' any boots, shoes or other footwear which are not welted wholly by the use of Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held under lease from the lessor, or the sale of which are not attached to their welts wholly by the use of Goodyear outsole rapid lockstitch machines held under lease from the lessor or as 'Goodyear turns' any boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which are not attached to their upper wholly by the use of Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held under lease from the lessor. The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity in the manufacture of 'Goodyear Welts' and 'Goodyear Turns' limited only by number of welted and turned boots, shoes and other footwear made by or for him.

'Lasting Machine Department.

'The leased machinery shall be used for no other purpose than for lasting boots, shoes or other footwear made by or for the lessee. The leased machinery shall not nor shall any part thereof be used in the manufacture or preparation of any welted boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof which have been

or shall be welted in whole or in part, or the soles in whole or in part stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or in the manufacture or preparation of any turned boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof the soles which have been or shall be in whole or in part attached to their uppers by the aid of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be in whole or in part pulled over, slugged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any pulling over or 'Metallic' machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity upon all boots, shoes or other footwear of portions thereof made by or for the lessee in the manufacture or preparation of which such machinery is capable or being used.

'Pulling Over System.

' The machinery hereby leased or held by the lessee under other lease or license agreement from the lessor shall be used only in the manufacture or preparation of boots, shoes or other footwear made by or for the lessee and shall be used for no other purpose than for performing the work for which it is designed and leased. The machinery of the pulling over system of the lessor hereby leased or held by the lessee under other lease or license agreement from the lessor shall not nor shall any thereof be used in the manufacture of any welted boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be welted in whole or in part or the soles of which have been or shall be welted in whole or in part stitched or attached by the aid of any welting or sewing or stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any turned boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be in whole or in part attached by the aid of any sewing or attaching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted in any way whether in whole or in part otherwise than by lasting machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or which have been or shall be pegged, slugged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any pegging or metallic machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or the heels of which have been or shall be compressed or prepared by the lessee in whole or in part or shall be attached by the aid of any heeling machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear upon which any operation for which any of the machines of the lessor mentioned by name in the foregoing schedule of machines are designed, has been or is to be performed by machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the lessee shall use all Rex pulling over machines held by him under lease from the lessor to their full capacity upon all boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof made by or for the lessee in the manufacture or preparation of which such machines are capable of being used, and shall use all other machinery of the pulling over system of the lessor held by him under lease from the lessor to its full capacity upon all work in the manufacture or preparation of boots, shoes and other footwear, or portions thereof, which is done by or for the lessee by the aid of machinery any which is of a kind which such machinery is designed to perform.

'Eyeletting Department.

' The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity on all boots, shoes, footwear, and other articles made in his factory in the manufacture of which it can be used, but the leased machinery shall not nor shall any part

thereof be used in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be welted or the soles stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or in the manufacture of any turn boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be attached to their uppers by the aid of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted, pegged, slugged, heel seat nailed, or otherwise partly made by the aid of any lasting or pegging or 'Metallic' machinery or mechanism not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear the heels of which have been or shall be compressed or prepared by the lessee in whole or in part, or have been or shall be attached by the aid of any 'heeling' machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor.

'Pegging Machine Department.

' The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity on all boots, shoes, and other footwear made in his factory which are or are to be pegged, but the leased machinery shall not, nor shall any part thereof be used in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted on machines not leased to the lessee by the lessor or its assignor, or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be slugged, heel seat nailed, or otherwise partly made by the aid of any 'Metallic' machinery not leased to the lessee by the lessor or its assignor.

'Metallic Department.

' The lessee shall use the said machinery to its full capacity so far as the number and kind of boots and shoes made in his factory will permit, except that the lessee agrees that the said machinery shall not be used in the manufacture of any boots and shoes which are lasted on machines or by the aid of lasting or tacking mechanism other than those leased from the lessor or any welted boots or shoes which are not welted and stitched on welt sewing and sole stitching machines leased from the lessor, or turn shoes the soles of which are not attached by turn sewing machines leased from the lessor. In case the lessee has more work of the kind which can be performed by any of the machines belonging to the metallic department of the lessor than the capacity of the metallic machinery which he has under lease from the lessor will permit, then the lessee shall either take from the lessor, under a like lease and agreement, sufficient additional machinery to perform the work, or in case the lessee does not thus lease additional metallic machinery from the lessor, then the lessor may, if it so elects, cancel forthwith this lease and any other lease of metallic machinery then in force between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment or otherwise.

'Heeling Machine Department.

' The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity for doing all work in manufacturing, preparing and attaching all heels and top-lifts and in manufacturing and preparing all soles and taps made or prepared or attached in his factory in the manufacture or preparation or attaching of which it can be used, and the leased machinery shall not, however, nor shall any part thereof be used for manufacturing, preparing or attaching heels, top-lifts, soles or taps for any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be welted or the soles stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or for any turn boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be attached by the aid

or of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or for any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted, pegged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any lasting, pegging or metallic machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor.

'A similar clause exists in all the other forms of lease used by the company.

'The following clause is also found in the leases:—

'But if any breach or default shall be made in the observance of any one or more of the conditions in this agreement contained or contained in any other lease or license agreement subsisting between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment to the lessor or otherwise, and expressed to be obligatory upon the lessee, the lessor shall have the right, by notice in writing to the lessee, to terminate forthwith any or all leases of or licenses to use machinery then in force between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment to the lessor or otherwise, and this notwithstanding that previous breaches or defaults may have been unnoticed, waived, or condoned by the lessor.

'From all this it appears that the machines are tied one to the other as follows:—

Goodyear	Metallic	Heeling	General	Pegging	Eyeletting	Pulling over	Lasting
Welters and Stitchers tie to each other Auxiliaries to Welters and Stitchers	to Welters Stitchers Lasting	to Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic	to Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic	Lasting Metallic	to Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic Heeling	to Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic Heeling and Pulling over Auxiliaries	to Welters Stitchers Pegging Metallic
Gem Insole Machinery tie to Welters and Stitchers			McKay Sewer B to Lasting only		Lease Premium Lease does not tie		No. 5 Laster Pulling over and as above except Pegging Ensign Lacer to Welters Stitchers Lasting

'As will be seen from the foregoing table, the practical result of the system is to compel the manufacturer of boots and shoes to take the complete equipment for his factory from the company, because the auxiliary machines are tied to the main machines of their class, and the main machines of each class are tied to the main machines of the other classes. To illustrate, it will be noticed from the table that if a shoe manufacturer desires to use one of the pulling over machines, that machine can only be had on condition that it will be employed exclusively upon material which have been or are to be treated upon the company's welters, stitchers, lasting, pegging, metallic, heeling and pulling over auxiliary machines.

'The machinery in the general department if leased is leased only to those who are already the lessees of the company or is sold to them or is sold to any one else. If these machines are leased they become subject to the restricting clauses, but if they are sold they are sold outright and become the property of the purchaser. The machines in this department are all smaller machines, and the majority of them are sold at prices under $100, and the highest price of any single machine is $625.

'The company has obtained a practically complete control of the business of supplying shoe machinery in Canada. Factors contributing to its acquiring this control are: The control of patent rights, the quality of the machines supplied, the fact that the company can supply a full set of machines, the intro-

duction of the tying clauses into the lease and the duration of the lease, the efficiency of the service furnished by the company in maintaining its machines in good order, the facility with which the lessee can obtain repair parts for his machines, the maintenance of a corps of competent roadmen at convenient places for the inspection and repair of machines, the fact that the manufacturers are all on the same footing as regards the royalties paid, the machines supplied and the service rendered, the ability of the company to provide the large amount of capital needed to adopt and maintain the system of equipping factories with machines under lease.

'We have now to consider what is the effect of the situation so established upon (1) competition in the manufacture and the supply of shoe machinery; (2) the position of the manufacturers of boots and shoes; (3) the consumers of boots and shoes.

'The only complaint of shoe manufacturers, when they complain, is that they are deprived of such advantages as might accrue to them if they were free to avail themselves of the benefit of competition in the supply of shoe machinery. They do not complain of the company's charges, as all shoe manufacturers are, in that respect, on the same footing and they all incorporate the charge made upon them for royalties in the factory cost of their shoes.

'The same reasoning applies to the case of the ultimate consumer, because it is a uniform royalty charge that is included in the cost of shoes to him. The Board is not in position to say whether the royalty charges which run from 5 to 7½ cents a pair for sewed shoes, and a less amount for shoes of inferior quality, are more than they would be if competition were not restricted. There was a conflict of testimony concerning certain calculations based on the capacity of machines which were purchased outright; the company again declined to attach sale values to its leased machines, which might have served as a basis of calculation, and further admitted that the royalties charged were not computed upon present costs but were the same as were in use when the system was adopted.

'In regard to the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery, it is established that in all the 138 factories in which the company's machines are under lease, competition is effectively eliminated.

'From the record it appears that competition is possible in the following cases:—

'(1) When a competitor can supply a complete equipment of machines for a new factory, or a complete set of other machines to be used with the company's welter and stitcher.

'(2) In the case of machines corresponding to those of the company's general department, or corresponding to the auxiliary machines of the Goodyear department.

'(3) In eyeletting machines.

'Where a manufacturer whose factory is equipped with machines obtained from outside sources wishes to use important machines leased by the company, he can only do so on abandoning his other machines, and the company has invariably, in practice, enforced this condition.

'With the conditions thus found to be in existence, competition in the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery in Canada is practically impossible.

'The company, through its president, Mr. Winslow, contended that as the revenue derived by the company was determined by the output of the machines, it was of primary importance to the company that those machines should be operated continuously and as nearly as possible to their capacity; that to secure the continuous operation of the machines the company had organized its service system, by which the machines are kept in proper repair; that if the manufacturers of boots and shoes were free to use other machines than those of the company, they might use machines of less capacity or inferior quality, or

machines which, through not having the same efficient repair service would not be repaired as promptly, which would cause delay in the operation of the whole series, thus reducing the output of the factory, in consequence of which the royalty returns would be diminished and the interest of the company suffer.

'Mr. Winslow claimed that superiority of machinery and efficiency of service would not be sufficient security to the company. He admitted that the purpose of the tying clauses was to give the company that security by preventing the introduction of other machinery into the factory. He stated that if the company were obliged to remove the tying clauses from its leases, a change in its system of doing business would be necessary. He was not able to state the basis on which the rates of royalty were calculated, these having been continued from the previous leases. He assigned no reason for the necessity of a change, nor did he indicate what that change would be.

'No other evidence was adduced by the company to show what would be the nature of the changes to be made in its system if the tying clauses were eliminated, nor that changes would be necessary for the protection of its interests.

'As indicating that the object of the tying clauses is rather to prevent the introduction of competing machinery than to establish continuity of operation, it may be noted that the company's welter and stitcher will be leased to work in connection with other principal machines obtained from outside sources, that machines corresponding to the company's general department can be obtained from outside and introduced into the service, and that the company will sell the machines of the general department, in which event, the company has not the same interest in keeping the machines in order as exists when machines are leased.

Conclusions.

'Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.

'Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that:

'The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clause 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9-10 Edward VII, chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.

(Signed.) J. C. WALSH.

CHARLES LAURENDEAU,

Chairman.

'MONTREAL, 18th of October, 1912.'

MINORITY REPORT.

Under the Combines Investigations Act.

'In *re* N. Drouin, *et al*, and The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

'To the Honourable Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

'SIR,—As I dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the Board appointed to hold an investigation into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, I beg to submit the following minority report:—

'The facts established by the evidence submitted to the Board are set out in the majority report, but it is with the conclusions that are drawn from these facts that I differ from the other members of the Board.

'There is also one statement in which I cannot concur, to the effect that "with the conditions thus found to be in existence competition in the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery in Canada is practically impossible."

'The conclusions arrived at by the majority of the Board are limited to one point, namely, that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine and by the operations of the clauses quoted in the report, which restrict the use of the leased machinery in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale or supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'The only difference of opinion amongst the members of the Board was as to the interpretation of the word "unduly."

'The Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau, who was the commissioner appointed in 1901 under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act in 1897 to inquire as to "whether there existed among manufacturers or dealers of news and printing paper any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind, to unduly enhance the price of said article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the said manufacturers or dealers, at the expense of the consumer," defined the word "unduly" in the following sentences of his report.

'The Customs Tariff, in section 18, uses the word "unduly" whereas section 520 of the Criminal Code has the word "unreasonably." I see no differences in those two words as to their significance, "they both mean an oppressive act, contrary to public policy."

'In the American and English Encyclopædia of Law, second edition, in defining undue influence, the following appears:

'No definition of what the law denominates undue influence can be given which will furnish a safe and reliable test for every case. Each case must be decided on its own special facts.'

'I think the same remark would apply to the word "unduly" as used in the Conbines Investigation Act.

'The decision therefore should depend on whether these tying clauses in the leases are unreasonably oppressive and contrary to public policy. It appears to me that in considering this question these clauses should be treated merely as one part of the company's system or method of doing business and that this latter should be considered as a whole.

'The company contends that if it is compelled to eliminate these clauses from its leases it will be obliged to modify the terms throughout and this appears to me to be a fair contention. As is pointed out in the report there was no evidence produced as to what these changes would be. The fact, however, remains that to-day the company furnishes the best machines that are known; it provides competent and efficient services of inspection and repair, and it gives to its customers the benefit of all improvements, notwithstanding the terms of the lease.

'For all this the company is compensated by a royalty based on the output of the machinery and the contention that this output can only be secured by excluding the machines of other manufacturers from being used in connection with the machinery of the company is in my opinion reasonable. The capacity of a set of machines is limited by the capacity of the lowest machine in the set and the company is fairly entitled to secure the greatest possible output by providing that the most efficient machinery only shall be used.

'As regards competition this is not entirely eliminated. Of 138 manufacturers, whose factories are equipped with the machinery of the company, a large number have started business since the company began its operations in Canada and during that period all new factories at least had the choice of being equipped by the company or by other manufacturers, and to that extent competition exists to-day. There is also the further competition referred to in the majority report.

'Since the company obtained control of almost the entire business in Canada no attempt has been made to increase the royalties or otherwise act oppressively, but on the contrary every effort has been made to constantly improve the machinery, to assist new manufacturers in starting business, and to satisfy its customers generally.

'How far the restrictive clauses have been a factor in securing the business to the company I am unable to say, but considering the company's methods as a whole I cannot find that they are against public policy. As has been pointed out the company has been of manifest advantage to the manufacturer of boots and shoes, to the labour operating the machines, and to the consumer.

'The leases of the company were declared by the Privy Council legal in the case of the Company vs. Brunet, *et al*, and this same system of doing business might have been adopted by any other manufacturers of shoe machinery. However, those others preferred to sell their machines and there is evidence that in doing so no adequate guarantee was offered to the purchasers that necessary parts for repairs could be promptly obtained or that a proper repair service would be furnished. That under these conditions the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada has secured the business is not, in my mind, sufficient evidence that the tying clauses unduly restrict competition. On the contrary I am of opinion that the leases of the company are not contrary to the provisions of the Act.

'I therefore, with all respect, dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the Board.

'I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. J. WHITE.'

III. WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the fair wages branch of the department during the past year has shown great expansion, the number of fair wage schedules prepared being much greater than in any previous year. These fair wage schedules, as explained in previous reports, represent the minimum rates of wages payable to the several classes of labour employed on Dominion Government works of construction throughout Canada, amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. The schedules are based on the rates of wages generally prevailing for competent workmen in the locality in which the work is carried on. They are prepared by officers specially employed for the purpose, who visit the localities in which the building or other work is to be performed and ascertain by inquiry of both employers and workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour which are generally observed in the district for the trades required. The fair wages officers of the Government are also employed in connection with the investigation of any complaints which may subsequently arise as to non-compliance by contractors with the fair wages conditions. The fair wages policy of the Dominion Government and of some of the provincial governments and various municipalities was fully explained in the annual report of the Department of Labour for the year ending March 31, 1911.

The removal in May, 1912, of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the fair wages officers of the Department, from Ottawa to Vancouver, was mentioned in the last annual report. Mr. McNiven has made his headquarters in Vancouver during the year and has been charged with the preparation of all schedules required for the four western provinces. Mr. W. D. Killins was appointed in the month of May last to perform throughout Ontario the duties which had previously been performed by Mr. McNiven. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of fair wages officer for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared last year was 384, divided as follows: Public Works, 201; Railways and Canals, 77; Marine and Fisheries, 24; Militia and Defence, 68; Naval Service, 10; Interior, 3; Trade and Commerce, 1. The total number of fair wage schedules prepared since the adoption in 1900 of the fair wages policy is 2,574.

In addition to the preparation of fair wages clauses for Government contracts the Department of Labour has been called upon to furnish fair wage conditions for insertion in contracts for railway construction to which Parliament has granted financial aid either in the form of subsidies or of guarantees. Reference is made elsewhere in the present report to the special attention which the department has given to the protection of the interests of workmen employed in railway construction.

Tables relating to Fair Wage Schedules.

The following tables relate to fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1912–13; also during previous years, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned, and the locality and value of the contract.

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

TABLE showing, by Provinces, the 'Fair Wages' Schedules prepared, 1912–13.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince-Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works	18	23	5	49	68	9	10	19	.....	201
Railways and Canals	15	13	1	22	15	3	2	6	.....	77
Marine and Fisheries	6	5	1	3	4	.....	.....	5	.....	24
Militia and Defence	2	.....	.....	8	36	2	13	7	.....	68
Naval Service	1	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	2	.....	10
Interior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Trade and Commerce	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	42	41	7	84	128	15	28	39	.....	384

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES 1900–13.

SCHEDULES prepared, covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1913, inclusive.

Department of	1900–1	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	Grand Total.
Public Works	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	1,179
Railways and Canals	....	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	986
Marine and Fisheries	....	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	220
Other Departments	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	189
Total	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	2,574

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTAL CONTRACTS, 1912–13.

LIST of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour 1912–13.

Name of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	10,947 03
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	1,401 50
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads	11,703 99
Making and repairing post office scales	2,113 00
Supplying mail bags	30,004 45
Repairing mail bags	32,234 41
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	39,998 87
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes	4,333 55
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	1,202 10
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	66,646 52
Total	$200,585 42

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1912–13, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Wages paid labourers	Ottawa, Ont	April 4				
Certain trades	"	" 4				
Pile and cribwork breakwater	Trout Cove, N.S	" 9	Aug. 8	44,500 00	XIII	285
Cribwork wharf	Upper Maugerville, N.B	" 9	Oct. 14	2,879 00		
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Kelly's Cove, N.S	" 10	July 16	8,990 00		
Pile and concrete wharf	Owen Sound, Ont	" 18	Aug. 21	54,785,00	XIII	286
Public building	Collingwood, Ont	" 22	July 28	106,750 00		
Cribwork and concrete reconstruction of wharf	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	" 22				
Concrete and cribwork wharf	Fredericton, N.B	" 23	Aug. 5	19,700 00	XIII	284
Dredging and crib and concrete extension to pier	Kincardine, Ont	May 3				
Pile bent and timber decking wharf	Boswell, B.C	" 3	Sept. 6	8,437 00	XIII	412
Examining warehouse, detention building and other buildings	Montreal, Que	" 8	Oct. 15	999,000 00	XIII	572
Post office building	Maisonneuve, Que	" 8				
Cribwork breakwater	Carr's Brook, N.S	" 10	Sept. 17	9,300 00		
Reconstruction and repairing of wharf	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I	" 10	Feb. 5	3,993 00		
Cribwork wharf	Brundage's Point, Westfield, N.B	" 10				
Public building	Morden, Man	" 14	Mar. 13	34,000 00	XIII	1135
Alterations to public building	Barrie, Ont	" 14	Nov. 2	19,655 00		
Pile wharf	Edmonton, Alta	" 15	Aug. 16	9,299 00	XIII	285
Public building	Minnedosa, Man	" 17	Dec. 10	45,500 00	XIII	789
Pile wharf	Needles, B.C	" 17				
Post office building	St. John, N.B	" 18	Feb. 3	381,850 00	XIII	1008
Wharf	Cache Bay, Ont	" 18				
Residences, office building, etc., at Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont	" 20	Sept. 25	11,600 00		
Public building	Greenwood, B.C	" 21				
Public building	Louiseville, Que	" 27	June 23	17,500 00		
Examining warehouse	Calgary, Alta	" 27	Dec. 26	455,000 00		
Public building	North Battleford, Sask	" 27	May 30	49,200 00		
Drill hall	Regina, Sask	" 27				
Public building	Lethbridge, Alta	" 27	Sept. 14	221,300 00	XIII	413
Extension to wharf	Seagull, Ont., St. Joseph's island	" 28				
Alterations and additions to public building	Pembroke, Ont	" 29	Oct. 1	16,750 00	XIII	570
Pilework wharf	New Liskeard, Ont	" 30	Dec. 9	10,935 00	XIII	789
Pile and concrete breakwater	Port Arthur, Ont	June 1	Feb. 18	522,041 00	XIII	1009
Placing or rip-rap at outer end of breakwater	"	" 1	Oct. 26	1 40 per ton	XIII	574

Public building	Napierville, Que	June	1				
" "	Ste. Therese, Que	"	1	Feb. 4	18,450 00	XIII	1008
Alterations and additions to public building	Oshawa, Ont	"	5	" 20	5,194 00	XIII	1010
Cribwork wharf	Boisdale, N.S	"	6				
Sea wall	Windsor, N.S	"	6				
Cribwork breakwater	Seaforth, N.S	"	6	Dec. 13	17,300 00	XIII	790
Cribwork wharf	Franklyn Point, P.E.I	"	6	" 5	24,990 00	XIII	789
Public building	St. Jacques, Que	"	7				
" "	Hampton, N.B	"	7	June 26	25,000 00		
" "	Tracadie, N.B	"	7	Oct. 15	7,000 00	XIII	572
" "	Grosse Isle, Que	"	7				
Breakwater and approach	Beaverton, Ont	"	11	Nov. 18	41,874 00	XIII	663
Wharf and approach	Parry Sound	"	11	Oct. 21	72,000 00	XIII	573
" "	Port Moody, B.C	"	11	" 9	8,500 00	XIII	571
Crib and concrete wharf	Orillia, Ont	"	11	Sept. 14	10,874 00	XIII	413
Crib and concrete work wharves	Fort William, Ont	"	13	Nov. 18	132,000 00	XIII	664
Wharf	Windsor, Ont	"	13	Feb. 17	47,809 41		
Alterations to building	Paris, Ont	"	14	Jan. 17	11,500 00	XIII	901
Addition to wharf (crib and concrete) and dredging	Murray Bay, Que	"	17	Oct. 22	61,444 00	XIII	574
Public building	New Westminster	"	17				
Landing pier (cribwork)	Ste. Felicite, Que	"	17	Nov. 9	13,450 00	XIII	663
Public building	Wiarton, Ont	"	17				
Construction of pier No. 2, part of pier No. 3, and dredging of berths and approach channel	Quebec, Que	"	17				
Cribwork and concrete wharf, also dredging	Belleville, Ont	June	21				
Rubble mound and concrete breakwater	Victoria, B.C	"	24	Dec. 20	1,797,801 88	XIII	791
Superintendent's residence	Lockport, Man	"	24				
Breakwater, crib and concrete work, and dredging	Cobourg Harbour, Ont	"	26	Feb. 25	19½ per cu. yd. Class "B."	XIII	1133
Public building	Kingsville, Ont	"	26				
Public building	Walkerville, Ont	July	2				
Public building	Midland, Ont	"	2	Jan. 9	47,700 00	XIII	900
Cribwork wharf	Big Bay, Ont	"	2	Sept. 20	5,448 40	XIII	414
Cribwork wharf	Kempenfeldt, Ont	"	2	" 20	9,783 12	XIII	414
Pile wharf	Metchosin, B.C	"	2	Oct. 9	4,837 00	XIII	571
Wharf and dredging	St. Pierre-les-Becquets, Que	"	10				
Buildings at Experimental Farm	Indian Head, Sask	"	12	Oct. 10	33,000 00	XIII	572
Laboratory at Quarantine Station	St. John, N.B	"	17	Dec. 21	5,950 00	XIII	791
Doctor's residence at Quarantine Station	St. John, N.B	"	18	" 21	8,392 00	XIII	791
Cribwork wharf	Big Bay Point, Ont	"	18	Jan. 30	7,500 00	XIII	1007
Cribwork wharf	Belle Ewart, Ont	"	18	Oct. 16	8,000 00	XIII	573
Pilework wharf	Willow Point, B.C	"	25				
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Grand Manan, N.B	"	30	Nov. 28	30,888 00	XIII	787
Cribwork breakwater	Souris, P.E.I	"	30	Oct. 18	143,917 00	XIII	573
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Ste. Adelaide de Pabos, Que	"	30	Jan 13	6,485 00	XIII	901
Cribwork pier head	Fair Haven, N.B	"	30	Nov. 28	5,750 00		
Revetment wall, pile and concrete	Owen Sound, Ont	Aug.	7	Nov. 19	18,900 00	XIII	664
Immigration detention building	Montreal, Que	"	8	Jan. 3	75,400 00		
Repair work	Isle Verte, Que	"	8				
Pile and cribwork wharf	Albert, N.B	"	9	Jan. 6	14,286 00	XIII	900

WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, etc.,—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Doctor's residence	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Aug. 9				
Dock improvements (pile and concrete work, dredging)	Brockville, Ont.	" 14	Nov. 18	15,382 50	XIII	790
Pilework wharf	Holberg, B.C.	" 15	Dec. 19	12,657 00	XIII	790
" "	Shutty Beach, B.C.	" 15	Jan. 28	5,400 00	XIII	1007
Repairs and extension to cribwork wharf	Lanoraie, Que.	" 21	Jan. 3	6,345 00	XIII	899
Breakwater	Malbaie, Que.	" 21				
Alterations to public building	Summerside, P.E.I.	" 24				
Pilework wharf	Massett, B.C.	" 26	Jan. 27	4,875 00	XIII	1007
Reconstruction of part of river breakwater	Goderich, Ont.	" 26	Dec. 4	26,000 00	XIII	789
Concrete work improvements	Whitby, Ont.	" 26	Jan. 13	20,000 00	XIII	900
Pilework wharf	Refuge Bay, B.C.	" 27	Dec. 28	5,200 00	XIII	898
Pile bent wharf	Seymour Arm, B.C.	Sept. 10	Jan. 2	5,850 00	XIII	899
Pilework wharf	Moresby island, Sandspit Point, B.C.	" 10	" 18	4,375 00	XIII	901
Public building	Durham, Ont.	" 16				
" "	Aylmer, Ont.	" 16	April 3	33,791 00	XIII	1292
" "	Hanover, Ont.	" 16				
Wharf repairs	L'Islet, Que.	" 17	Mar. 11	23,400 00	XIII	1135
Harbour improvements	Rimouski, Que.	" 17				
Extension to wharf (cribwork), dredging	Ile aux Coudres, Que.	" 17	July 3	Schedule rates.		
Extension to wharf (cribwork)	Cap-à-l'Aigle, Que.	" 17	Dec. 26	29,330 85	XIII	792
Breakwater wharf (cribwork)	Seal Cove, N.B.	" 17				
Public building	Grimsby, Ont.	" 19	Jan. 9	19,973 00	XIII	900
Extension to wharf (cribwork)	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	" 26				
Extension block to head of pier	Kamouraska, Que.	" 26				
Public building	Matane, Que.	" 27	July 21	20,009 00		
Wharf (cribwork)	Walton, N.S.	" 27				
Pilework wharf	New Liskeard, Ont.	" 27	Dec. 9	10,985 00		
Pile and cribwork wharf	Ste. Victoire, Que.	Oct. 5	April 3	6,996 00	XIII	1292
Public building	Eganville, Ont.	" 7	June 23	22,750 00		
Wharf (pile and concrete work)	Hamilton, Ont.	" 7	Mar. 10	178,066 79	XIII	1135
Addition to post office	Quebec, Que.	" 9	" 3	385,000 00	XIII	1135
Armoury	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 10	April 21	150,057 60	XIII	1294
Public building	Wallaceburg, Ont.	" 15				
" "	North Battleford, Sask.	" 15				
Pile dock and timber docking wharf	Kaslo, B.C.	" 16				
public building	Three Rivers, Que.	" 16				

Landing pier	St. Antoine de Verchères, Que	Oct. 17	Jan. 15	9,400 00	XIII	901
Public building	Brantford, Ont	" 17	Mar. 6	244,308 00	XIII	1135
Postal Station "B"	Montreal, Que	" 17				
Postal Station, St. Lawrence Ward, "H"	"	" 17	April 13	248,000 00	XIII	1293
Postal Station, Notre Dame Street	"	" 17				
Deep water wharf, cribwork and dredging	Campbellton, N.B	Oct. 18				
Landing pier (pile and cribwork, dredging)	Batiscan River, Que	" 18	Feb. 4	$17,299 78	XIII	1008
Wharf, pile and cribwork	Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Que	" 18	" 1	7,289 05	XIII	1007
Public building	Hespeler, Ont	" 23				
Addition to post office	Toronto, Ont	" 26				
Pile and cribwork wharf	Meteghan, N.S	" 29				
Public building	Fredericton, N.B	" 31	April 16	133,700 00	XIII	1293
" "	Bassano, Alta	Nov. 12				
Pile wharf	Ville Marie, Que	" 12	Mar. 28	17,971 93	XIII	1136
Extension to wharf	Providence Bay, Ont	" 13	Feb. 6	21,480 00	XIII	1009
Building at Forest Nursery Station	Saskatoon, Sask	" 14				
Horse barn	Brandon, Man	" 14	Jan. 2	7,054 00	XIII	899
Wharf	Quaco, N.B	" 15	April 24	15,985 00	XIII	1295
Addition to drill hall	Quebec, Que	" 18	May 22	130,050 00		
Public building	Murray Bay, Que	" 18				
Reconstruction of wharf	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I	" 18	Feb. 5	3,993 00	XIII	1009
Wharf, dredging and back filling	Cap de la Madeleine	" 18	Mar. 3	49,461 92	XIII	1134
Public building	Grand Mère, Que	" 18				
" "	Morden, Man	" 20	Mar. 13	34,000 00		
Lock, dam, regulation sluices, approach piers, excavation of raceway and channel	East River, N.S	" 21	April 9	390,701 35	XIII	1293
Public building	Weedon, Que	" 22				
" "	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que	" 22				
" "	Sudbury, Ont	Dec. 2				
Wharf (pile and concrete superstructure)	Windsor, Ont	" 4	Feb. 17	47,809 41	XIII	1009
Fishway	Lockport, Man	" 6	" 28	4,456 00	XIII	1133
Breakwater, cribwork	Feltzen South, N.S	" 7	Mar. 13	13,800 00	XIII	1136
Wharf	Cole Harbour, N.S	" 18				
Locks and dam	Quebec Harbour, Que	" 18	Mar. 17	1,873,704 80	XIII	1136
Improvements to wharf, pile, concrete filling, &c	Batiscan, Que	" 23	Feb. 4	17,299 78		
Public building	Beauport, Que	Jan. 8				
Custom house	Ottawa, Ont	" 9				
Laboratory and doctor's residence at Quarantine Station	Halifax, N.S	" 9				
Addition to Rideau Hall	Ottawa, Ont	" 20	Aug. 1	125,000 00		
Public building	Steelton, Ont	" 20				
Addition to public building	New Westminster, B.C	" 23				
Lock, dam, and approach piers	Rivière-du-Loup, en haut, Que	" 23				
Geodetic Survey building, Central Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont	Feb. 4				
Public building	Milltown, N.B	" 10				
" "	Acton, Ont	" 13	May 26	24,326 00		
Extension to wharf	Ste. Anne-des-Monts, Que	" 13				
Repairs to headblock, east breakwater	Port Colborne, Ont	Feb. 24				
Public Building	Shediac, N.B	" 25				

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1912–13, with name of locality concerned, etc.—*Concluded.*

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Public Building	Sackville, N.B	Feb. 25				
Revetment wall	Burlington, Ont	" 27	May 19	21,800 00		
Public building	Bracebridge, Ont	" 28	July 11	34,425 00		
Barracks	Long Branch, Toronto, Ont	Mar. 1				
Harbour improvements	Inverness, B.C	" 4				
Wharf, pile bent	Willow Point, B.C	" 4				
Combined roadway and wharf, dredging	Kingston, Ont	" 8	May 28	Schedule rates		
Additions and alterations to public building	Joliette, Que	" 13				
Harbour improvements	Inverness, N.S	" 13				
Public building	Napierville, Que	" 18				
" "	Collingwood, Ont	" 18				
" "	Shelburne, Ont	" 19				
" "	Lakefield, Ont	" 25				
Postal Stations 'G' and 'E'	Toronto, Ont	" 25	Aug. 5	'G' 126,214 00		
Public building	Milverton, Ont	" 25				
Post office	Maisonneuve, Que	" 27				
Public Building	Dartmouth, N.S	" 27				
" "	St. George, N.B	" 27				
" "	Middleton, N.S	" 27				
" "	Virden, Man	" 28	June 2	33,900 00		
Cribwork wharf	Evandale, N.B	" 28	" 9	8,000 00		
" "	Whites Bluff, N.B	" 28				

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1912–13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Cutting and removing to new site part of old station on I.C.R	Truro, N.S	Apr. 10	June 1	635 00	XIII	71
Improving lower entrance to Lock No. 15	Cornwall Canal, Ont	" 16	" 4	Schedule rates		
Widening channel way at lower entrance	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont	" 22	" 28	"	XIII	71
Lock house at Lock No. 8 on Section No. 4, Ontario—Rice Lake Division	Trent Canal, Ont	May 8	No contract			

Dredging	Murray Canal, Ont	May 8	Aug. 20	$ 10.50 per hr	XIII	287
Line of railway	Millville to St. John river, N.B	" 9	May 14	*Subsidy $3,200 per. mi	XIII	72
Repairing roofs	St. John, N.B	" 18	No contract.			
Line of railway	Drummond Mines to Bathurst Harbour, N.B	" 25	July 18	*Subsidy $3,200 per. mi	XIII	171
" "	Teulon to Icelandic river, Man	" 27	June 11	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	72
" "	St. Matthias to lake Kenogami	" 28	July 18	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	171
Freight shed on I.C.R	St. Anaclet, Que	" 30				
" "	Kempt, Que	" 30	Oct. 19	1,134 00	XIII	576
Additions to freight shed on I.C.R	St. Germain, Que	" 30	No contract			
Addition to freight shed, also coal shed on I.C.R	Lotbinière, Que	" 30	"			
Addition to freight shed on I.C.R	Eel River, N.B	" 30	Oct. 22	646 00	XIII	578
" "	Rimouski, Que	" 30	Dec. 18	1,100 00	XIII	793
" "	Ste. Anne, Que	" 30	No contract.			
" "	St. Leonard's Junction, Que	June 1	"			
Line of railway	Gibson to Minto, N.B	" 4	June 13	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	73
Section of Hudson Bay Railway	Thicket Portage to Split Lake Junction, Man	" 5	Sept. 20	Schedule rates	XIII	415
Line of railway	Montreal to Nottaway river	" 11	June 12	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	73
Station, freight shed &c., on I.C.R	Ste. Flavie, Que	" 13	Oct. 8	20,900 00	XIII	575
Station on the I.C.R	Sayabec, Que	" 13	Oct. 26	5,675 00	XIII	577
Ten-stall engine house, annex, chimney, cinder-pit, &c., on I.C.R	Point Tupper, N.S	" 14	Oct. 19	37,500 00	XIII	578
Bridge on Saskatchewan river, between	Stratheona and Edmonton, Alta	" 25	Aug. 2	*Subsidy 15 % cost of bridge not exceeding $126,000	XIII	287
Extension to I.C.R. freight shed	Sydney, N.S	" 27	Oct. 3	5,750 00	XIII	575
" "	Stellarton, N.S	" 27	Sept. 5	3,100 00	XIII	415
Bridge over river Saskatchewan	Outlook, Sask	July 2	No contract.			
Removal of old east pier and extension of east docking on Welland Canal	Port Colborne, Ont	" 5	Sept. 5	Schedule rates	XIII	416
Supply and delivery of two-side dump scows for Rideau Canal dredging plant	Buckingham, Que	" 6	July 25	6,500 00	XIII	171
Wooden tug for Rideau Canal dredging plant	" "	" 6	Jan. 3	7,300 00	XIII	902
Line of railway	Labrosse Junction to St. Alexis	" 8	July 18	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	171
Extension to I.C.R. freight shed	Sydney Mines, N.S	" 9	Oct. 3	3,500 00	XIII	575
Extending Pier No. 7 and cliff excavation on I.C.R	Richmond, N.S	" 10	Sept. 26	Schedule rates	XIII	415
Sandblasting and painting I. C. R. bridge across	Grand Narrows, C. B	" 10	Dec 18	5,150 00	XIII	792
Steel tug	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont	" 13	Aug. 19	12,750 00	XIII	288

*Not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1912–13, with name of locality concerned, &c.—*Concluded.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Sandblasting and painting certain bridges	Ottawa East, Bronson Ave., Manotick, Merrickville, Newboro, Oliver's Ferry, Brass's Point	July 17	Sept. 27	6,150 00	XIII	415
Line of railway	Yellowhead Pass to Fraser river	" 19	Aug. 7	Subsidy $12,000 per mi.	XIII	287
" "	Sault Ste. Marie to point between White river and Dalton Stations	" 23	Sept. 27	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi.	XIII	416
Bridge-tender's residence	Murray canal, Ont	July 29	Oct. 19	2,300 00	XIII	574
Station building on I.C.R.	Point Tupper, N.S.	Aug. 7	Dec. 14	12,300 00	XIII	792
Extension to freight car repair shop, I.C.R.	Moncton, N.B.	" 7	Feb. 10	104,500 00	XIII	1011
Ballasting, I.R.C.	Georges river to Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 8	Sept. 26	60c. per cu. yd.	XIII	415
Line of railway	St. Justine to St. Sabine, Que.	" 9	" 25	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	416
"	Wellington to Alberni, B.C.	" 20	Oct. 19	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	577
Wall along south side of cut, Rideau canal	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" 21	" 22	Schedule rates.	XIII	574
Repairs to station on I.C.R.	Hampton, N.B.	" 24	No contract			
Rest house for trainmen on I.C.R.	Rivière du Loup, Que.	" 26	Feb. 1	2,850 00	XIII	1011
Standard sand house on I.C.R.	Rivière du Loup, Que.	" 26	" 1	1,477 00	XIII	1011
Bridge and span	Campbellford, Ont.	" 26	Nov. 12	35,500 00	XIII	664
Section of Hudson Bay Railway	Split Lake Junction to Hudson Bay terminus	" 31	Dec. 17	Schedule rates.	XIII	792
Line of railway	Little river to Belle Marche, C.B.	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	416
Enlargement of elevator	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 24	Nov. 14	201,000 00	XIII	793
Line of railway, I.C.R.	Springhill Junction to Wallace Harbour, N.S.	Oct. 1	No contract.			
Dwelling	Point Tupper, N.S.	" 1	Jan. 4	7,500 00	XIII	902
Line of railway	St. John to Grand Falls, N.B.	" 22	Nov. 5	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	665
"	Golden, B.C., to Jukeson	" 31	No contract.			
Cork insulation car shop roof	Moncton, N.B.	Nov. 15	Feb. 6	9,076 29	XIII	1011
Vacuum car-cleaning plants	"	" 20	" 12	3,727 00	XIII	1012
" "	St. John, N.B.	" 20	" 12	3,125 00	XIII	1012

Line of railway	St. Albert to Yellowhead Pass, B.C.	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Guarantee of $35,000 per mi.		
"	Ingersoll to Stratford	Dec. 9	No contract.			
Extension of Algoma Central Railway	Algoma, Ont.	" 23	Dec. 28	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	793
Reconstruction of bridge	Quebec, Que.	" 30	No contract.			
Coal pockets on I.C.R.	Point Tupper, N.S.	Jan. 3	"			
Line of railway	Ste. Agathe des Monts towards township of Howard	" 7	Feb. 1	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	1012
Highway bridge between	St. John's and Iberville, Que.	" 23	No contract.			
Freight shed	Fredericton, N.B.	" 25	"			
Line of railway	McBride Junction to Campbell river, B.C.	Feb. 3	"			
"	Coldwater river to Fraser river, B.C.	" 10	April 2	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile.		
" I.C.R.	Wallace, N.S.	" 25	No contract.			
Car ferry terminals	Carleton Point, P.E.I.	Mar. 12	"			
" "	Cape Tormentine, N.B.	" 12	April 28	Schedule rates.	XIII	1295
Slope and vertical walls	Lachine canal, Que.	" 27	" 1	"		
Improvements at Lock No. 4, on Lachine canal	Côte St. Paul, Que.	" 27	May 26	"	XIII	1430

*Not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1912–13, with names of locality concerned, &c.

				$ cts.		
Certain trades	Halifax, N.S.	April 2				
Drill hall	Meaford, Ont.	" 25	July 3	12,890 00		
Renewal of sewage system, Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	May 2	June 12	5,497 00	"	
Drill hall	Gananoque, Ont.	" 10	July 3	14,580 00	"	
Repairs and renovation of Court House for 53rd Regiment	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 17	Sept. 11	28,600 00	XIII	665
Drill hall	Grenfell, Sask.	" 18	July 16	10,000 00		
Model and gun shed, Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	" 27	Dec. 2	22,949 00	XIII	794
Drill hall	Lindsay, Ont.	" 27	Oct. 18	30,777 00	XIII	794
"	Oshawa, Ont.	" 27	Dec. 2	34,793 00		
"	Norwood, Ont.	" 27	Oct. 14	8,325 00	XIII	666
"	Watford, Ont.	" 27	Sept. 3	11,400 00		
"	Omemee, Ont.	" 27	" 24	8,325 00	XIII	666
"	Galt, Ont.	" 27	No contract.			
"	Dunnville, Ont.	" 27	"			
"	Vernon, B.C.	" 30	Oct. 7	16,811 00	XIII	666
"	Minnedosa, Man.	" 30	Sept. 21	17,400 00	XIII	793
"	Morden, Man.	" 30	No contract.			
Repairs to rifle range	Pointe aux Trembles, Que.	June 6	Day labour	7,800 00		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1912–13, with names of locality concerned, &c—*Concluded.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
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Rifle range	Middleton, N.S.	June 6	Feb. 2	5,850 00		
"	Collingwood, Ont.	" 7	Dec. 4	5,512 00	XIII	795
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 11	July 19	5,420 00		
Drill hall	Markdale, Ont.	" 15	Sept. 13	11,775 00	XIII	666
Rifle range	Peterboro, Ont.	" 17	Feb. 2	4,900 00		
Drill hall	Moosomin, Sask.	" 18	Aug. 29	10,444 50	"	
"	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 19	No contract.			
Armoury	Orillia, Ont.	" 19	June 9	24,000 00	"	
"	Simcoe, Ont.	" 19	No contract.			
Construction of, or repairing, rifle range	Long Branch, Ont.	" 19	Dec. 4	13,400 00	XIII	794
Drill hall	Chilliwack, B.C.	" 25	Nov. 15	16,350 00	XIII	667
"	Fernie, B.C.	" 27	No contract.			
"	Kincardine, Ont.	July 2	Nov. 12	6,783 00	XIII	667
"	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 2	No contract.			
Repairs to fences around barracks	St. Johns, Que.	Aug. 16	"			
Fitting up caretaker's quarters for Field Battery	Belleville, Ont.	" 24	"			
Fence, military cemetery	Montreal, Que.	" 26	"			
Drill hall	Victoria, B.C.	Sept. 10	"			
External painting, Work Point Barracks	Esquimalt, B.C.	" 10	"			
Armoury	Stratford, Ont.	Oct. 8	No contract.			
"	London, Ont.	" 8	"			
Repairs to drill hall	Hamilton, Ont.	" 8	"			
Addition to armoury building	Ottawa, Ont.	" 23		6,000 00		
Armoury	Woodstock, Ont.	Nov. 2	No contract.			
Drill hall	Edmonton, Alta.	" 6	"			
"	Regina, Sask.	" 6	"			
"	Calgary, Alta.	" 6	"			
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 6	"			
Armoury	Coaticook, Que.	" 21	"			
Drill hall	Simcoe, Ont.	Dec. 30	"			
"	Moosejaw, Sask.	Jan. 3	June 6	105,973 00		
"	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 13	No contract.			
"	Orono, Ont.	" 18	Mar. 15	11,470 00		
"	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 20	No contract.			

Repairs to armoury	Rigaud, Que	" 25	Feb. 20	2,245 00
Renewal of lighting system in drill hall	Montreal, Que	" 25	No contract.	
Drill hall	Pembroke, Ont	" 28	"	
"	Renfrew, Ont	" 30	"	
"	Swift Current, Sask	Feb. 6	"	
Connaught rifle range	South March, Ont	" 7	May 1	125,000 00
Drill Hall	Kamloops, B.C	" 10	No contract.	
"	Qu'Appelle, Sask	" 19	"	
"	Ingersoll, Ont	" 25	"	
"	Napanee, Ont	" 25	"	
All classes of labour	St. Johns, Que	Mar. 18	"	
Drill hall	Picton, Ont	" 27	June 16	64,740 00
"	Maple Creek, Sask	" 31	No contract.	

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912–13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Range lights on Saguenay river	Simard, Que	June 1	July 16	2,465 00	XIII	417
Double dwelling	Cape Fourchu, N.S	" 7	Aug. 20	4,857 00	XIII	417
Certain trades	Fort William, Que	Sept. 17	Oct. 14	450 00	XIII	1296
Dredging work	St. John, N.B	" 27	Nov 1	185,000 00	XIII	1296
Concrete beacon	False Creek, B.C	Oct. 1	" 27	1,300 00	XIII	1297
Pile and concrete wharf and dredging, New Buoy Depot	St, John, N.B	" 10	" 21	185,000 00	XIII	1296
Certain trades	Charlottetown, P.E.I	" 14	Day Labour.			
"	St. John, N,B	" 17	"			
"	Montreal, Que	" 18	"			
"	Parry Sound, Ont	" 23	"			
"	Halifax, N.S	" 26	"			
"	Prescott, Ont	" 26	"			
Double dwelling, frame	Cape Beale, B.C	Nov. 6	Jan. 30	8,200 00	XIII	1297
Certain trades	Vancouver, B.C	" 12	Day labour.			
"	Victoria, B.C	" 12	"			
"	Midland, Ont	Jan. 9				
Fog alarm building	Cape Roseway, N.S	Feb. 10				
Wooden lighthouse tower	Shamper's Wharf, N.B	" 10	May 21	1,049 000		
Wooden dwelling	St. Paul's island, N.S	Mar. 13	No contract.			
Wooden lighthouse tower	Tanner island, N.S	" 13				
Lighthouse tower on concrete base	Chamcook Harbour, N.B	" 13	"			
Wooden lighthouse tower	Midland Point, Ont	" 13	"			
Lighthouse and dwelling, oil shed and boathouse	Addenbrooke island, B.C	" 28	"			
Storm signal mast	North Sydney, N.S	" 31	"			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1912–13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
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Wireless telegraph station	Point Edward, Ont	May 8	Sept. 28	4,050 00	
" "	Alert Bay, B.C	" 14	Contract not awarded		
" "	Toronto, Ont	" 20	Contract not awarded.		
" "	Port Stanley, Ont	" 27	Contract not awarded.		
Certain trades	Quebec, Que	Sept. 17	Contract not awarded.		
"	Father Point, Que	" 17	Dec. 30	2,350 00	
"	Port Arthur, Ont	Nov. 2	Oct. 10	3,645 00	"
"	Halifax, N.S	Feb. 12	No contract.		
Schooner	North Vancouver, B.C	" 15	Feb. 11	29,200 00	XIII 1297
Wireless tower	Le Pas, Man	Mar. 20	Contract not awarded.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of the Interior 1912–13, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Wire fence around buffalo reserve	Moose Mountain, Sask	July 25	No contract.		
Bath houses	Banff, Alta	Dec. 2	Day labour.		
Superstructure of bath houses	"	Feb. 26	Contract not yet awarded.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Trade and Commerce, 1912–13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Government elevator	Port Arthur, Ont	Aug. 15	Sept. 11	1,194,865 00	

Fair Wages Complaints investigated by the Department of Labour during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913.

The Department of Labour received during the past fiscal year twenty-two complaints, arising, for the most part, out of alleged non-compliance with conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of Labour. In several cases workmen employed by certain departments of the Government had made complaint regarding wages and hours, and at the request of the department concerned an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, whose report was transmitted to the department affected. One complaint had also been received prior to the commencement of the fiscal year, making in all twenty-three complaints dealt with by the Department of Labour during the year. The complaints related to the following subjects, namely: Rates of wages, hours of labour, neglect to post up the fair wages schedule, the employment of workmen other than metal lathers to perform that class of labour, the employment of joiners to do painters' work, the employment of workmen from one locality to perform work in another, and the change from day labour to piece work.

The workpeople affected, classified according to their occupations, are as follows: Foremen carpenters, carpenters, painters, plumbers, stone-cutters, machinists, bridge and structural iron workers, sheet metal workers, metal lathers, compressed air workers, iron ship-builders, builders' labourers, ordinary labourers, and teamsters. Complaints were received from certain workmen employed by the Departments of Militia and Defence and the Naval Service in the military works and dockyard at Halifax, N.S., from the employees in the shops and yards of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at the Quebec Agency, and from the workmen employed by the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Que.

Taking into consideration all complaints either settled or filed during the year, six had to do with work in the province of Nova Scotia, one with work in the province of New Brunswick, nine with work in the province of Quebec, five with work in the province of Ontario, and two with work in the province of Alberta.

Nine of the complaints related to work performed for the Department of Public Works, five to work performed for the Department of Railways and Canals, two to work performed for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, two to work performed for the Department of Militia and Defence, two to work performed for the Department of the Naval Service, two to work performed for both the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service, and one to work performed for the Harbour Commission of Montreal.

Thirteen of the complaints were made the subject of special investigation by officers of the department, and of these ten were reported well-founded and three groundless. In the remaining ten cases no investigation was conducted, but inquiry was made of the department under whose direction the work was being carried on and the information thus obtained was forwarded to the complainant, or the matter was left in the hands of the department concerned.

A complaint from the International Union of Wire and Metal Lathers had been received in the department before the close of the last fiscal year, which had to do with the alleged employment of carpenters, blacksmiths and labourers to perform the work of metal lathing on the old post office building in Montreal. Early in April an investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the complaint was well-founded; also that the contractor refused to pay the rate current in Montreal for metal lathers, namely, 50 cents per hour; and that he had neglected to comply with the fair wage condition of his contract regarding the posting up of the fair wages schedule. The Department of Public Works, by whom the contract was let, was accordingly notified of the infringement

of the terms of the contract. The Department of Labour was later informed that the Department of Public Works had written the contractor and insisted upon a strict adherence to the fair wages conditions of the contract.

Sworn statements were received in the department regarding the under-payment of wages to certain individual workmen employed on the Royal Military College wharf at Kingston, Ont. Several of the workmen in question claimed that they had been paid at a rate of 20 cents per hour instead of 25 cents per hour, the latter being the rate specified for labourers in the fair wages schedule of the contract. Another complaint was to the effect that a workman who had charge of a gang of men engaged in driving piles should receive the same rate of wage as that paid to foremen carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the claims were well-founded. As a result of correspondence between the departments concerned and the contractor, a cheque was received in settlement of these claims, the amount of each claim being forwarded by the Department of Labour to the workman concerned. The contractor also promised to settle certain other claims as soon as the men could be located.

A complaint was received from a workman employed on the Naval College building at Halifax, N.S., and the installation of wireless in the same, regarding alleged under-payment of wages. The matter was referred to the Department of the Naval Service, and on request of the latter an investigation was conducted by an officer of the Department of Labour, who visited Halifax for this purpose. It was found that the workman had been employed as foreman carpenter on the work above mentioned and that he should have received $3.50 per day instead of $2.70 which he actually received. A cheque for the amount due the complainant, namely, $104.80, was forwarded by the contractors to the Department of Labour. On receipt of the same the department immediately mailed it to the workman concerned. The matter was then declared closed.

Complaint was made by the International Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance to the effect that sheet metal workers in the employ of an Ottawa firm were being paid less than the rate current in the district for that class of labour. The work in question included the manufacture of field hospital outfits, acetylene gas generators, and military parade lamps for the Department of Militia and Defence. On inquiry of this latter department it was learned that the transactions referred to were not in the nature of formal contracts, but rather in the form of purchases, and further, that no fair wage conditions had been provided for. No further action was therefore taken.

In connection with certain work on the old museum building in Ottawa, Ont., a complaint was received concerning the rate of wages paid to the metal lathers employed thereon. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Public Works, with a recommendation that the current rate namely, 45 cents per hour, should be paid to all metal lathers employed on the work above mentioned. Instructions were given by the Department of Public Works that this recommendation should be given effect, and the matter was then declared closed.

The Halifax District Trades and Labour Council informed the Department of Labour that the painters employed in the military works and dockyard at Halifax, N.S., by the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service were being paid at the rate of 25 cents and 24 cents per hour respectively, which amounts were below the current rates in Halifax for that class of labour, the wages of journeymen having been increased on May 1 last to $2.70 per day. The facts were accordingly communicated to the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service, under whose direction the work in question was being carried on.

Complaint was made by a member of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America that the contractors for the customs house at Quebec, Que.,

refused to pay the current rate for painters, namely, 30 cents per hour. The fair wages schedule of the contract provided for a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour, this being the rate prevailing in Quebec at the time the schedule was prepared. This being explained to the complainant, no further complaint was received.

In connection with the manufacture for the Dominion Government of bell buoys and superstructures for gas beacons, a complaint was received stating that a company to whom this work had been given was insisting that the work in question should be done by piece work instead of by day labour, this change being in violation of the principles of the constitution of the Federal Labour Union. The Department of Marine and Fisheries, for whom the work was being done, informed the Department of Labour that the work was being performed under the ordinary form of order issued by the purchasing branch of that department and contained no fair wage conditions. The facts were accordingly communicated to the President of the Federal Labour Union, and the matter was then dropped.

A complaint was received from the International Compressed Air Workers' Union on behalf of the compressed air workers, or 'sand hogs,' employed on the substructure of the Quebec bridge. The complaint had to do with the demand of the employees concerned for a rate of wage of $4 per day instead of $3.50 which they were actually receiving. An investigation was made by an officer of the department who visited the work and interviewed a number of the 'sand hogs' employed there. It was found that the complaint was not well-founded, there having been no violation of the fair wages schedule of the contract. No. further action was therefore necessary.

A communication was received from the Federal Union No. 6, enclosing declarations from several workmen employed on the Intercolonial station house and freight shed contracts at Truro, N.S., setting forth that the workmen in question had been paid less than the rate specified in the fair wages schedules of the contracts. Later, a number of sworn statements were received in the department to the same effect. An investigation was made by an officer of the department who reported that he had examined the time books of the contracts. A few of the claims were not sustained, but cheques had been mailed to all those whose claims were well-founded. The matter was thus satisfactorily settled.

A complaint was received in the department to the effect that journeymen plumbers at Halifax employed by the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service were being paid at a rate of 30 cents per hour instead of 35 cents per hour, the latter being the rate current in Halifax for that class of labour. The information was accordingly communicated to the departments concerned.

On request of the Department of the Naval Service an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour into a complaint of certain employees of that department at Halifax, N.S., comprising boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and machinists. The complaint grew out of the fact that the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders had been requested to work from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., at the day rate, and from 7 p.m. at time and one-half, whereas the rule generally observed was that double time should be paid for all work performed after 5 p.m. The men protested and asked that the order should be suspended until they had time to communicate with the authorities at Ottawa. Complaint was made that shortly afterwards the men were dismissed, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America then asked the Department of Labour to make an inquiry. Investigation showed that the rate current in the locality for overtime for boilermakers and iron shipbuilders was double time, that for machinists being time and one-half from 5 p.m. until midnight, after midnight and on Sundays and holidays,

double time, with the exception of work at the graving dock. The Department of the Naval Service informed the Department of Labour that an increase had been granted the machinists and that all labour questions had been settled satisfactorily.

In connection with the construction of an armoury at Lévis, Que., complaint was made by the St. Marc Branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America that the sub-contractor at St. Marc des Carrières was violating the fair wages conditions of the contract in that he worked his men nine hours per day and paid wages ranging from $1.50 to $3 per day, the piece work system also being employed in some instances. The fair wages schedule of the contract called for payment to stonecutters of a rate of 40 cents per hour and a working day of eight hours. A similar complaint had been investigated and reported upon during the summer of 1911 and the contractors were then informed by the Department of Public Works that the fair wages conditions of the contract must be lived up to by the sub-contractor in question. The complaint was again referred to the Department of Public Works.

A complaint was received from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America regarding alleged non-payment of current rates of wages to various classes of workmen employed on the construction of an examining warehouse at Calgary, Alta. It was claimed that the current rates were higher than the rates provided for in the fair wages schedule of the contract. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works and later to the Department of Justice, the latter department ruling that there was no provision in the contract which required the payment of wages other than the rates specified in the fair wages schedule.

Word was received from the Brotherhood of Structural Iron Workers that the structural iron workers employed on the construction of the Edmonton-Strathcona Bridge, over the Saskatchewan River, had ceased work on account of the refusal of the contractors to pay $4.50 per day of nine hours. The western fair wages officer of the Department of Labour was instructed to investigate this complaint and, after doing so, informed the department that the demands of the men were reasonable and should be conceded. The information was communicated to the Department of Railways and Canals, by whom the contract for this work had been let.

During the summer of 1911 a complaint had been made by the employees of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the shops and yards at Quebec. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, and a report embodying certain recommendations was transmitted to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. In September, 1912, a further investigation was made on request of the latter department and a statement was prepared and submitted for the information of the department concerned, giving the rates of wages and hours of labour in the privately-owned shops and yards of Quebec in which work was performed similar to that performed by the staff of the Marine Agency. The wages in the shops and yards were revised accordingly.

A complaint was received from the International Union of Painters of America to the effect that painters' work on the Citadel, Quebec, Que., was being done by joiners. The work in question being under the supervision of the Department of Militia and Defence, an inquiry was made by that department and the Department of Labour was informed that some joiners were employed to put on the priming coat to prevent damage by weather, but that all painting was done by painters. This information was communicated to the complainant. No further action was taken.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint against the contractor for the construction of dormitories at the

Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., respecting the rate of wage paid to carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that no carpenters were then employed on the work in question; also that there was no ground for complaint respecting the rates of wages which were being paid on the work. The matter was accordingly dropped.

A complaint was received in the department to the effect that the wages provided for in the fair wages schedule of the contract for the substructure of the Quebec bridge were not the rates current in Quebec at the time the complaint was made. An investigation was accordingly made by an officer of the Department of Labour, who reported that the contractors were paying rates greatly in excess of those set forth in the fair wages schedule and in many cases higher than the rates current in Quebec. No action was therefore necessary.

In connection with the construction of the Intercolonial freight shed at Sydney, N.S., a complaint was made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that certain carpenters employed on the above mentioned work were being paid 30 cents per hour instead of 33 1-3 cents per hour which was provided for in the fair wages schedule of the contract. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals under whose direction the work in question was being carried on. As a result of correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals and the contractor concerned, the Department of Labour was informed that a settlement had been effected, cheques for the amounts due being mailed the workmen concerned.

A complaint was received in the department from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on behalf of certain carpenters employed on the construction of an armoury at St. John, N.B., who were being paid less than the rate current in St. John for that class of labour. The contractor promised to establish a rate of $3 per day for carpenters from May 1, 1913.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint on behalf of certain carpenters employed on the Montreal Harbour works, the complaint being to the effect that the carpenters in question were being paid less than the rate current in Montreal for that class of labour. An investigation was conducted by an officer of the Department of Labour. In his report recommendations were made for certain increases to the workmen concerned. It was later announced by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners that an increase of ten per cent had been granted.

A protest was received from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America against the employment of painters from Hull, Que., to work on the post office building in Montreal. It was stated that the painters were being paid at a lower rate than that current in Montreal for that class of labour. Inquiry was made by the Department of Labour which showed that the contractor was duly conforming to the fair wages schedule in the contract. No further action was therefore necessary.

Following is a tabular statement covering the various grievances investigated:—

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the financial year ended March 31, 1912.

I. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality, and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 26, '12	Montreal, Que., Work on Old Post Office.	Public Works.	That metal lathing was being done by other classes of labour and that the rate paid for such work was lower than that current in Montreal	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the complaint was well founded, also that the fair wages schedule had not been posted up, as required. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works with a recommendation that the contractor should be compelled to live to the terms of his contract.

II.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Apr. 30, '12	Kingston, Ont., Extension of Royal Military College wharf.	Public Works.	Regarding non-payment of rates of wages specified in fair wages schedule.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who found that fair wage schedule conditions had not been complied with. Amounts due to various workmen were accordingly paid by contractors.
May 8, '12	Halifax, N.S., Construction of Naval College Building and Seamen's hospital.	Naval Service	Regarding non-payment of current rate to a foreman carpenter.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who found that the foreman should have been paid at the rate of $3·50 per day instead of the rate of $3 which he actually received, and was therefore entitled to recover from the contractors a balance of $104 80, and the payment of this amount was duly made.
May 11, '12	Ottawa, Ont., Furnishing of supplies for the Government by an Ottawa firm.	Militia and Defence.	That sheet metal workers employed on work for the Government were being paid at a rate lower that that current in the city of Ottawa for that class of labour.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, from whom it was learned that the transactions in question were not in the form of contracts but in the form of purchases and that no fair wage conditions had been imposed in connection with the furnishing of supplies.
May 17, '12	Ottawa, Ont. Work on old Museum building on Sussex street.	Public Works.	Regarding wages paid to metal lathers employed on above work.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, under whose direction the work was being carried on. Instructions were given by the Department of Public Works that the rate of 45c. should be paid to all metal lathers employed on above work, and the matter was accordingly closed.
May 31, '12	Halifax, N.S. Work in Canadian Dockyard and military works.	Militia and Defence Naval Service.	That painters employed on above work were being paid less than the rate current in Halifax for that class of labour.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of Naval Service, under whose direction the work was being carried on.

June 4, '12	Quebec, Que. Construction of Custom House.	Public Works.	That painters employed on the above work were paid 25c. per hour, whereas the current rate for that class of labour in Quebec was 30c.	The fair wages schedule inserted in the contract referred to provided for a rate of 25c. per hour, being the rate current at the time the schedule was prepared.
June 10, '12	Ottawa, Ont. Certain work for the Government by an Ottawa firm.	Marine and Fisheries.	That work on buoys, beacons and boilers for the Government should be done by piece work instead of by day labour as formerly.	The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for whom the work was being done. This department stated that there was no formal contract, the work being done under the ordinary form of order issued by the purchasing branch of the department, which did not contain fair wage conditions.
June 20, '12	Quebec, Que. Construction of substructure of Quebec bridge.	Railways and Canals.	Wages paid to sand hogs employed on said work by contractors.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that there had been no violation of the fair wages schedule. No further action was necessary.
June 21, '12	Truro, N.S. Construction of station and freight shed for I.C.R.	Railways and Canals.	That contractors for said work were not paying certain workmen the rates of wages provided for in the fair wage schedule.	By request of the Department of Railways and Canals an investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported the claims were well founded. Settlement was made by the contractors and the matter was accordingly declared closed.
June 24, '12	Halifax, N.S. Work performed for Militia and Defence and Naval Service Departments.	Militia and Defence, Naval Service.	That journeymen plumbers at Halifax in employ of said departments were paid at the rate of 30c. instead of 35c., the latter rate having gone into effect on May 1, 1912.	Departments of Militia and Defence and the Naval Service were notified that wages of journeymen plumbers had been increased from 30c. to 35c. per hour.
July 10, '12	Halifax, N.S. Workmen employed by Department of the the Naval Service	Naval Service	That the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders employed by the Department of the Naval Service at Halifax, N.S. had been dismissed for refusing to work overtime at a rate of time and a half without first consulting the union; also as to wages paid to machinists.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the rate for overtime to boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in Halifax was double time. In the case of the machinists an increase had been granted. These complaints were accordingly satisfactorily adjusted.
July 18, '12	Levis, Que. Construction of Armoury.	Public Works.	That the terms of the fair wages clause of the contract were being violated by a sub-contractor with respect to wages and hours of stonecutters.	This complaint was investigated and reported upon during the summer of 1910, and the sub-contractor was informed that he must comply with the fair wage conditions of the contract. In July, 1912, a further complaint was made regarding this same matter, which was referred to the Department of Public Works.
Sept. 13, '12	Calgary, Alta. Examining warehouse.	Public Works.	Regarding alleged non-payment of current wage rates to various classes of labour employed.	The Department of Justice ruled that no provision existed in the contract for higher wages than those contained in the fair wages schedule.
Oct. 1, '12	Strathcona and Edmonton, Alta., Construction of C.P.R. bridge over the Saskatchewan river.	Railways and Canals.	That contractors were not paying structural steel workers the rate current in the locality, for which reason the men concerned had ceased work on October 1.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that in his opinion the demands of the men were reasonable and should be conceded. The matter was then referred to the Department of Railways and Canals.

TABLE showing nature and results of Investigation, etc.—*Continued.*

Complaint received.	Locality. and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct. 4, '12	Quebec, Que. Workmen employed in shops and yards of Marine and Fisheries Department.	Marine and Fisheries.	Regarding Wages	During the summer of 1911 complaint had been made by the employees of the Marine and Fisheries Department in the shops and yards at Quebec. An investigation was made and a report embodying certain recommendations was transmitted to the department concerned. In September, 1912, a further investigation was requested by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. A statement of the rates of wages and hours of labour in the privately owned shops and yards of Quebec was prepared and submitted for the information of this department. The wages in the shops and yards of Quebec were revised accordingly.
Oct. 14, '12	Quebec, Que. Work at Citadel.	Militia and Defence.	That painters' work was being done by joiners.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, under whose direction the work in question was carried on. The Department of Labour was informed that some joiners had been employed to put on a primary coat to prevent damage by weather, but that all painting had been done by painters.
Oct. 17, '12	Kingston, Ont. Construction of Royal Military College dormitories.	Public Works.	That the contractor was not paying current rates to carpenters.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that no carpenters were employed at the time and that no grounds existed for this complaint.
Nov. 5, '12	Quebec, Que. Substructure of Quebec bridge.	Railways and Canals.	That rates provided for in fair wages schedule were not the current rates in Quebec at the time the complaint was made.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the contractors were paying rates greatly in excess of those set forth in the fair wages schedule, being in many cases much higher than those current in Quebec.
Jan. 3, '13	Sydney, C.B. Construction of I.C.R. freight shed.	Railways and Canals.	That certain carpenters were paid at the rate of 30c. instead of 33⅓c. per hour.	The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Railways and Canals, which reported that the contractor had mailed cheques to the workmen concerned for the amounts severally due.
Jan. 23, '13	St. John, N.B. Construction of armoury.	Public Works.	That carpenters employed on said work were being paid $2.50 instead of $3 the latter being the rate current in St. John for that class of labour.	The minimum rate specified in the fair wages schedule for carpenters was $2.50 per day. As a result, however, of representations made by the Department of Labour, the contractor increased this rate on May 1, 1913, to $3 per day, which was the rate generally current for this class of labour in the locality.
Jan. 28, '13	Montreal, Que. Work undertaken by the Harbour Commission.	Board of Harbour Commissioners.	That carpenters employed by the Harbour Commissioners were paid less than the rate current in Montreal for that class of labour.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department. In his report recommendations were made for certain increases to carpenters. It was later announced by the Harbour Commissioners that an increase of ten per cent had been decided upon.
Feb. 12, '13	Montreal, Que. Reconstruction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	That painters were employed at lower rates of wages than fixed in fair wages schedules.	An investigation showed that the contractor was duly conforming to the fair wage schedule as respects painters' wages.

IV.—INSPECTION OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKS.

During the past year the department has been equipped with larger facilities for the inspection of railway construction operations and has given increased attention to this subject. There are first, the special regulations, mentioned on a later page, providing for the registration of names and addresses of all workmen employed in railway construction, as well as names and addresses of their next of kin, for the purposes of identification in case of serious illness, accident or death, and notification of the workman's family; and in the second place, numerous inquiries have been made during the year by officers of the Department of Labour into the working and living conditions in a great many of the railway camps in both eastern and western Canada.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, western fair wages officer, has made three trips of inspection over the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia during the year, in the course of which he has had an opportunity of examining the contractors' books and records, and of personally investigating the working and living conditions in all respects. The first of these trips was made in the summer of 1912, eastward from Prince Rupert and Hazelton; the second in the fall westward from Yellowhead Pass; and the third in the months of February and March last, from Tête Jaune Cache to Fort George. The matters investigated by Mr. McNiven in these trips have had to do with employment conditions generally, including wages, hours, board, sleeping accommodation, transportation along the line of construction, prices of supplies, the hospital, medical and mail service, accidents, and alleged misrepresentations made by employment agencies to men engaged both in Canada and in the United States for this work. The Department of Labour has also received special reports from the Director-General of Public Health and the Provincial Secretary's office of British Columbia regarding sanitary and hospital conditions along the line of construction, the same being based on inspections made respectively by Dr. A. E. Clendennan, inspector under the Dominion Public Works Health Act, and Mr. Henry Avison, one of the sanitary inspectors of British Columbia.

A number of complaints were received during the year from workmen employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific line of construction, which related in the main to (1) alleged mistreatment of workmen by contractors, and (2) alleged misrepresentations on the part of employment agencies to workmen engaged for service in these construction camps. The desire of the Department of Labour has been to observe as closely as circumstances will permit the conditions under which many thousands of workmen are employed along the Grand Trunk Pacific line of construction, alike in respect of their wages payments, board, lodging, sanitary conditions, prices charged for clothing and supplies, mail service, and the necessary provision for the care of sick and injured persons; and to secure so far as possible the rectification of grievances and the amelioration of hardships of which it may thus become aware.

The inspector of the Department of Labour, on his successive trips over the Grand Trunk Pacific line of construction, endeavoured to make personal investigation of each individual complaint of mistreatment brought to his notice, and the grievances have, in several instances, been taken up with the contractors. The Minister of Labour has also under consideration the appointment of inspectors of the department for the protection of the interests of workmen employed in railway construction.

The alleged misrepresentations on the part of employment agencies concerned terms of engagement, transportation charges, climatic conditions, etc., and the misrepresentations were stated to have occurred both in Canada and in the United States. The charge of misrepresentations by employment agencies in the United States was brought to the attention of the federal authorities in Washington. The misrepresentations charged against employment agencies in Canada were made the subject of special inquiry by departmental officers.

The information obtained by the department seemed to point to the necessity for some measure of oversight by the Dominion Government over the employment agency business throughout Canada, especially for the protection of immigrants against imposition and injustice at the hands of unscrupulous persons who might take advantage of the immigrant's ignorance of conditions in this country. Following the special inquiry of the Department of Labour on this subject a regulation under the Immigration Act was adopted in the month of May, 1913, on the recommendation of the then Acting Minister of the Interior, Honourable T. W. Crothers, which aims clearly to bring under federal license and under the direct supervision and inspection of the Immigration authorities in Ottawa the employment agencies in Canada having dealings with immigrants. It is not of course intended here to suggest that employment agencies throughout Canada are generally of an undesirable class, but reports to the Minister had apparently shown the existence in some localities of conditions which made necessary the passage of this regulation. The administration of this regulation is in the hands of the immigration branch, and it is understood that special officers have been appointed to attend to its enforcement.

Special Regulation for the Protection of Workmen engaged in Railway Construction Work.

Reference was made in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for 1911-12 to the adoption of a special regulation of this department for the protection of workmen employed in railway construction for the Government of Canada, and also to the distribution of forms under this regulation to contractors and sub-contractors along the line of construction of the Transcontinental Railway, for use in recording the names, addresses, &c., of all workmen in their employ, for purposes of identification and notification of relatives in cases of serious accident or death. A deputation of foreign consuls waited on the Minister of Labour, representing that their attention had been called to many very distressing cases in which certain of their countrymen engaged on railway construction work in Canada, had lost their lives, the families of the deceased being unable to obtain any particulars; and, indeed, in some instances being not even notified of the workman's decease. Some of the consuls who attended this interview declared that they had themselves been unable to get any satisfactory information concerning fatal accidents sustained by countrymen of their own employed on railway construction work. Most of those employed in this line of work are foreigners, and very many of them married men with families depending upon them in Europe.

As a consequence of the representations of the consular deputation, and because of representations to the same effect from other sources, a regulation was framed requiring railway contractors to keep a careful record of the names and addresses of all men employed, their age and place of birth, and that the contractors should, in case of death, make an inventory of the effects of the deceased, ascertain the amount of money due the deceased for work or otherwise, and forward a statement of the same to the Department of Labour. The representations had reference mainly to the Transcontinental Railway, and

the departmental regulation was accordingly made applicable to that line. As a result of correspondence exchanged with Messrs. Foley Brothers, Welch & Stewart, contractors for the G.T.P. line of construction, an agreement was reached by which this regulation was put into force in the fall of 1912 on the work then under contract from the Yellowhead Pass across the province of British Columbia to the Pacific coast.

TERMS OF REGULATIONS.

The regulations adopted by the Minister of Labour in this matter are in the following terms:

Special Regulations of the Department of Labour for the Protection of Workmen employed in Railway Construction.

The following regulations of the Department of Labour shall be observed on all railway construction work which is performed for the Government of Canada:

1. All contractors, sub-contractors or other employers (all superintendents or foremen in cases where work is carried on by day labour) shall be required to take down and keep a careful record of the full names of all men employed (if possible, on a printed form, copies of which may be had on application to the Department of Labour), their nationality, place of birth, age, latest local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere; also the name and address of their nearest relative or representative to be communicated with in case of death, serious accident or illness.

2. The books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by any officer of the Department of Labour at any time it may be expedient to the Department of Labour to have the same inspected.

3. In the case of the death or serious illness of, or any serious accident to, any workman, the employer (or superintendent or foreman, as the case may be), shall at once make an inventory of the man's effects, ascertain the amount of money due him for work or otherwise, and forward a statement of the same to the Department of Labour in Ottawa, along with (a) the record above mentioned, showing the workman's full name, nationality, place of birth, local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere, and the name and address of the workman's nearest relative or representative who should be communicated with; and (b) particulars of such accident, illness, or death, as the case may be.

CASES OF ACCIDENT, ILLNESS, AND DEATH REPORTED.

The following table contains a list of the cases of accident, illness and death reported to the Department of Labour under these regulations in the course of the last fiscal year:—

TABLE Showing Cases of Accident, Illness, and Death on Line of Construction of the National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways.

I. NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Date.	Locality.	Nationality.	Occupation.	Nature of injury or illness.
1912. Sept. 5	Cochrane, Ont.	Canadian	Steam Shovel firemen.	Left leg caught in cog wheels of swing engine and skin taken off from hip down nearly to knee. Taken to Lady Minto Hospital, New Liskeard, Ont.
Oct. 2	La Tuque, Que.	Russian Polak	Labourer	Acute intestinal obstruction, resulting in heart failure.
Dec. 26	La Tuque, Que.	Russian	Dumpman	Partly filled car of earth slid down side of dump. Man caught by car and was dragged down into water. Body under water for an hour.
1913. Feb. 12	Cochrane East, Ont.	Russian		Fly wheel on saw broke into several pieces, striking the man, and thereby causing his death.

II. GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

1912. Oct. 10	Transcona Station, Man.	Ruthenian	Workman	While uncoupling car his foot was caught in frog and a flat car passed over his body, causing death.
1913. Jan. 21	Burns Lake, B.C.	Austrian Austrian. German.	Foreman Stationman. Day labourer. Dayman. Dayman. Dayman. Stationman.	The foreman of station gang used an iron pick to loosen powder in a coyote hole, which misfired. The first mentioned three men were killed instantly and the other four were injured. The injured men were able to resume work about a week after accident.
Feb. 1	Bulkley Summit, B.C.			Injured while shooting a down hole. Charge exploded and threw him to a distance of about 40 feet. He was taken to Burns Lake Hospital. He lost his sight completely and also had leg broken.
Feb. 11	Burns Lake, B.C.	Swede	Stationman	Rock fell on his head, causing a slight fracture of the skull. He was apparently recovering until acute pneumonia developed, causing his death.
1913. Feb. 20	Aldermere, B.C.	Russian	Labourer	Killed by fall of earth caused by a premature explosion in a cut.
Feb. 22	Bulkley Summit, B.C.	Scotch	Labourer	Died of pleuro-pneumonia in Burns Lake hospital.
Mar. 23	Burns Lake, B.C.	Irish	Workman	Took pneumonia on March 18 and died on March 23 in Burns Lake hospital.
Mar. 28	BurnsLake, B.C.	Swede	Labourer	Struck above eye by small piece of rock when a blast went off on March 21. This caused a fracture of the skull and he became unconscious. Later he took convulsions and died in Burns Lake hospital on March 28.

V.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.—SPECIAL REPORT ON THE COURSE OF PRICES DURING 1912.

Shortly prior to the fiscal year, the department issued a special report on the course of the prices, wholesale and retail, and the cost of living in Canada during the calendar year 1912. The report in question was the third annual statement of the kind to be published by the department, the first having appeared in 1910, and having been preceded by a comprehensive review covering the years back to 1890. In this original report the department outlined its intention of carrying the investigation into prices forward currently and of issuing periodical analyses of the results. In accordance with this design a monthly review of wholesale prices movements is published in the *Labour Gazette*, together with a table showing the retail prices of some thirty staple commodities as quoted by the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* in each locality of over 10,000 through out Canada, while a special review is issued at the close of each calendar year.

SCOPE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report on prices is devoted largely to the presentation of wholesale price statistics, covering some 287 articles selected over the whole range of production and consumption in Canada. While the scope and arrangement of the 1912 report was, generally speaking, the same as that of its predecessors, several improvements in statistical method were introduced. The report was also considerably enlarged in the way of including further analysis of the price movements and further details bearing on causes. On this point the report remarks as follows:—

> 'Throughout the present report the attempt has been made to increase the amount of information directly bearing on current prices. The first object of the investigation has, of course, been to record and measure the price fluctuations occuring in the more important commodities, and to indicate the general trend of Canadian prices during the year. The mere process of compiling and verifying such a record, however, results in the assembling of data which when properly analysed and qualified adds greatly to the suggestiveness and intelligibility of the prices statistics themselves. The report, in fact, might easily be expanded into a detailed treatment of production and trade in the leading articles, and in this form would undoubtedly meet a felt want. Such a method of treatment, however, is pursued here only to the extent of noting in a more systematic and comprehensive way than previously those conditions which more obviously govern supply and demand or otherwise affect prices in the Canadian markets. The review of the year, for example, given in the introduction and summary part of the report for the various groups and commodities, is considerably fuller than in the previous reports, and is designed not only to furnish the more important statistics explanatory of market conditions, but to suggest further sources of information as to controlling factors in the situation..... Features, also, like the current trend of prices in other countries and the world's gold production have been relegated to appendixes and given ampler treatment.'

REPORT TABLED.

The report was tabled in the House of Commons on March 28, by the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, who is reported in the official record of proceedings to have made the following statement:—

"Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to table a special report just issued by my department, which seems to be particularly opportune at the present time. Its subject is the important one of the rise in the cost of living, in which everyone is interested, and naturally so in view of recent developments. This is not the first report on the subject to be published by the department. A report issued in 1910 gave a review of the course of prices in Canada from 1890 up to the preceding year. Since then annual reports have been issued bringing the statistics up to date, the first covering the year 1910, and the second the year 1911. The present report covers the year 1912. I think I may say that it is a much better document than any of its predecessors. During the past year I have very materially strengthened the statistical branch of my department, which is in charge of Mr. Coats; and the result has been a marked increase in the efficiency of its work, as will be seen by comparing the report with its predecessors in the same field. I may add that it is only the precursor of a considerable programme in statistics which the department has mapped out.

'The report gives a detailed review of the movement of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada during the past year. Altogether, nearly three hundred articles on account of their representative character, have been covered. The movement as a whole has been analyzed from various points of view. For each article a considerable mass of information has been assembled, covering such points as production, demand, trade conditions, etc., etc., facts bearing not only on prices but on the causes of the recent advance. Grains, live stock, meats, dairy products, fish, groceries, textiles, leather, lumber, fuel, house-furnishings and chemicals are only a few of the classes of articles thus covered.

'The retail prices given in the report are collected from every locality in Canada having over 10,000 inhabitants. There is an appendix to the report which treats of a similar movement in Great Britain, the United States and Australasia, and another appendix in which statistics and other matter illustrative of the effects of gold production on prices have been brought together. I might say that the general result of the inquiry shows that prices went up by probably over six per cent in 1912.

'For the first six months the advance was due chiefly to short world supply of foodstuffs, on the back of which came a severe winter. There was a recession from this in the summer due to good crop prospects the world over, but in the autumn the rise set in again, being due this time to increases in materials rather than foods, and being indicative of the widespread prosperity of industry which prevailed not only in this country but in Great Britain and the United States.

'Honourable members may have noticed in the press yesterday that the question of the high cost of living has been actively debated in the Ontario legislature, and that the opinion was expressed that the subject was one that could be more effectively handled by the Dominion Government. My own personal view is that the problem is one that is world-wide in its extent, and that what is really required is an investigation on an international scale. As honourable members know, Mr. Taft, when President of the United States, sent a special message to Congress, now about a year ago, recommending that the United States take the lead in such an inquiry, and that the sum of $20,000 should be voted by Congress to defray the expense of

calling a preliminary conference. The project was overwhelmed in the rush of business that accompanies the closing of one presidential regime and the beginning of another, and it has not yet reappeared under the Wilson administration. Until some such inquiry is made the application of the remedies will be difficult. Most of the great staple commodities have their prices fixed in the world markets, and the effect of such a phenomenon as the recent remarkable increase in the gold output can only be observed on a world-wide scale. The present report will supply some very valuable information for the discussion of this question in Canada. It will be ready for general distribution early next week.'

COURSE OF PRICES DURING 1912.

Summing up the results of the price movement of 1912, the report in its opening paragraph states:—

High as was the general level reached in 1911 by wholesale prices in Canada—the highest probably within the present generation—a still further and pronounced advance took place during 1912. Taking the 287 representative articles included in the record of the Department of Labour, the rise in 1912 over 1911 amounted to 6.5 per cent. In the terms of the department's index number, which is based on weekly or monthly quotations for 272 commodities selected over the entire field of production and consumption, a level indicated by 127.4 in 1911 had risen to one of 134.4 in 1912, a gain of seven points—the numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period adopted by the department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation. These figures probably minimize to a degree the practical bearing of the increase on cost of living, inasmuch as they are reached by averaging all the commodities on an equal basis, whereas some of the most notable advances of the past year were in foods, fuel and other articles of great importance in domestic consumption. A calculation which assigns to the various groups their approximate relative weight from this standpoint shows the rise in 1912 to have been well over 9 per cent. In retail prices the advance was approximately 5.8 per cent.

Where this brings the general price level as compared with previous years may be seen at a glance from the diagram published as frontispiece to this report,* which illustrates the movement of wholesale prices in Canada from year to year for the past twenty-three years, i. e., from 1890 up to the present, the period covered by the Department's investigation. For the years prior to 1890 no comparable data have been assembled; in 1882-4 prices were high in Canada, but it would be necessary probably to go back to the first quarter of the decade 1870-9, when the level was very high both in Europe and America, to find conditions to parallel those of 1912. Within the period for which definite information has been collected, (1890-1912), it may be repeated, at no time have prices approached the level of 1911-12, save perhaps in 1907, when, however, the highest point was still considerably below that of 1911-12. From 1890 to 1897, the movement, as the diagram shows, was consistently downward, since when, as has been many times pointed out, the tendency has been very rapidly upward, with interruption of a serious nature only in 1907-8,—the whole constituting the movement which has been the subject of such incessant and general discussion in recent years as the "high cost of living." The past year accordingly appears, speaking broadly, as a further and

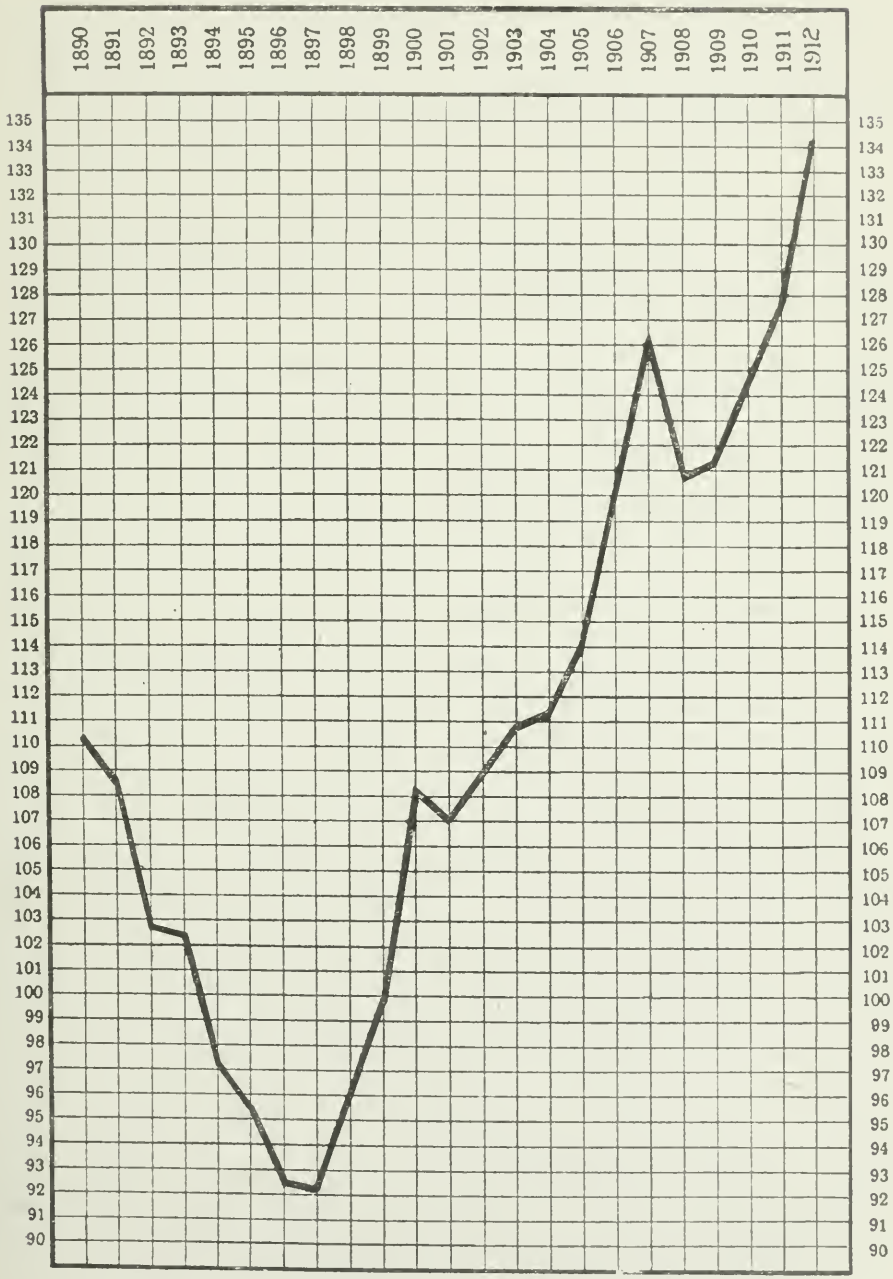
* Reproduced on p 65.

still longer step in this upward progress. Just how high is the point now reached may be gathered from the statement that a simple average of the prices of the articles covered in the department's investigation shows the general level to be approximately 46 per cent higher in 1912 than in 1897, while if allowance be made for the greater importance of certain groups of articles in trade the rise approaches 60 per cent.

The effect of an advance like that of the past year, especially as coming on the top of nearly a decade and a half of mounting prices, and with the prospect of continuance, is necessarily far-reaching. The rise in the cost of living has struck at the standard of comfort, often with serious results to many whose incomes have not similarly advanced, while business in many instances, notwithstanding a widespread prosperity, has been unsettled if not embarrassed by the unstable condition of values. As the situation is practically world-wide in its application, the agitation to which it has given rise has taken on various forms. In Europe the general social unrest was marked by bread riots in Austria, by meat riots in Germany, and by similar demonstrations in France and Italy. Tokio, in Japan, and Buenos Ayres, in Argentina, were likewise the scene of popular outbreaks. In Great Britain the strikes of labour for higher wages were on a scale unparalleled. In the United States, an interesting development significant of the region in which the embarrassment is chiefly felt, was the formation of housekeepers' leagues in several cities aiming to force down the price of eggs and meat. In Canada the movement for higher wages has been more active than in any year since 1907 or 1903, these being the two previous periods in which adjustments to the altered price conditions prevailing since the opening of the century were most extensively made; at the same time public meetings have been held for the discussion of the question of the increasing cost of living, resolutions have been passed by various public bodies, investigations have been held by boards of trade, etc., (reforms in distribution being the demands commonly made), and widespread complaints have been received from public institutions unable to cope with the increasing expenditures entailed by the higher prices. Everywhere, as already remarked, there has been continuous discussion as to the causes of the changed conditions and of the remedies available. Especially among economists has the year been fruitful of new views and theories. Governments have shown increased energy in prosecuting inquiries and in publishing data, as for example in Australia and New Zealand, in both of which countries systematic records were for the first time begun in 1912, based in each case on comprehensive investigations into existing and past conditions. Most interesting of all perhaps was the action of the President of the United States in advising in a special message to Congress the calling of an international conference to discuss the whole subject. These and many similar incidents lend increased significance to an analysis, in whatever field, of the price movement of 1912.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY-THREE YEARS 1890-1812 (INCLUSIVE.)

Number of Commodities: 272. Average Prices, 1890-99=100.



ANALYSIS OF THE PRICE MOVEMENT, 1912.

In proceeding to review in more detail the conditions above outlined, the report is divided into two main sections: (a) A summary review of the general movement within the year, with analysis from various points of view explanatory of the aggregate monthly fluctuations and of those of the year as a whole; (b) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation (272 series of quotations), with statistical or other information as to production, demand, trade conditions, etc., in each—the articles being arranged, as in the previous reports of this series, in thirteen main groups, with a summary for each group and important sub-group.

Prices by Months.

The general course of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1912 may be noted most conveniently from the diagram on the following page, which shows the movement from month to month of some 272 articles. The report states:

'It will be seen that the year from this standpoint falls into three periods: (1) the first six months, in which there was a steady and at times rapid advance; (2) the months of July, August and September, during which the general level fell to a point approximately the same as at the beginning of the year; and (3) the final quarter, in which the line again turned abruptly upward, regained the loss of the previous three months, and ended at the highest point of the year. The index number, which in January stood at 133.1, in June had reached 136.6; by September it had fallen to 132.7 and by December it had remounted to 136.8. For the year as a whole the number was 134.4, compared with 127.4 in 1911.

'Conditions specially noteworthy in Canada, though not in general peculiar to this country, which were regarded as factors in the very pronounced rise indicated by these figures were : (1) the comparative world crop failure of 1911, which raised the price of farm and food products; (2) the exceptionally severe winter of 1911–12, which intensified the effect of (1); and (3) the industrial and trade expansion which set in as the year advanced. The last was a feature in Great Britain and the United States as well as in Canada. In the latter, however, it was particularly comprehensive in character, being stimulated in the earlier stages by the prospect of good agricultural yields and later by the realization of this prospect, and evidenced by such incidents as the heaviest immigration movement on record; the passing for the first time of the billion dollar mark by Canadian foreign trade; a record domestic trade, especially at the 'holiday' season; buoyant public revenues; an unprecedentedly active year in railway construction, public improvements and general building; and exceptionally heavy mining and manufacturing outputs. At the same time financial conditions remained favourable, except for some tightening of money at the close of the year, general credits showing a considerable expansion. That the year of a presidential election in the United States passed with a minimum of derangement to business—a disturbance usually communicated in a degree to Canada—may be noted in passing. A more general feature to which importance is attached by some was that the world's annual production of gold again showed a heavy increase, standing at the highest point in history. In proceeding to describe more fully how the price movement reacted to these and other conditions, attention may be directed to the table at the bottom of this page, which sets forth the department's index numbers by groups of commodities from month to month throughout 1912 and thus enables the interaction of the various tendencies to be noted in detail.'

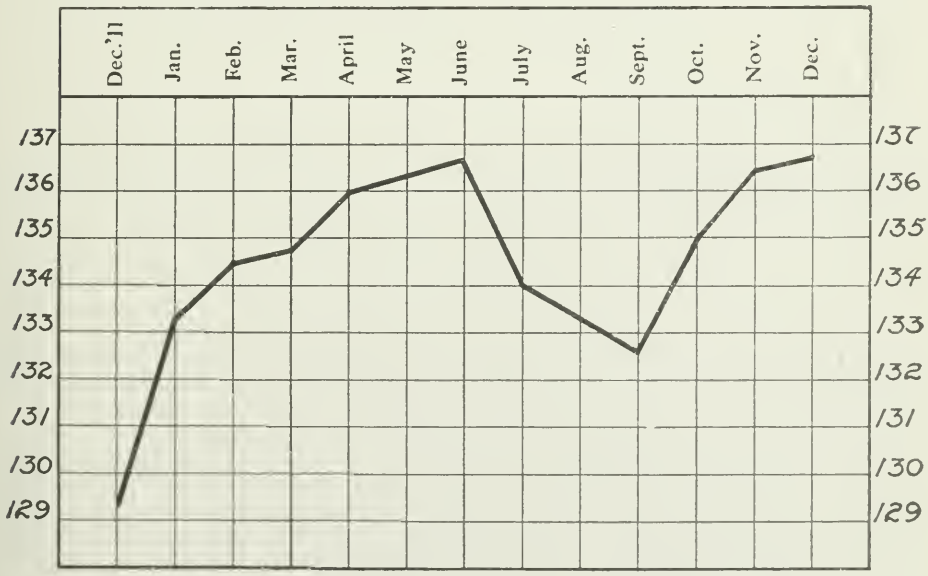
TABLE showing Index Numbers by groups of commodities from month to month, 1912.

Average prices, 1890–99=100.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and fodder	168·5	173·2	175·4	178·5	187·3	189·7	171·9	159·3	158·4	152·8	151·0	144·8	167·3
II. Animals and meats	144·6	150·8	153·5	161·2	169·5	172·9	168·8	162·0	162·4	162·0	160·7	162·2	160·8
III. Dairy products	176·3	186·6	167·8	159·5	141·0	138·2	139·5	144·0	147·8	159·9	173·0	174·0	158·9
IV. Fish	159·4	140·6	163·0	163·2	154·0	152·0	143·5	146·7	154·2	156·2	164·6	163·7	155·7
V. Other foods—													
(a) Fruits & vegetables	149·9	158·2	161·2	164·4	169·6	138·1	135·1	135·1	119·8	121·8	124·2	128·0	134·1
(b) Miscellaneous	118·3	117·9	118·7	119·2	120·0	119·2	118·6	118·5	118·1	117·9	117·1	115·7	118·3
VI. Textiles	114·7	116·9	118·9	120·3	119·4	119·5	119·7	121·9	121·3	123·0	125·9	126·8	120·7
VII. Hides, leather, etc	143·8	142·7	142·1	145·4	146·8	154·0	155·0	154·8	157·6	158·2	163·5	165·3	152·4
VIII. Metals and implements —													
(a) Metals	113·2	112·8	112·8	113·6	115·4	116·1	117·8	117·9	118·8	123·7	124·2	123·1	117·4
(b) Implements	104·7	104·7	104·7	104·6	104·6	104·6	104·6	104·8	104·8	104·8	104·8	105·1	104·7
IX. Fuel and lighting	106·0	107·4	108·0	111·1	111·6	110·2	113·0	113·7	112·8	114·6	125·6	125·6	113·3
X. Building Materials —													
(a) Lumber	165·0	164·5	165·4	164·3	165·1	166·4	166·9	166·9	167·0	167·2	169·5	170·9	166·5
(b) Miscellaneous	102·6	102·9	102·9	103·6	103·8	104·2	104·4	104·9	105·9	110·3	109·8	112·9	105·4
(c) Paints, oils, glass	148·4	146·9	145·9	164·6	147·2	150·7	152·3	153·0	151·0	148·9	146·6	146·1	148·6
XI. House furnishings	112·4	112·8	112·8	112·8	112·8	112·8	116·1	116·1	117·0	118·1	118·1	118·1	114·5
XII. Drugs and chemicals	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·7	116·8	116·7	116·7	117·6	117·2	117·2	115·5
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Furs	290·6	299·2	286·6	286·6	266·1	266·1	266·1	266·1	266·1	358·0	358·0	358·0	297·3
(b) Liquors & tobaccos	167·7	170·4	167·7	167·7	162·4	162·4	153·4	153·4	151·1	136·1	135·0	135·0	155·2
(c) Sundries	100·2	100·7	101·2	103·1	102·3	101·5	101·9	105·1	107·0	110·5	110·2	109·5	104·3
All commodities	133·1	134·7	134·8	136·0	136·3	136·6	134·1	133·3	132·7	135·0	136·6	136·8	134·4

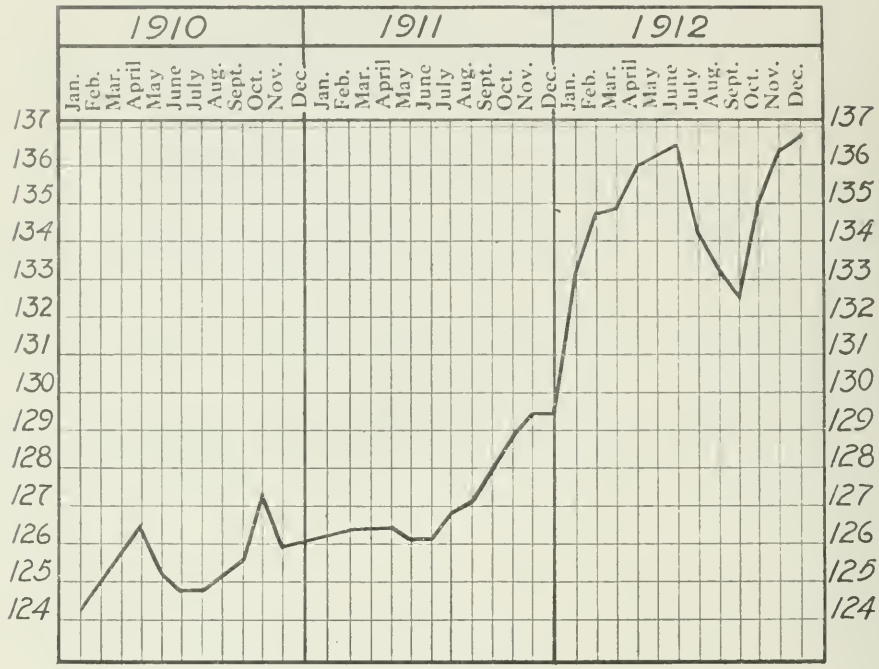
THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1912.

Number of Commodities: 272. Average Prices, 1890–9=100.



COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY MONTHS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS, 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

(Prices 1890–9 = 100.)



The report then takes up the several periods above mentioned and analyses them in detail from month to month.

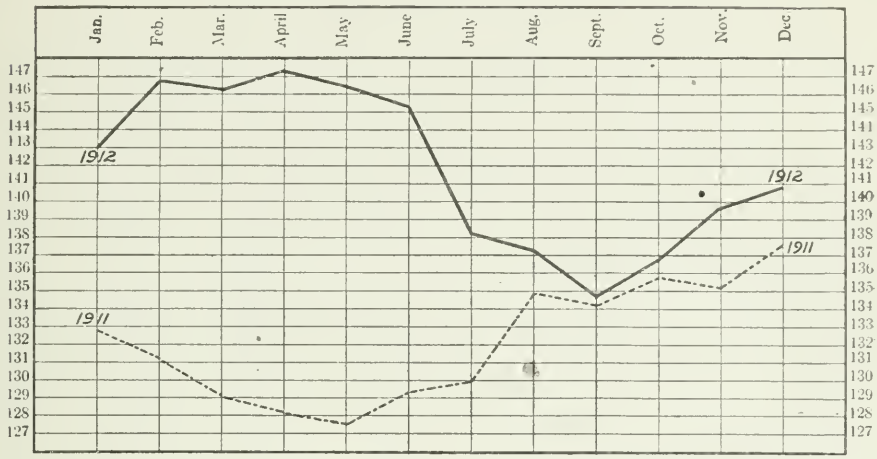
RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

'With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911 and 1912 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, e. g., flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the accompanying diagram has been prepared.

'The placing of the two lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the two years, as well as of their general direction. It will be noted that in the closing months of the two periods conditions were not so widely dissimilar as in the winter, spring and summer, though the level in 1912 still remains distinctly higher.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS,* 1911 AND 1912; INCLUDING MEATS, FISH, DAIRY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BREADSTUFFS, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, CONDIMENTS, ETC.

'(Average Prices, 1890-9=100.)



*This includes all finished food products covered in the investigation, eighty in number, but is exclusive of raw farm products, such as grain, fodder and animals, and of liquors and tobacco.

'*Retail Prices.*—The above statements are, of course, based entirely on wholesale prices. From a cost of living standpoint a better criterion is afforded by retail prices—those paid for small quantities to the ultimate middleman—of articles entering largely into domestic consumption. Since the beginning of 1910, the department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent of the expenditures of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices on the first of each quarter in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, reported in this way to the department have been arranged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix C. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that the general trend of retail prices was strongly upward in 1912. The most satisfactory way of estimating the

total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget* in the terms of the averages prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind is as follows:—

Typical Weekly Expenditures on Staple Foods, Fuel, Lighting and Rentals for a family of five; Income $800.00 per year; 1910-12.

Commodity.	Quantity.	Cost, 1910	Cost, 1911	Cost 1912
		c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	2 lb.	36·8	39·8	41·8
Beef, chuck roast	2 "	25·4	26·6	28·0
Veal, forequarter	1 "	12·2	13·1	14·3
Mutton, roast, hindquarter	1 "	15·8	16·8	17·9
Pork, roasting, fresh	1 "	17·8	17·4	17·5
Pork, salt	2 "	34·4	32·4	33·0
Bacon, best, smoked	1 "	23·5	22·9	23·1
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	39·8	36·0	36·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	30·8	32·1	33·4
Eggs, packed	1 "	28·3	27·2	30·4
Milk	6 qts.	44·4	46·8	49·8
Butter, dairy, tub	2 lb.	52·4	53·4	59·2
Butter, creamery prints	1 "	31·1	32·0	34·8
Cheese, Canadian old	1 "	17·5	18·6	21·0
Cheese, Canadian, new	1 "	17·0	17·5	19·6
Bread, plain white	15 "	64·1	64·5	61·5
Flour, ordinary family	10 "	32·0	33·0	33·0
Rolled oats	5 "	21·5	21·5	22·0
Rice, good medium	2 "	10·4	10·6	11·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	10·0	10·6	11·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	11·8	13·0	13·6
Prunes, medium quality	1 "	11·8	12·1	13·0
Sugar, granulated	4 "	24·0	24·0	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·8	10·8	12·0
Tea, black	¼ "	6·2	6·2	7·5
Tea, green	¼ "	7·5	7·5	7·5
Coffee	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·4
Potatoes	2 pks.	28·2	47·1	51·6
Vinegar, white wine	⅛ pt.	·7	·7	·8
All foods		$6·749	$7·009	$7·407
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	3·1	3·1	3·2
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton.	39·7	41·0	51·1
Coal, bituminous	1/16 "	34·4	35·5	36·7
Wood, hard, best	1/16 cord	41·2	43·0	42·1
Wood, soft	1/16 "	25·5	30·7	30·1
Coal oil	1 gall.	24·3	23·2	22·7
Fuel and lighting		$1·651	$1·734	$1·827
Rent		$3·810	$4·120	$4·372
Grand total		$12·241	$12·894	$13·638

*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.

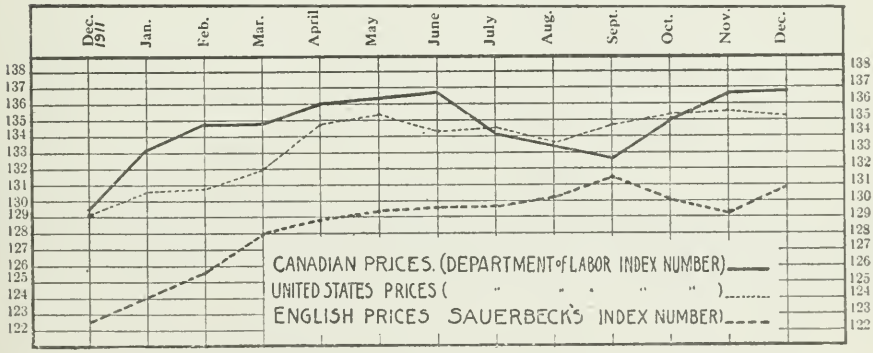
'It will be seen that a weekly budget which would have cost $12.24 in 1910, cost $12.89 in 1911, and $13.63 in 1912. The increase in 1911 over 1910 was 6·1 per cent, and in 1912 over 1911, 5·8 per cent, amounting to 63 cents in 1911 and to 74 cents in 1912.

PRICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

'In view of the world-wide nature of the recent rise in prices, it is of interest to note the current movement in other countries, and especially in Great Britain and the United States, the two with which the external trade relations of Canada are most closely associated. A table is given in the report to enable such a comparison to be conveniently made, but fuller information is contained in Appendix C, where annual statements by the British Board of Trade, the London *Economist*, and Mr. A. Sauerbeck on British prices will be found, together with the index numbers of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, *Bradstreet's*, and Gibson, for the United States. An addendum on the recent course of prices in Australia and New Zealand, whose conditions as sister colonies within the Empire are of significance and interest to Canada, will also be found in the same Appendix. The accompanying diagrams enable conditions in this regard in Great Britain, the United States and Canada to be noted at a glance.

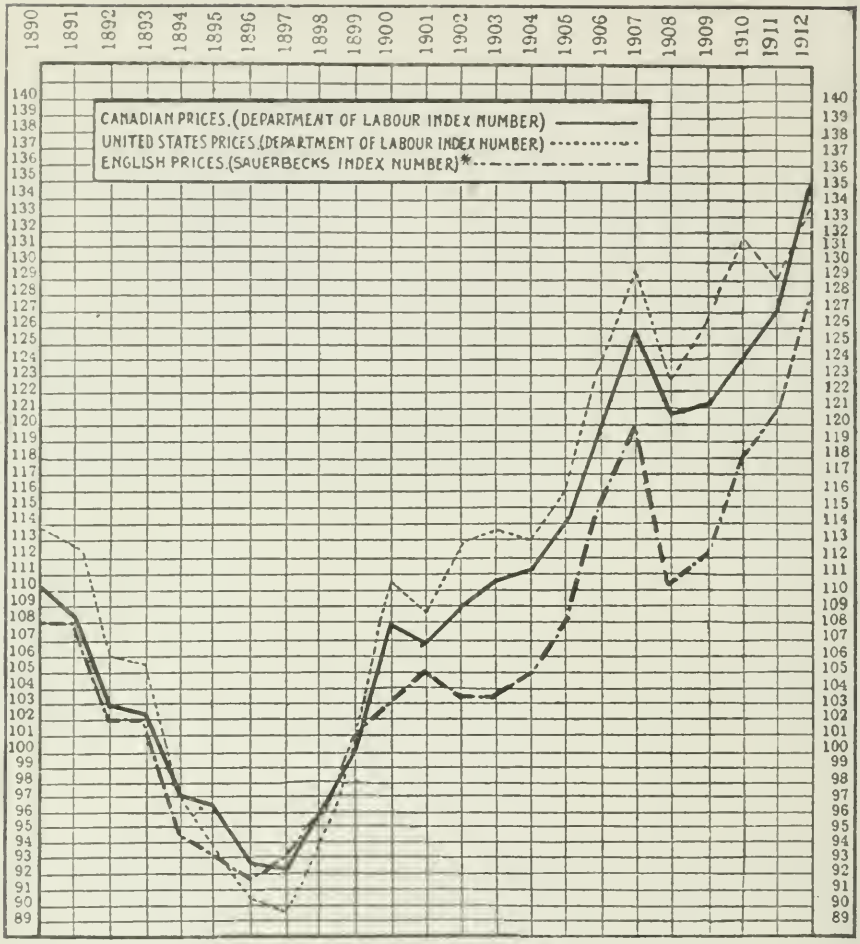
'THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS DURING 1912.

'(Average Prices, 1890–9 = 100.)



COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1912 (INCLUSIVE.)

(Prices 1890-9=100.)



Note.—This chart is not to be regarded as showing more than the general similarity of price tendencies in the three countries. The United States line is based on 257 commodities, Sauerbeck's on 45, and the Canadian on 230 for the twenty years 1890-1909, and 272 for the three years 1910-1912. Moreover, the recalculations of the Sauerbeck index number is on the basis of the average of the original index numbers for the period 1890-1899, not on that of the averages of the prices of the commodities—a method thought sufficient for the present purpose.

THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

'*Grains and Fodder.*—It will be remembered that grain and fodder prices rose rapidly and almost continuously throughout 1911, the advance being especially pronounced in the autumn months. This tendency continued with unabated force in 1912 up to the month of June. The department's index number, covering fifteen commodities, which was 134·0 in January, 1911, and 145·0 in June, 1911, stood at 160·3 in December. This had risen by June,

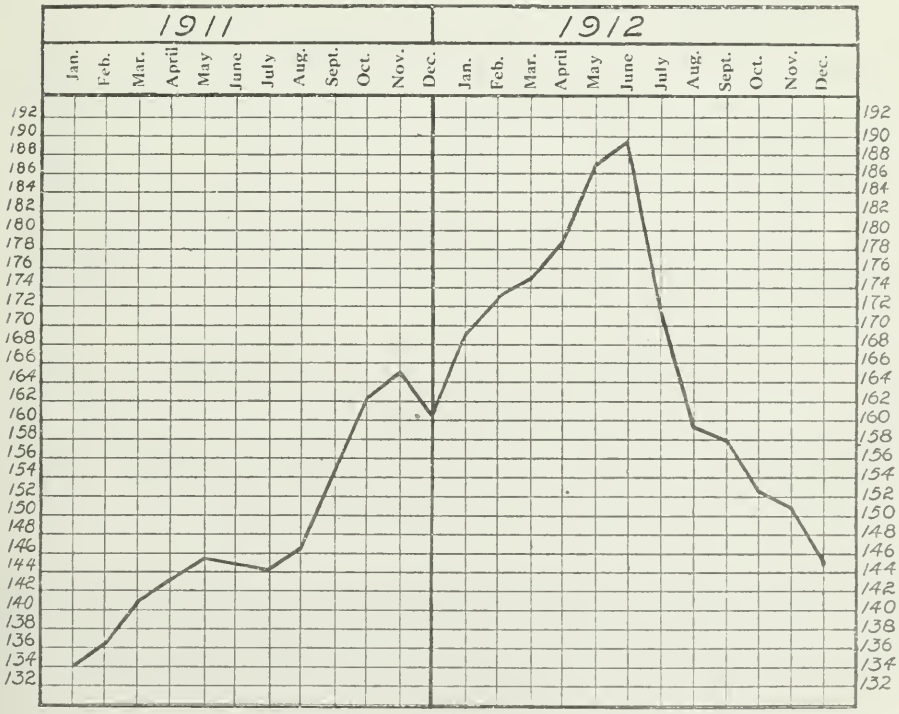
1912, to 189·7. A decline thereafter set in, which became rapid in the early autumn, the number for December being 144·8. The average for the year 1912, nevertheless, was 167·3, compared with 148·4 in 1911.

'The reason commonly alleged for the 1912 rise was the prevailing diminution in the 1911 world crop of cereals (accentuated in the case of Canada by a considerable falling off in the quality). To this may be added the fact that the exceptional severity of the winter of 1911–12 increased the demand for feed of all kinds, the fodder crops of 1911 having been especially light. The 1912 world yield on the other hand showed not only a considerable increase in quantity but a marked improvement in the quality of the Canadian product, and its appearance on the market caused an immediate weakening of prices. Though the spring was late, and the summer months unusually wet, harvesting, especially in western Canada, proceeded on the whole under fair conditions.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1911 AND 1912.

'Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley No. 2, Ontario; Bran Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890–9=100.)

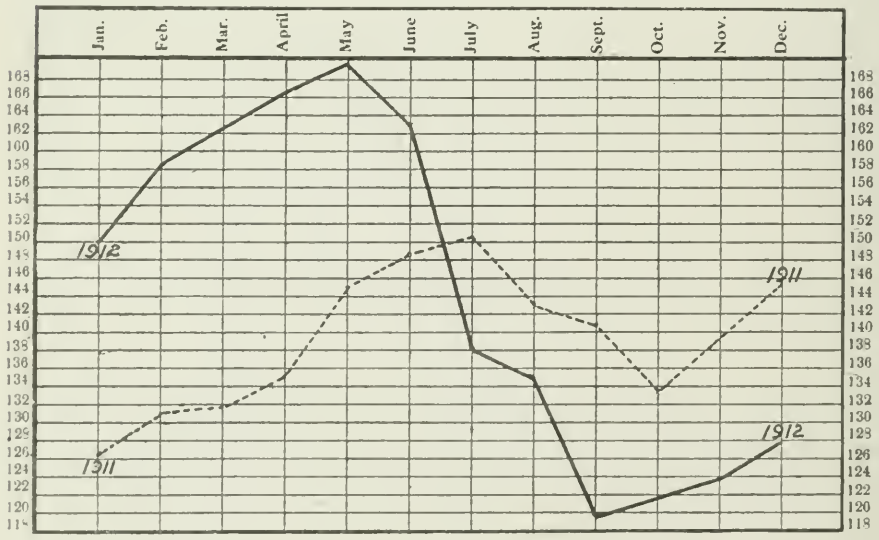


'*Animals and Meats.*—Judging by the seventeen products included in the department's inquiry under this heading, prices rose in 1912 to within a narrow margin of the highest previously recorded. In 1910 the department's index number for the group was 163·6, this being the highest by a considerable interval in any year since 1890. Last year the index number stood at 160·8, having dropped to 146·6 in 1911. Feed scarcity, a decrease in the number of animals offering, the exceptionally severe winter, and the prevailing active demand, were the causes commonly cited for the high prices of 1912. The lead in the upward movement was taken in 1912 by cattle and cattle products, before recorded, whereas hog products, though very high, did not quite attain the record figures of 1910.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1911 AND 1912.‡

'Commodities included: Fresh Fruits· Apples; Cherries; Grapes; Peaches; Pears; Plums; Raspberries; Strawberries; Bananas; Lemons; Oranges. Dried Fruits: Evaporated Apples; Currants; Patras; Raisins, Sultanas. Fresh Vegetables: Beans, hand-picked; Onions, Canadian Red; Potatoes (Montreal and Toronto); Turnips; Tomatoes. Canned Vegetables: Corn; Peas; Tomatoes.

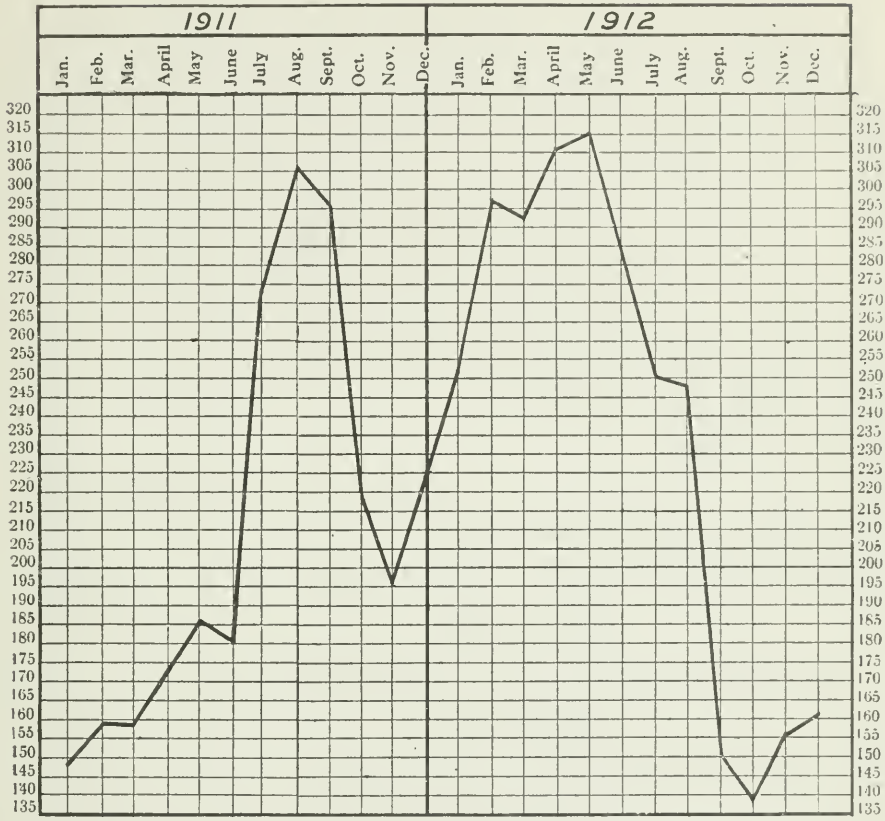
'(Average Price 1890–9=100.)



‡Note that the horizontal lines above are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price-lines by one-half. As the articles in the list of fruits and vegetables differ from month to month, especially in the summer and autumn, the 1912 line does not indicate comparative price levels but only the approximate course of cost of living tendencies in this department. The 1911 line is added in order to enable strict comparison to be made each month with the corresponding month in the previous year.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF POTATOES, 1911 AND 1912.

'Average Wholesale Prices at Montreal and Toronto, 1890–9 = 100.)



Note that horizontal lines are five index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price line by five times. The including of two years in the diagram, however, restores this to the extent of one-half. Altogether the line on the basis usually employed in these group charts would be 2½ times as steep as is shown above.

'*Dairy Products.*—Dairy products were never so high priced in Canada as in the year just passed. The department's index number covering three grades of butter, three of milk, two of eggs, and one of cheese, stood at 159·0 compared with 136·2 in 1911 and 135·7 in 1910, the last being the highest point previously reached. In no other group of Canadian farm products were the feed scarcity of 1911 and the enhanced demand of 1912 so far reaching in their effects.

'*Fish.*—Fish prices from a consumer's standpoint underwent a considerable advance in 1912, the department's price percentage, which covers ten products, having moved up to 155·7 from 143·6 in 1911. The most important advance was in canned salmon, though lobsters were no less strongly upward. Fresh halibut was also considerably higher. A feature of the year not reflected to any extent in the Canadian home market was the decline in the price paid to Nova Scotia fishermen for dry codfish shipped chiefly to the West Indies. Where the price of this product touched $7 per quintal in 1911—the highest figure recorded by the department—about the highest price paid in 1912 was $6.35.

RELATIVE PRICES OF SUGAR, GRANULATED AND YELLOW, 1910, 1911, 1912

(Prices 1890-9 = 100.)

*The including of three years in this chart exaggerates the steepness of the price line by three times as compared with the usual background.

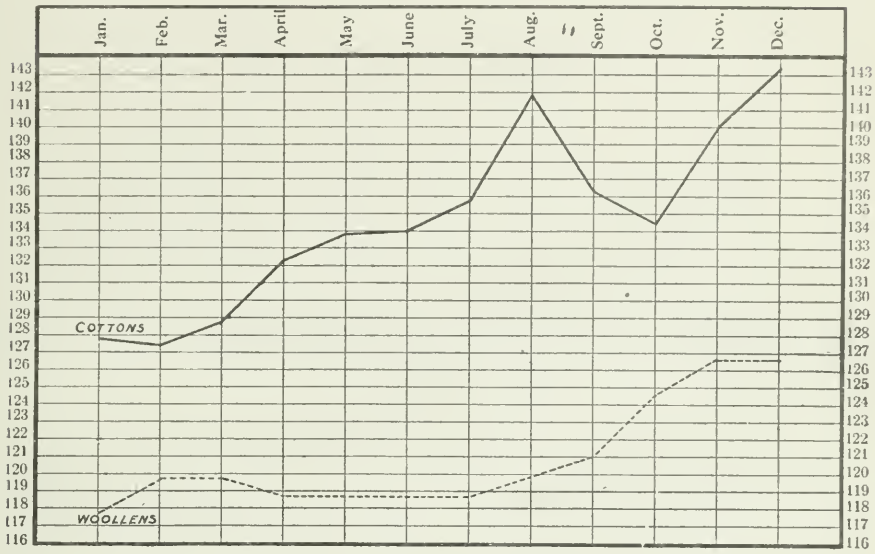
Other Foods.—The forty-nine articles under this heading include fruits and vegetables, breadstuffs, tea and coffee, sugar, and miscellaneous groceries. There has been a considerable increase in prices during 1912, the department's index number having moved up from 120·9 in 1911 to 126·0. Fresh vegetables, flour and sugar were leading factors in the rise, a decline being shown in fruits.

Textiles.—In textiles the features of the year were: the rise in the price of woollens, chiefly in the second half of the year; the advance in cottons from a low level in January to a considerably higher level by December; the similar movement in silks; the unprecedented prices which ruled for jute products; and the steady strength of linens. As illustrated by the department's index number, the general movement of textiles was from a price percentage of 114.7 in January to one of 126.8 in December. The index number for the year, as a whole, was 120.7, compared with 119.8 in 1911, and 115.4 in 1910, the latter year and the first half of 1911 having been characterized by extremely high cotton prices. The year 1912 was one of prosperity and expansion in practically all branches of textiles manufacture.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1912.

'Commodities included: Cottons, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted woollen underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

'(Prices 1890-9=100.)



*The statistics of Prices of Cottons in Part I have been enlarged by the addition of a table giving monthly quotations of fourteen lines of coloured fabrics—cottonade, denims, shirtings, ginghams, etc.

'*Metals and Implements.*—Metals were on the whole strongly upward in price during 1912. The department's index number, which measures the fluctuations of 24 commodities, stood at 113.2 in January and at 123.1 in December. For the year the average was 117.4, compared with 103.8 in 1911. Pig iron, copper, lead, silver, spelter and tin all developed tendencies of a striking character, rendering the year perhaps the most remarkable in the general market for metals for some time past.

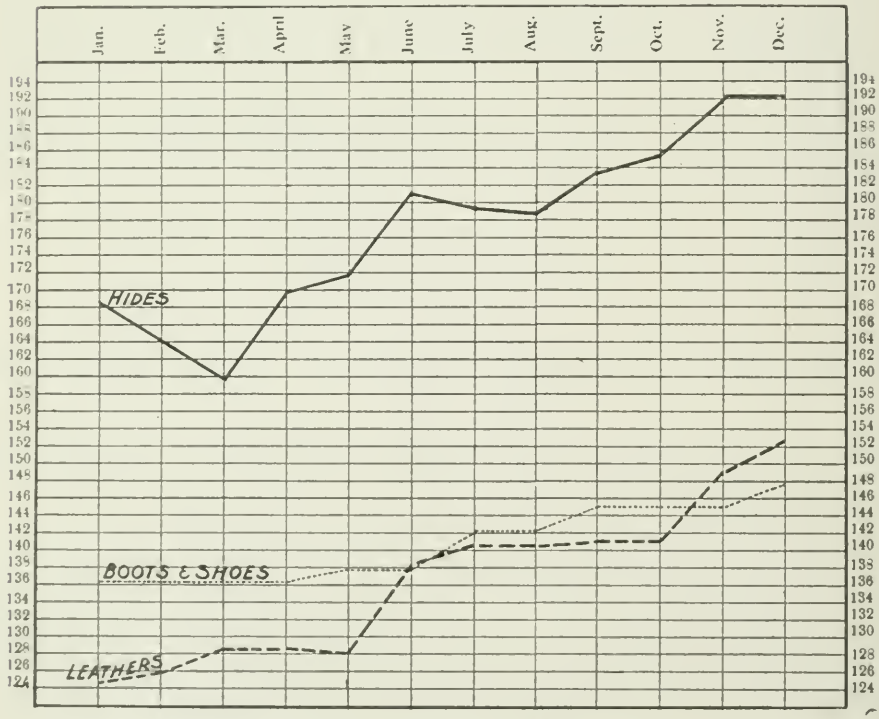
'The ten articles included under this heading in the department's review have on the whole shown little change during the past year. Anvils, crowbars, grindstones, horseshoes, carpenters' mallets, bench wood screws, soldering irons, and vises have, in the lines for which quotations were secured, remained unchanged. The price of axes strengthened in the closing month of the year; coil chain, after weakening in the spring, recovered and advanced slightly during the autumn, and was strong during December. Of tools generally it may be said that they have improved in finish and quality during recent years without corresponding changes in prices. In the closing months of 1912, however, some advances occurred. Hammers, spades and shovels, and harvesters' tools furnish examples. Scarcity of iron was complained of by manufacturers and the high prices resulting were cited as a cause of the advance in the finished product.

"*Hides, Tallow, Leather, Boots and Shoes.*—It will be remembered that during 1910 and 1911, notwithstanding several considerable fluctuations in hides, leathers and boots and shoes remained fairly stable. During the past year these conditions have been succeeded by a rapid movement to unprecedentedly high high levels on the part of hides, which has drawn the manufactured products strongly in its wake. The index number for the entire group, which was 135.4 in 1910, and 139.6 in 1911, now stands at 152.4."

'RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

'Commodities included: No. 1 Inspected Cows' and Steers' Hides; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides No. 1; No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Average price 1890-9=100.)

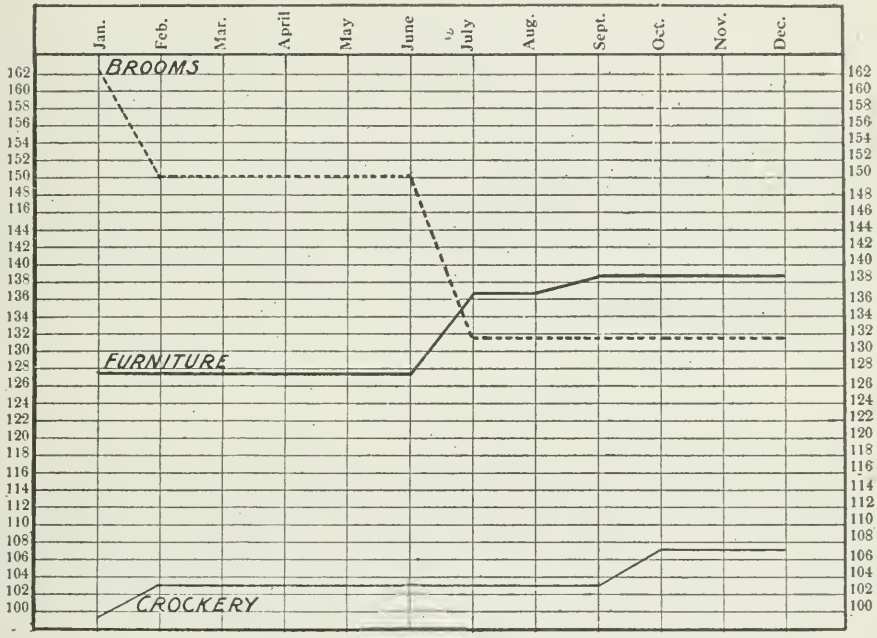


Note that the horizontal lines in this chart are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price fluctuations by one-half.

'*Fuel and Lighting.*—The abnormally high price of Connellsville coke, with advances in Pennsylvania anthracite and in gasoline, sent the level of this group of ten commodities rapidly upward in 1912. The index number which was 106.0 in January, was 125.6 in December, while the average for the year was 113.3 compared with 100.5 in 1911. If Connellsville coke, which is quoted f.o.b. ovens, were omitted from the list the index number for 1912 would be 109.4; by inserting it on the basis of Toronto quotations instead of at producers' prices the number obtained is 109.7.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF FURNITURE, CROCKERY, AND BROOMS, 1912.

'(Average Price 1890–9=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines on this chart are two index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price lines by one-half.

'*Building Materials.*—The lumber market, speaking generally, was firm throughout 1912, prices showing on the whole an increasing tendency. The department's index number, which covers fourteen lines, rose from 165.0 in January to 170.9 in December. The average of 166.5 for the year as a whole compares with 165.5 in 1911. This brings the general level of prices back to that of the phenomenally high year of 1907. The demand for lumber for construction purposes was probably never so large as in the year just past.

'The twenty articles included under this heading reflect, from a price standpoint, in many cases the raw materials previously dealt with. The very active building year, and the high price of fuel and iron, with increasing labour costs, were probably the leading factors in the rise from 102 to 112.9 which the index number shows as between January and December.

'The phenomenally active building year caused a heavy demand for paints of all kinds. This gave a very firm undertone to the whole market. The pronounced decline in linseed oil prices, however, and a somewhat smaller falling

off in the price of turpentine, kept the general level down, notwithstanding an increase of over 20% in the price of white lead and a marked advance in window glass. Favourable weather enables the painting season to be unusually prolonged. Paint manufacturers had a very busy year, many working overtime to keep up with orders.'

'*Drugs and Chemicals.*—The record of the department, which covers sixteen important commodities under this heading, shows an advance, the index number for the group having gone up from 112.1 in 1911 to 115.5 in 1912. The chief increases occurred in alcohol, carbolic acid, quinine, and opium. Methylated spirits, bleaching powder, brimstone, caustic soda, copperas, glycerine, indigo, muriatic acid, soda ash, and sulphuric acid remained fairly steady. Borax (powdered) went down in price.

'Appendixes.

'As above stated, special features of the report are the appendixes. One of these deals with retail prices and shows some interesting averages for every locality in Canada having 10,000 inhabitants and over. The appendix on prices in other countries quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, The Economist, the United States Bureau of Labour, Bradstreet, and the Statistical Offices of Australia and New Zealand. An appendix on gold production and prices assembles the statistics of the production and consumption of the precious metals in the various civilized countries from the discovery of America up to the present day.'

VI.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

The second annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1912, and containing 160 pages, was issued in May, 1913. This report follows closely on the lines of its predecessor, that for 1911, containing, however, some additional features, and giving generally a review of the varied activities of the trades union movement and of the trend of events in Canada on matters relating to labour organization. There are in all, the report shows, 148 international trades union organizations operating in North America, 99 of which have under their jurisdiction one or more local branches in Canada. Some attention is given to new movements in labour organization, described respectively as "industrial unionism" and "syndicalism", which have figured during the year. The first-named, which has been endorsed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, looks to the closer federation or actual consolidation of all craft unions. Syndicalism, represented by the Industrial Workers of the World, and which has already figured in extensive industrial struggles in Canada, is opposed to old-line trades unionism, and is described as 'frankly revolutionary' in character, a statement which is supported by an extract from the preamble of the I.W.W. constitution. In addition to the statistics given, the report contains a complete list of all known international central bodies, together with the name and address of the secretary; also federations of local unions, district councils, trades and labour councils, and local unions, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries for the year 1913.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1912.

The tables submitted in the report show that there are 136,389 wage earners in Canada who are members of international organizations. These are contained in 1,638 local branches. This is an increase of 107 'locals' and 16,974 members over the figures reported for 1911. Of Canadian central organizations (not international) there are 217 local branches with a total reported membership of 15,616, a slight increase for the year; and in addition there are 28 independent bodies, of which 16 report a membership of 8,115, thus bringing to the figure of 160,120 the total membership reported in the 1,883 local branches and independent trades union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year 1912. The total membership reported for 1911 was 133,132, contained in 1,741 local and independent bodies. An analysis of the relative strength of organized labour and the number of wage earners in Canada, which is placed at 1,300,000 reveals the fact that a large majority of unskilled labour, approximately 88 per cent of the whole, remains untouched by organizations. It is, however, pointed out that the total of 160,120 union members in Canada no doubt represents the majority of effective skilled craftsmen in the country.

INTERNATIONAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

The following table, taken from the chapter giving statistics concerning unions and membership, shows (1) international organizations having Canadian locals, (2) number of locals in Canada and elsewhere, (3) membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) branches of Canadian organizations, with membership:—

International Unions.	No. of Unions.		Membership.	
	In Canada.	*a* Elsewhere.	In Canada.	*a* Elsewhere.
American Federation of Labour	*b*21	*b*565	.....	.....
Asbestos Workers, International Assn. of Heat and Frost Insulators and	3	31	60	2,140
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	6	88	174	20,777
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	32	634	1,289	30,061
*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	59	878	8,520	71,480
Billposters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	3	46	300	1,700
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of	15	250	650	15,350
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of	18	338	1,212	15,057
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	13	116	500	11,500
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	16	138	2,246	31,143
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United	20	534	1,250	54,440
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	8	91	400	11,600
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	3	.....	.....	.....
Brushmakers, International Union	1	5	12	208
*Building Labourers, International Protective Union of America	3	107	400	6,500
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood	1	21	34	966
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	80	1,760	8,978	198,147
*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	49	983	4,430	75,326
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International	2	285	.....	.....
*Car Workers, International Association of	3	130	60	9,940
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of	5	94	300	8,700
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	22	466	2,852	47,148
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	2	.....	.....	.....
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United	1	23	100	3,900
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The	4	48	800	3,500
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	23	366	2,461	19,539
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	8	193	250	21,250
*Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	13	*c*750	927	*c*120,542
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating	12	240	.....	.....
Elevator Constructors, International Union of	1	31	27	2,403
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary	2	.....	.....	.....
*Fitters and Helpers of America, Inter. Assn. of Steam and Hot Water	2	119	95	11,005
Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad	5	60	950	5,050
Garment Workers of America, United	16	241	4,035	49,997
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies	7	79	.....	.....
*Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	3	109	185	8,634
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	3	95	400	9,600
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalganated	4	27	170	1,330
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	1	20	21	1,339
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The	9	177	320	15,050
Hatters of North America, United	1	21	25	9,975
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International	15	201	2,000	20,000
Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen	5	273	170	5,030
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	23	508	1,523	46,379
*Industrial Workers of the World	12	210	5,000	35,000
*Knights of Labour	1	.....	.....	.....
Lathers, International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	14	195	470	59,665
Laundry Workers' International Union	2	45	40	2,600
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of	2	70	40	1,960
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada	2	25	146	2,697
Longshoremen's Association, International	19	450	1,004	20,996
*Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	77	735	4,100	67,837
*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	83	741	6,379	78,913
Machinists, International Association of	58	722	4,523	60,477
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of	130	248	8,756	11,894
Marble Workers, International Association of	7	50	550	4,450

International Unions.	No. of Unions.		Membership.	
	In Canada.	a Elsewhere.	In Canada.	a Elsewhere.
*Maritime Builders' Federation, Pacific Coast	2	15	75	925
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Inter. Union of N.A	8	125	377	9,623
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	16	410	1,150	15,350
Mine Workers of America, United	33	2,370	5,631	381,334
Miners, Western Federation of	20	268	5,947	55,000
Moulders' Union of North America, International	34	401	3,000	47,000
Musicians, American Federation of	30	590	3,660	60,652
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	39	924	2,659	73,497
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	6	78	271	7,639
Pattern Makers' League of North America	7	63	451	6,503
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International	5	61	176	4,024
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	6	66	215	3,285
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International	2	27	.....	.....
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper	1	8	50	1,215
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	19	305	1,989	18,065
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of	39	553	1,100	28,900
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	1	64	109	6,316
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	19	301	800	24,200
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the U.S. and Canada, Inter. Bro	1	40	20	3,480
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	7	62	482	4,518
*Railway Conductors, Order of	52	549	2,399	45,785
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	19	103	.....	43,000
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	58	493	3,332	26,187
Railway Employees of America, Amal. Ass'n of Street and Electric	12	163	4,928	70,072
*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	77	785	8,997	116,007
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	1	34	66	844
Saw Smiths' National Union	4	.....	.....	.....
Seamen's Union of America, International	2	81	500	15,500
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International	1	21	29	671
*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of	7	29	.....	.....
Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical	12	.....	.....	.....
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International	6	106	134	4,176
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	31	200	2,000	6,500
Stove Mounters' International Union	4	47	59	1,291
Switchmen's Union of North America	6	190	139	9,020
Spinners' International Union	1	25	35	2,465
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	32	299	1,000	11,000
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, Inter. Brotherhood	7	448	323	44,305
Textile Workers of America, United	2	148	60	15,940
Tile Layers and Helpers' International, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	7	48	205	2,295
Tobacco Workers' International Union	3	30	199	3,320
Typographical Union, International	44	656	4,645	55,058
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Inter. Union of America	1	20	43	1,214
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,638	26,948	136,389	2,539,371

(a). Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.

(b). Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on September 30th, 1912, 112 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 20,964 locals, as well as five departments, 200 local department councils, 41 State branches, 560 city centrals, and 590 locals trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,508 charters for 22,472 organizations, representing a membership of 1,841,268.

(c). These figures are for December 31st, 1911. Membership for 1912 not available at time of going to press.

*Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

Canadian Organizations.	Unions.	Membership.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	‡1,056	66,128
Canadian Federation of Labour	†48	5,940
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers	6	609
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers	15	643
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees	46	3,500
Canadian Granite Cutters and Quarry Workers' Union	3	140
Federated Association of Letter Carriers	39	1,551
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada	5	724
Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia	26	722
National Association of Marine Engineers	16	1,200
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners)	23	5,000

‡Includes charters issued to 43 trades and labour councils, 2 provincial federations of labour and 16 federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 995 trades unions, 849 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 146 have affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 66,128.

†The Canadian Granite Cutters' Union and the Provincial Workmen's Association with a combined membership of 5,140 are affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, as well as a number of local unions and three trades and labor councils, but complete particulars as to exact membership not received.

EXTENT OF ORGANIZATION IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES.

The report shows that there are in all 1,883 local unions in Canada. Of these, 1,638 are international locals, 680 of which are in the province of Ontario, 230 in British Columbia, 194 in Quebec, 144 in Alberta, 130 in Manitoba, 106 in Saskatchewan, 72 in each Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 3 in Prince Edward Island. There are 217 trades union locals of a non-international character, chartered by Canadian central bodies, divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, 67; Nova Scotia, 64; Quebec, 32; British Columbia, 17; New Brunswick, 11; Manitoba, 9; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 7 each; and Prince Edward Island, 3. Of the remaining 28 unaffiliated or independent bodies, Quebec has 15; Ontario, 5; British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, 3 each; Alberta and Nova Scotia, 1 each.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES.

The report also gives the name of every locality in Canada in which one or more union branches exist, together with the number of unions reporting membership and the number of members reported as belonging to the 'locals.' Of the 1,883 'locals' recorded, 1,051 furnished definite information as to officers and membership, the membership thus reported being 121,737. About 500 locals supplied the names of their officers; the remainder forwarded no information. The following table in the report gives the names of 22 cities which include 979 of the 1,883 local unions in the Dominion, the list not extending to cities having 20 locals or fewer.

—	Number of Unions in Locality.	Number of Unions reporting membership.	Number of members reported.
Toronto	120	78	16,415
Montreal	107	59	15,562
Winnipeg	82	50	7,518
Vancouver	80	39	8,011
Hamilton	50	33	3,166
Ottawa	50	32	2,765
Victoria	46	30	3,287
Calgary	42	24	3,281
Quebec	41	20	4,419
Edmonton	40	24	2,729
London	38	27	2,350
Fort William	32	16	983
St. John, N.B	28	18	2,687
St. Thomas	28	15	1,324
Saskatoon	28	14	991
Lethbridge	27	14	1,096
Halifax	25	11	1,387
Port Arthur	25	12	633
Brandon	24	17	1,118
Nelson	23	16	1,028
Moose Jaw	22	15	1,429
Windsor	21	14	880
Total	979	578	83,059

The cities included in the above list furnished also more than one-half of the locals which reported their membership, and contain over fifty-one per cent of the entire trades union membership in the Dominion.

TRADES UNIONS OF THE WORLD.

An interesting statement contained in the report shows the relative standing in trades unionism of the chief industrial nations, with figures indicating the percentage of trades union membership to population in the case of each country as follows:—

Country.	Union membership.	Population.	Percentage of Union Membership to total Population.
Great Britain	3,010,346	45,365,599	6·066
France	1,029,238	39,601,509	2·025
Belgium	92,735	7,516,730	1·012
The Netherlands	153,689	5,945,155	2·025
Denmark	128,224	2,757,076	2·025
Sweden	116,500	5,521,943	4·046
Norway	53,830	2,391,782	2·021
Finland	19,640	3,120,264	2·022
Germany	3,061,002	64,903,423	4·047
Austria	496,263	28,321,088	1·017
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5,587	1,898,044	·002
Croatia-Slavonia	8,504	2,416,300	·003
Hungary	95,180	20,840,678	·004
Servia	8,337	2,911,701	·002
Roumania	6,000	6,966,000	·0008
Switzerland	78,119	3,741,971	·02
Italy	709,943	34,687,000	·02
Spain	80,000	19,588,688	·004
United States	2,282,361	91,972,266	2·481
Canada	160,120	7,204,527	2·02

According to the foregoing table Germany leads all countries in actual membership in trades unionism, Great Britain being second and the United States third. Great Britain is, however, easily the most highly unionized country in the list. The figures for Canada are small beside those for the great industrial countries, and allowing for difference of population, the Canadian figures remain relatively small. Belgium and Holland are two industrial countries with a population fairly comparable in number with that of Canada. Belgium with a slightly larger population has a third less of organized union membership; Holland with a million fewer people has almost an equal union membership with Canada. The Australasian Dominions are not mentioned in the report of the International Secretariat and complete information is not available to the compilers of this report. It is believed, however, that the percentages of unionized labour are very much larger in those Dominions than elsewhere in the world.

BENEFICIARY SYSTEMS OF TRADES UNIONISM.

A chapter of the report is devoted to a discussion of the beneficiary systems of trades unionism. Not all the unions have reported on this subject, but the information collected shows the wide and important influence which organized labour of North America plays in this department of industrial life. The beneficiary expenditures of sixty-eight of the international central trades union organizations operating in the United States and Canada are shown to be of great magnitude. The grand total of the disbursements of these organizations for the last fiscal year reported (usually 1911–12), is placed at $13,799,000, more than half of this amount being on account of death claims. The largest expenditures reported for an individual organization is that recorded for death benefits in the case of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, where the disbursements reached $1,869,934. While returns were not received from all central organizations operating in the Dominion and the United States, the leading unions reported, and their statements represent the great bulk of expenditures. These disbursements are for Canada and the United States taken together, the returns for Canada alone not being available.

The table in detail showing the disbursements made by the various international organizations under the different headings is as follows:—

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pension and Superannuation.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
American Federation of Labour				67,455			
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	27,300			280	45,185		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	183,304			6,000			
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of	2,500			149,308			
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	1,100			1,302	4,185		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	11,500						
Brushmakers' International Union		10		135			
Building Labourers' International Protective Union	7,000	800	240	500	500		
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood	2,850			81			
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	a562,697			a242,392			
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	353,501		181,692		158,716	b28,586	268,299
Car Workers, International Association of	2,100			3,292			
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	c251,677	38,543		47,671	201,296		
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United				6,000	1,000		
Clerks', International Protective Association, Retail	6,781				15,795		
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	11,250						
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	9,200						
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	69,637				239,133	10,735	407,855
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water	2,450			2,250			
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint				48,000			
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	63,881		d125,000				
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated	525						
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	100						
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The	26,028			18,737			
Hatters of North America, United	31,219						
Hod Carriers' and Building Labourers' Union of America, International	3,800						
Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen			10,000				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	26,450						
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal	5,300						
Laundry Workers' International Union				1,475			
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of	1,195			8,910	2,250		
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada	14,600			705			
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	1,869,934			73,395	e70,474		
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	f970,971			4,530			
Machinists, International Association of	57,000			323,316			
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of	12,250						
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Inter. Union of N. A.	3,000			18,748			

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pension and Superannuation.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	12,100			8,265			
Mine Workers of America, United				706,010			
Miners, Western Federation of	27,069			116,356	115,277		
Moulders' Union of North America, International	g274,891			g1,176,548	h41,825		
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	134,547			16,078			
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	i625			i4,946			
Pattern Makers League of North America	6,256			12,674	8,681	j2,472	
Photo-Engravers Union of North America, International	1,885			986	6,265		
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada	1,800			600			
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper	1,250				2,500		
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	41,550						
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of	17,100			27,329	53,517		
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	5,975						
Printing Pressmen's Union, International	17,000			k201,000			
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	1,450			11,724			
Railway Conductors, Order of	1,138,000						
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	81,450						
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of				48,972			
Railway Employees of America, Amal. Ass'n. of Street and Electric	109,750			56,565			
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	1,533,833						
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International	900						
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International	4,800						
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	9,700						
Stove Mounters' International Union	1,100			5,410			
Switchmen's Union of North America	172,125						
Spinners' International Union	3,000		5,000	30,000			
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	13,108			61,235	23,008		
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood				7,640			
Tobacco Workers' International Union	150			372			
Typographical Union, International	1,625			580			l7,299
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Inter. Union of America	475			2,765			
Totals	8,204,614	39,353	321,932	3,518,537	989,607	41,793	683,453

a. Covers two year period. *b.* Includes $14,254 paid for loss of tools. *c.* Includes total disability benefits. These figures are for 1911. *d.* Includes lockout benefits. *e.* Includes amount paid to indigent, pensioned members and charity. *f.* Includes amounts paid as disability benefits. *g.* Covers a period of five years. *h.* Disability benefits. *i.* For six months only. *j.* Tool benefit to cover loss by fire. *k.* Includes $160,000 paid in lockout benefits. *l.* Old age pensions.

VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1912, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 TO 1912, INCLUSIVE.

Statistics prepared by the Department of Labour show that the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1912 exceeded the number in any year since the department began its record, which dates back to 1901.

During the calendar year 1912 the Department of Labour received reports of 150 trade disputes in Canada, an increase of 51 compared with 1911. Two of these disputes began in the previous year. There were 66 more than in 1910 and 81 more than in 1909. The largest number of strikes recorded in any one year before 1912 was in 1907, when 149 disputes occurred. It is worthy of note however, that a great proportion of the strikes and lockouts of 1912 were of comparatively small importance, no less than 112 disputes affecting less than 300 employees each, while 86 of them affected less than 200 employees each. Consequently, while the number of disputes was over fifty per cent greater in 1912 than in the previous year, the time losses amounted to fifty per cent less.

The disputes of the most serious nature as affecting a large number of employees were those of railway labourers in British Columbia. Two disputes directly affecting 9,000 railroad construction labourers occured on lines being constructed in that province, the approximate loss of time occasioned by such disputes being 441,000 working days. A strike of garment workers in Montreal, which occurred in June and lasted for nearly seven weeks, caused a loss to employees of about 143,500 working days, the number of employees thrown out of work by this dispute being 4,500. Other serious disputes of the year were those of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith in British Columbia, and of gold miners at Porcupine, Ont., both of which were continuing at the end of the year. Many strikes occurred in the building trades, some causing considerable loss of time to employees; particularly noticeable in this respect were strikes of carpenters at Winnipeg and Calgary. The majority of these strikes, however, were of comparatively short duration, and hinged on the periodical rearrangement of schedules.

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Only one of the 150 disputes in existence in 1912 involved over 5,000 employees; in three disputes over 2,500 and under 5,000 employees took part; six concerned between 1,000 and 2,500 employees; and five affected from 500 to 1,000 employees. Eighty-four disputes each affected less than one hundred employees, thirty-four affected between 100 and 250 employees, and fifteen disputes affected from 250 to 500 workpeople. The total number of employees in trade disputes during the year was approximately 40,511, compared with 30,094 in 1911 and 21,280 in 1910.

TIME LOSSES.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during 1912 was approximately 1,099,208 working days, which number is slightly more than one-half of the number lost during the previous year, and 380,573 days in excess of the time losses of 1910. It will be understood that these numbers are approximations, the particulars in some cases not being available to enable an exact record to be made.

Three disputes involved time losses of 100,000 working days and upward, one dispute caused a loss of 81,000 days, four disputes resulted in time losses of between 25,000 and 50,000 days, and three in losses of 15,000 to 25,000 days. The time losses were less than 1,000 days in 78 disputes, and between 1,000 and 2,500 days in 34 cases.

The following tables show the magnitude of the industrial disputes occuring in Canada during the year, as indicated by (a) the number of employees involved, and (b) the time losses.

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified according to magnitude as indicated by the total number of employees involved.

Limits of Groups.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
5,000 employees and upward	1	12	6,000	360,000
2,500 and under 5,000 employees	3	14	10,000	260,000
1,000 and under 2,500 employees	6	92	8,012	117,600
500 and under 1,000 employees	5	32	3,132	155,750
250 and under 500 employees	15	183	4,504	69,233
100 and under 250 employees	34	354	5,379	65,882
50 and under 100 employees	30	146	2,046	35,471
25 and under 50 employees	35	118	1,182	29,764
Under 25 employees	19	30	256	5,508
Not reported, but slight	2	8	.....	.....
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified according to magnitude as indicated by the total number of working days lost.

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
100,000 and upward	3	25	11,382	623,500
50,000 and under 100,000 days	1	1	3,000	81,000
25,000 and under 50,000 days	*4	48	4,550	154,750
15,000 and under 25,000 days	3	64	4,212	63,000
10,000 and under 15,000 days	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000 and under 10,000 days	5	124	1,000	34,180
2,500 and under 5,000 days	16	200	5,175	55,678
1,000 and under 2,500 days	*34	179	5,169	58,099
500 and under 1,000 days	24	137	2,624	17,461
250 and under 500 days	22	108	1,707	7,946
100 and under 250 days	16	56	793	2,714
Under 100 days	16	32	544	880
Indefinite	6	15	355	.....
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

*Including one strike begun the previous year.

TRADES AFFECTED BY DISPUTES.

Of the 150 disputes which took place during 1912, by far the greatest number (fifty-two) occurred in the building trades, the metal trades coming next with twenty-nine. Nineteen disputes occurred in the clothing trades, fourteen in the trades connected with transport, and twelve in miscellaneous trades. No strike or lockout occurred in the agricultural or the woodworking industries.

The following table shows the number of disputes, the number of employees affected, and the time losses in the respective classes of industry during 1912:—

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified by Industries.

Class or Industry.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments. concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
Fishing	1	3	150	5,400
Lumbering	4	17	825	4,270
Mining	6	30	5,074	89,168
Building	52	585	8,465	114,224
Metal	29	110	2,687	32,525
Printing and allied	3	32	308	3,702
Textile	1	1	106	1,166
Clothing	19	63	6,738	306,107
Food and tobacco preparation	2	8	72	2,382
General transport	14	20	4,359	82,998
Unskilled labour	9	20	11,138	449,238
Miscellaneous trades	10	100	589	8,028
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

Of the strikes and lockouts of the year, sixty-seven occurred in Ontario, Quebec coming next with twenty-four. Sixteen disputes took place in Saskatchewan, fourteen in Alberta, ten in British Columbia, seven in Manitoba, seven in New Brunswick, and four in Nova Scotia; while one dispute, that of freight checkers and freight handlers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, affected men in more than one province. No strikes were reported to have taken place in Prince Edward Island during the year.

The following table shows the number of industrial disputes and disputants and the time losses during 1912 in each province:—

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified by Provinces.

Province.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
Nova Scotia	4	24	104	1,790
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	7	17	872	13,274
Quebec	24	109	6,810	181,926
Ontario	67	406	10,970	270,589
Manitoba	7	113	3,005	28,450
Saskatchewan	16	149	1,885	11,116
Alberta	14	127	3,345	76,837
British Columbia	10	43	12,520	490,726
Interprovincial	1	1	1,000	24,500
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Of the 150 trade disputes which occurred in 1912, sixty-six were due to demands for higher wages, while the wage question was involved in forty-one other disputes, in five of which the reduction of wages was the cause. Questions of recognition and other phases of trades unionism entered into fourteen disputes, and in twenty-nine cases the dispute related either wholly or partly to hours of labour. There were two sympathetic strikes during the year.

The following table shows the number of disputes due to each cause, the number of establishments and employees concerned, and the time losses involved:—

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified by Causes.

Cause or Object.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
For increase in wages	66	558	17,704	474,931
Against reduction of wages	5	29	1,530	60,460
For shorter hours	7	17	636	8,511
For increase in wages and shorter hours	22	156	8,449	193,445
For recognition of union	3	31	260	1,780
Against employment of non-unionists	3	4	187	3,210
For increase in wages and other changes	14	82	4,189	145,033
Against discharge of employees	6	6	3,780	157,690
Sympathetic disputes	2	2	104	3,328
Against employment of particular persons	8	69	991	6,905
Unclassified	14	35	2,681	43,915
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the 150 disputes in existence during 1912, fifty-nine were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, one by arbitration, and two by conciliation. In fifteen cases the strikers were replaced and in eleven other cases work was resumed, some of the strikers' places being filled by other men. In the case of ten disputes work was resumed pending an investigation or the formulation of an agreement. In the same number of disputes work was resumed on the employers' terms. The method of settlement of nineteen disputes was not reported, and ten disputes were unsettled at the close of the year.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the 150 disputes in existence in the year 1912, forty-six ended in favour of the employers and in fifty-seven cases the employees were successful, or partially successful, while compromises were affected in eighteen disputes. Seventeen disputes were settled with an indefinite result or the method of settlement was not reported; and ten disputes, as already mentioned, remained unsettled at the close of the year.

Statistical Tables relating to Trade Disputes.

The following tables contain statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1912, and during the previous eleven years, in so far as they were reported to the department.

In twelve disputes during 1912 the number of firms involved was not reported; in two disputes the number of employees affected was not reported, and in twenty-nine disputes, including the ten disputes unsettled at the close of the year, particulars were not reported as to the methods of settlement and the results.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1912, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days.

Classified List of Trade Disputes in existence in Canada During 1912.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	No. of establishments concerned	No. of employes affected.	Approximate time losses in working days
Fishing—									
Halibut Fishermen	Vancouver and New Westminster	For increase in wages	Unsettled at end of year		Nov. 18		3	150	5,400
Lumbering—									
Sawmill workers	St. John, N.B	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 20	May 25	8	500	2,500
River Drivers	Jean de terre, Q	For shorter hours	Strikers' place filled	In favour of employer	June 10	June 17	1	33	198
Mill workers	Victoria, B.C	For higher wages and shorter hours	Work resumed without negotiations	In favour of employers	July 2	July 14	8	92	1,372
Scowmen	St. John, N.B	For increase in wages	Particulars not reported	Unsettled at end of year	Dec. 30			200	200
Mining—									
Coal miners	Coleman, Alta	For increase in wages	Work resumed pending settlement	Not reported	July 24	July 28	1	560	2,240
Coal miners	Cumberland and Ladysmith, B.C	Against discharge of employees	Unsettled at end of year		Sept. 17		1	2,500	35,500
Silver miners	Cobalt, Ont	Against discharge of employees	Decision of Union to call strike off	In favour of employees	Apr. 18 28	Apr. 30	1	189	378
Silver miners	Cobalt, Ont	For shorter hours	Work resumed without negotiations	In favour of employees	Oct. 18	Nov. 4	1	175	2,45
Gold miners	Porcupine, Ont	Against reduction of wages	Unsettled at end of year		Nov. 15		25	1,200	46,800
Asbestos miners	Asbestos, Que	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 1	May 6	1	450	1,800
Building Trades—									
Bricklayers	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 1	May 7		150	750
Bricklayers	Galt, Hespler and Preston, Ont.	For higher wages	Agreement signed by some contractors.	Strikers partly successful	May 15	May	14	77	2,370
Bricklayers and masons	Regina, Sask	Against emp. of unskilled labour	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 17	May 24	23	175	1,312
Bricklayers	Regina, Sask	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Sept. 26	Oct. 17	8	150	2,70
Bricklayers and masons	Lethbridge, Alta	For higher wages, shorter hours and payment of wages in cash	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	June 1	June 6	11	164	656
Masons	Calgary, Alta	Concerning classification of work	Particulars not reported	Not reported	June 4	July		49	2,482
Carpenters and machinists	Milltown, N.B	For increase in wages	Not reported	Not reported	April 6	May	1	15	300
Carpenters	Quebec, Que	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	July 4	Aug. 5	6	175	4,725
Carpenters	Sherbrooke, Q	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Majority of contractors signed agreement.	In favour of employees	June 4	June		54	1,512
Carpenters	Ottawa, Ont	For increase in wages	Majority of employers signed agreement.	Strikers generally successful	June 1	Aug. 24	64	400	6,600
Carpenters	Kingston, Ont	For increase in wages	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers	June 1	June 2	12	65	65
Carpenters	Niagara Falls, Ont	Dispute between unions	Not reported	Not reported	Nov. 1	Dec.	3	30	1,560
Carpenters	Berlin, Ont	Alleged non-payment of wages	Men found other employment	In favour of employer	Aug. 7	Sept	1	28	476
Carpenters	Pt. Arthur, Ont	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	July 1	Aug.	30	200	5,400

Carpenters	Winnipeg, Man	For higher wages and shorter hours, also recognition of union.	Negotiations between men and individual contractors.	Strikers generally successful	June 29	Aug. 10	....	2,000	20,980
Carpenters	Brandon, Man	Against dismissal of men for refusing to itemize work.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Mar. 13	Mar. 18	1	30	120
Carpenters	Regina, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men secured employment under conditions demanded.	In favour of employees	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	....	65	130
Carpenters	Saskatoon, Sask	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties and intervention of Provincial Labour Bureau.	Employees generally successful	May 1	May 4	30	325	975
Carpenters	Moosejaw, Sask	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Sept. 10	Sept. 18	....	325	2,275
Carpenters	Calgary, Alta	For increase in wages	Negotiations between men and individual contractors.	In favour of employees	July 5	Aug. 13	63	1,212	17,520
Lathers	Toronto, Ont	For increase in wages	Particulars not reported	Not reported	June 3	June	....	200	1,000
Lathers	Saskatoon, Sask	For increase in wages	Strikers resumed work at old rate	In favour of employers	June 15	July	....	30	450
Plasterers	Ottawa, Ont	For higher wages and weekly pay instead of fortnightly.	Negotiations between parties	Strikers partially successful	Aug 1	Aug. 7	13	66	198
Plasterers	London, Ont	For increase in wages	Men resumed work unconditionally.	In favour of employers	May 1	May 4	5	8	24
Plasterers	Winnipeg, Man	Against employment of carpenters on plasterers' work.	"Open shop" declared	In favour of employers	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	40	250	1,500
Plasterers	Saskatoon, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Intervention of Provincial Labour Bureau.	In favour of employers	July 15	July 22	20	70	420
Painters	Quebec, Que	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	Strikers generally successful	May 1	July	26	160	8,320
Painters	Kingston, Ont	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men secured other employment	In favour of employers	July 2	Oct.	3	30	1,620
Painters	St. Catharines	For increase in wages	Agreement made between parties	In favour of employees	Apr. 1	Apr. 22	8	40	760
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	Regina, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work pending negotiations.	Compromise	July 22	July 31	18	95	760
Painters	Moosejaw, Sask	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	Some employers granted demands.	July 1	July 3	*	.....	.....
Painters	Saskatoon, Sask	For recognition of union, higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	May 1	May 4	30	100	300
Plumbers and steamfitters	Halifax, N.S	For higher wages	Conference between contracting parties.	Compromise	June 6	July 16	4	15	480
Plumbers	Fredericton, N.B	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employers	June 3	June 17	5	8	104
Plumbers	Kingston, Ont	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	May 1	June 1	3	30	810
Plumbers	Brantford, Ont	For higher wages and adjustment of conditions governing apprentices.	Men secured employment elsewhere.	In favour of employers	Aug. 1	Sept. 7	10	26	858
Plumbers	Windsor and Walkerville, Ont.	For higher wages, recog. of Union and restriction as to apprentices.	Men secured employment elsewhere.	Generally in favour of employers.	June 24	Oct.	10	44	4,400
Plumbers	Pt. Arthur, Ont	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Some employers signed agreemen	In favour of employees	June 1	July	8	.....	
Plumbers	Saskatoon, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men obtained employment elsewhere.	In favour of employer	June 1	June	1	12	300
Plumbers	Victoria, B.C	To enforce rules governing number of apprentices to be employed and rules concerning same.	Unsettled at end of year		Dec. 4	.....	10	150	3,450
Granite cutters	Quebec, Que	For increase in wages	Agreement between parties	In favour of employers	Aug. 19	Aug. 29	1	65	520
Stonecutters	Calgary, Alta	Classification of work	Particulars not reported	Not reported	June 4	.....	3	30	2,400
Marble setters' helpers	Vancouver, B.C	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Nov. 23	Dec. 15	5	28	504

*Not reported. Eight employers signed agreement.

CLASSIFIED LIST of Trade Disputes in existence in Canada during 1912—*Continued.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement	Date of termination.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employes affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Building (cont.)—									
Tile layers	Montreal, Que	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work on condition a new agreement was made	Strikers partially successful	Sept. 17	Oct 10	7	45	90
Tile layers	Toronto, Ont	For recognition of union	Agreement reached	Not reported	Oct. 2	Oct. 7		100	400
Struc. iron workers	Toronto, Ont	Against employment of particular persons.	Majority of strikers' places filled some returned to work.	In favour of employers	Feb. 16		1	40	200
Struc. iron workers	Winnipeg, Man	For Saturday afternoon off during the whole year.	Conference between representatives of parties.	Compromise	Mar.. 9	Mar. 12	1	200	400
Struc. iron workers	Edmonton, Alta	For higher wages and shorter hours.	By arbitration	Particulars not reported	Oct. 1	Nov. 2	1	65	2,925
Hoist Engineers	Winnipeg, Man	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	In favour of employers	June 9	July 20	50	175	3,150
Builders' labourers	Galt, Hespler and Preston, Ont.	For higher wages	Majority of men returned at increased rate, others obtained employment elsewhere.	Compromise	May 1	May 15	14	140	1,680
Builders' labourers	Brandon, Man	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favor of employees	Aug. 13	Aug. 21	20	275	1,925
Builders' labourers	Lagan, Alta	Against employment of particular persons.	Strikers were replaced	In favour of employer	May 28	May 30	1	279	558
Metal Trades—									
Iron Moulders	Moncton, N.B	Against reduction of wages	Agreement reached between parties.	In favour of employees	Jan. 29	May 17	1	90	8,46
Iron moulders	Montreal, Que	Sympathetic	Not reported	Not reported	Feb. 5	May...	1	40	
Iron moulders	Montreal, Que	For increase in wages	Strikers' places filled, according to Company's statement.	In favour of employer	Aug. 12	Aug	1	20	320
Iron moulders	Lachine, Que	Men went out until agreement was signed providing for increase.	Agreement signed between parties.	In favour of employees	Aug. 22	Aug. 26	1	12	36
Iron moulders	Ottawa, Ont	For reduction of working hours	Men returned to work	Strikers partially successful.	June 3	Oct. 15	8	32	3,680
Iron moulders, machinists and blacksmiths	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Union claimed reduction of overtime rates and lockout in case of machinists, etc., for refusing to do unnecessary Sunday work.	Unsettled at end of year; several men, however, had returned to work and about 75 were still out of employment.		Nov. 10		1	200	3,600
Iron moulders	Peterborough, Ont	For reduction of working hours	Agreement made between strikers and individual contractors	Strikers partially successful	May 13	May	4	89	893
Coremakers	St. Catharines, Ont	Against employment of female coremakers.	Some men returned to work; others obtained employment elsewhere.	In favour of employer	May 3	May	1	26	724
Iron moulders	Hamilton, Ont	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 7	May 13	1	32	160
Iron moulders and coremakers.	Walkerville, Ont	For shorter hours and recognition of union.	Strikers' places filled with non-union men.	In favour of employers	July 11	Aug	1	27	810
Iron moulders	Waterloo, Ont	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Nov 18	Nov. 21	1	12	36
Steel workers	Montreal, Que	Against reduction of wages	Some men returned to work at reduced rates, others places were filled.	In favour of employer	Jan. 20	Jan. 29	1	202	1,616
Steel and iron workers	Ottawa, Ont	For change of pay day and other demands.	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Mar. 16	Mar. 20	1	180	540

Steel workers	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages	Conference between parties	Strikers partially successful	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	1	200	400
Machinists	S. John, N.B	For higher overtime rates	Strikers replaced	In favour of employer	Oct. 7	Nov.	1	7	210
Machinists	Ottawa, Ont	For higher wages	Men returned to work pending negotiations.	In favour of employees	May 21	May 23	1	39	78
Electrical workers	Ottawa, Ont	For higher wages and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	July 18	Aug. 25	21	120	3,360
Electrical workers	Moose Jaw, Sask	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	July 18	Aug. 2		33	264
Electrical workers	Saskatoon, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work pending settlement through Conciliation Board.	In favour of employees	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	1	45	90
Electrical workers	Calgary, Alta	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Oct. 1	Oct. 6	12	60	300
Linemen	Winnipeg, Man	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	In favour of employees	June 27	July 3	1	75	375
Linemen	Regina, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men resumed work pending arrangement of schedule.	In favour of employees	Nov. 1	Nov. 5	1	150	600
Stovemakers	Hamilton, Ont	Against reduction of wages	Strikers obtained employment elsewhere.	In favour of employer	Mar. 1	Sept.	1	13	2,184
Blacksmiths	Ottawa, Ont	For increase of wages and other changes.	Negotiations between parties	Strikers partially successful	Mar. 23	Mar. 28	1	55	275
Boilermakers	Halifax, N.S	For higher overtime rates	Men returned to work pending settlement by Marine Department.	In favour of employees	July 6	July 13	1	10	60
Sheet metal workers	Ottawa, Ont	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employers	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	8	100	100
Sheet metal workers	Saskatoon, Sask	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	Strikers partially successful	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	17	60	540[illegible]
Sheet metal workers	Edmonton, Alta	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	19	118	354
Wiredrawers	Hamilton, Ont	Objection to employment of foreigners.	Work resumed unconditionally	In favour of employer	April 24	April 29	1	640	2,560
Printing and Allied—									
Printers	Woodstock, Ont	For closed shops	Strikers places filled	In favour of employers	July 11	Sept.	2	30	1,200
Printers	Edmonton, Alta	Failure to reach agreement regarding scale of wages and recognition of union.	Work resumed pending formulation of agreement by joint committee from both sides.	Not reported	April 2	April 12	9	28	252
Bookbinders	Montreal, Que	For higher wages, shorter hours and higher overtime rates.	Some firms conceded demands and employees of others returned to work without any concessions.	Strikers generally successful	Sept. 14	Sept.	12	250	2,250
Textile—									
Silk weavers	Montreal, Que	Against employment of particular persons.	Negotiations between parties	Strikers partially successful	Sept. 10	Sept. 21	1	106	1,166
Clothing—									
Tailors	Toronto, Ont	Failure to reach new agreement involving increase in wages.	Unsettled at end of year		Mar. 4		21	550	28,450
Tailors	Calgary, Alta	For higher wages and recognition of union.	Not reported	Strikers partially successful	April 1	June	4	30	1,500
Coat pressers	Hamilton, Ont	Misunderstanding with foreman re overtime payment.	Conference between parties	In favour of employees	Feb. 14	Feb. 17	1	8	24
Garment workers	Montreal, Que	For higher wages, shorter hours and other demands.	Conference between parties	Indefinite	June 10	July 27	12	4,500	143,500
Garment workers	Montreal, Que	Alleged unsanitary conditions of employment.	Some strikers returned, others' places were filled.	In favour of employer	Nov. 14	Dec.	1	22	660
Garment workers	Toronto, Ont	Objection to employment of man at higher rate than discharged employee.	Men returned to work pending settlement.	In favour of employer	May 15	June 15	1	55	1,485
Cloak makers	Montreal, Que	Sympathetic	Strikers' places filled	In favour of employer	Feb. 27	April	1	64	3,328
Cloak makers	Toronto, Ont	Failure to reach an agreement involving recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Jan. 8	Jan. 28	1	60	1,080
Cloak makers	Toronto, Ont	Against discharge of employees	Some returned, others' places filled.	In favour of employer	Feb. 14	Aug.	1	882	120,000

Classified List of Trade Disputes in existence in Canada during 1912.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employes affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Clothing (continued—									
Cloak makers	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	1	85	85
Cap makers	Truro, N.S.	For inc. in wages	Negotiations between parties	Indefinite	Oct. 10	Nov. 2	1	52	1,040
Cap makers	Montreal, Que.	For inc. in wages and employmen of unionists only.	Places of some of the strikers filled.	In favour of employer	Nov. 4	Dec 9	1	15	450
Boot and Shoe workers	Three Rivers, Que.	Against emp. of non-union men	Strikers' places filled	In favour of employer	Oct. 21	Nov	1	57	1,710
Boot and Shoe workers.	Toronto, Ont	Against emp. of particular persons	Men returned to work unconditionally.	In favour of employer	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	1	60	60
Boot and Shoe Workers	Toronto, Ont	Against reduction of wages	Particulars not reported	Not reported.	Oct 26	Dec. 31	1	25	1,400
Shoe Lasters	Berlin, Ont	For better working conditions	Conference between parties	In favour of employees	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	1	19	30
Leather cutters	Quebec, Que	Dispute re measurement of work providing for piece-work payment.	Through efforts of the Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration.	Compromise	June 27	July 3	10	175	87
Shirt and collar makers	St. Johns, Que	For higher wages and other changes.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employer	July 4	July 6	1	35	70
Shirt ironers	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages	Not reported	Compromise	Aug. 3-6	Aug. 13-16	2	44	352
Food and Tobacco Preparation—									
Bakers	Montreal, Que	Primarily for higher wages and other demands.	Strikers mostly returned to work under old conditioms.	In favour of employer	May 1	June	7	60	2,370
Cigarmakers	Stratford, Ont	For higher wages	Conference between parties	In favour of employees	May 6	May 7	1	12	12
General Transport—									
Trackmen	Merriton, Niagara Falls.	For increase in wages	Strikers' places filled	In favour of employer	Apr. 15	May	1	19	228
Freight handlers	C.P.R.	Refusal of Company to consider application for rules and rate of pay.	Unsettled at end of year		Nov 4		1	1,000	24,500
Freight handlers	Montreal, Que	For higher wages and better working conditions.	Some strikers were taken back; others' places were filled.	In favour of employers	July 12	Aug	2	160	4,800
Freight handlers	Brantford, Ont	For higher wages	Some men were taken back at old rate; others' places filled.	In favour of employer	Apr. 17	Apr. 22	1	30	120
Freight handlers	Port McNicol, Ont	For increase in wages	Men resumed work pending settlement.	Not reported.	June 19	June	1	300	900
Freight handlers	Fort William, Ont	For increase in wages	Men returned to work at old scale	In favour of employer.	Aug. 20	Aug. 24	1	1,600	4,800
Machinists and boilermakers	Westport, Ont. to Edson, Alta.	Failure to reach agreement as to hours, wages and conditions of employment.	Conference arranged by Minister of Labour.	Compromise	Oct. 10 1911	Dec. 13	1	300	44,000
Coal handlers	Port Arthur, Ont	Alleged discrimination against union men and demand for better rates of pay, higher wages and other changes.	Not reported	In favour of employees	July 29	Aug 5	1	250	1,500

Dock labourers	Fort William	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Aug. 7	Aug. 13	1	250	1,250
Longshoremen	Vancouver, B.C.	Against employment of non-unionist.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	1	100	300
Teamsters	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	Not reported	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	1	40	80
Teamsters	Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Ont.	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	Not reported	April 22	.....	5	50	
Teamsters	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages	Conference between parties	Compromise	May 1	May 3	1	60	120
Teamsters	Edmonton, Alta.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Sept. 24	Sept. 26	1	200	400
Unskilled Labour—									
Railway Labourers	Richmond, Ont.	For higher wages	Men secured other employment	In favour of employer	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	1	98	588
Labourers	Ottawa, Ont.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	Strikers partially successful	July 10	July 13	2	1,000	3,000
Labourers	Guelph, Ont.	For increase in wages	Some men returned at old scale; others' places were filled.	In favour of employer	July 4	July ..	1	40	200
Labourers	Edmonton, Alta.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	Strikers partially successful	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	1	250	1,25 0
Labourers	Saskatoon, Sask.	For increase in wages	Some men left locality; others were given increase.	In favour of employees	Aug.	Aug.	....	250	W
Railway labourers	Prince Rupert and New Hazelton.	For higher wages and against alleged bad conditions and other causes.	Particulars not reported	Not reported	July 15	Aug. 15	1	3,000	81,000
Labourers	Victoria, B.C.	For increase in wages	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer	April 12	April 20	1	350	2,450
Railway labourers	Skeena River Crossing B.C.	For better conditions	Particulars not reported	Not reported	Jan.	Jan.	1	150	750
Railway labourers	Between Hope and Kamloops.	For higher wages	Majority of men returned to work; places of others filled.	In favour of employers	April 1	June 15	12	6,000	360,000
Misc. Trades—									
Barbers	Halifax, N.S.	For higher wages	Not reported	Strikers partially successful	June 20	July	18	27	210
Hotel waiters	Montreal, Que.	Strikers complained of long hours without extra pay; also re system of fines.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employer	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	1	80	80
Brickmakers	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	In favour of employees	May 1	May 18	3	36	21
Gas workers	Toronto, Ont.	Men were laid off and others stopped work.	Majority returned to work; places of others filled.	In favour of employer	June 18	June 29	1	165	1,650
Egg testers	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	No definite settlement made at the end of the year; one employer granted men's demands, and others filled places of strikers.	In favour of employers	Dec. 2	Dec.	4	30	720
Moving picture operators	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages	Unsettled at end of year		Oct. 26	.....	70	100	2,700
Stage employees	London, Ont.	Against reduction in staff and later the dismissal of a master mechanic.	Negotiations between parties	Strikers generally successful	Oct. 3	Nov. 4	1	14	42
Musicians	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Aug. 17	Sept. 2	....	70	910
Automobile painters	Walkerville, Ont.	For change in piece work pay	Strikers' places filled	In favour of employer	Nov. 3	Nov.	1	15	
Pulpmill hands	St. George, N.B.	For higher wages and shorter hours.		Co. claimed to be not affected	April 6 1911	March 1912	1	52	1,500

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY MONTHS, 1912.

The following table shows by months the magnitude, as indicated by the number of employees affected, of trade disputes which were reported to the department in 1912.

No. of Employees affected.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
5,000 and over				1									6
2,500 to 5,000						1	1		1				5
1,000 to 2,500						1	2	1			2		3
500 to 1,000		1	1	1	1		1						1
250 to 500	1			1	3	2	1	3	3				14
100 to 250	2		2	1	5	5	4	2	3	4	4	2	34
50 to 100	3	1	3	1	5	3	3	4	2	4			29
25 to 50		2	1	4	5	7	6	4	1	1	3	1	35
Under 25		1	1	2	2	3	1	3		2	4		19
Indefinite						1	1						2
Total	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	*148

*Not including two disputes commenced during 1911.

The following table shows month by month the magnitude of trade disputes occurring in 1912, as indicated by the time losses involved:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
100,000 and over		1		1		1							3
50,000 to 100,000							1						1
25,000 to 50,000			1						1		1		3
15,000 to 25,000						1	1				1		3
10,000 to 15,000													
5,000 to 10,000	1				1	1	1				1		5
2,500 to 5,000		1		1	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	16
1,000 to 2,500	3		1	2	6	5	5	2	4	4	1		33
500 to 1,000	1		1	1	6	3	2	4	2		3	1	24
250 to 500			2	3	1	4	2	4	1	3	2		22
100 to 250		1	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	1		1	16
Under 100	1	1	2		3	1	2	3		1	2		16
Indefinite		1		1		1	1	1			1		6
Total	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148*

*Not including two disputes commenced during 1911.

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS 1901–12.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Number of Employees Affected.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
5,000 employees and upwards	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	9
2,500 and under 5,000 employees	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	14
1,000 and under 2,500 employees	3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	50
500 and under 1,000 employees	5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	63
250 and under 500 employees	6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	120
100 and under 250 employees	9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	241
50 and under 100 employees	16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	221
25 and under 50 employees	23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	275
Under 25 employees	31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	289
Not reported	8	1	2	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	4	7	2	37
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved, during the years 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
100,000 and over	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	3	3	18
50,000 and under 100,000	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
25,000 and under 50,000	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	23
15,000 and under 25,000	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	1	3	21
10,000 and under 15,000	1	.....	6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	.....	32
5,000 and under 10,000	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	9	5	81
2,500 and under 5,000	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	107
1,000 and under 2,500	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	172
500 and under 1,000	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	144
250 and under 500	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	157
100 and under 250	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	168
100 and less	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	197
Indefinite	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1	.....	5	10	6	190
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected each month by trade disputes which were in existence during 1912:—

Month.	Number of Employees affected.
January	*1,189
February	1,034
March	1,168
April	7,391
May	2,803
June	8,553
July	7,139
August	3,163
September	3,951
October	755
November	2,985
December	380
Total	40,511

*Including the employees involved in two disputes which began in 1911.

From the above table it may be seen that the trade disputes which began n June affected a greater number of employees than those beginning in any other month.

About 989 firms or establishments were affected by strikes and lockouts in 1912, so far as they were reported to the department.

The following table shows the number involved according to the months in which the disputes began:—

Month.	Number of Firms affected.
January	*47
February	5
March	28
April	44
May	175
June	220
July	182
August	64
September	57
October	90
November	63
December	14
Total	989

*Including two establishments involved in disputes which began in 1911.

DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS—1912.

The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during the year 1912, according to the month in which they began:—

Trade.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Fishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Mining	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	6
Building	1	1	2	2	10	15	7	5	4	2	2	1	52
Metal	2	1	3	1	4	2	4	4	1	2	5	.....	29
Textile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Clothing	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	.....	3	2	.....	19
Food and tobacco preparation	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Printing and bookbinding	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Transport	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	.....	13
Unskilled labour	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	9
	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901–12.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last twelve years:—

Trade.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Fishing	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	11
Lumbering	4	3	4	2	.....	5	2	4	2	2	.....	4	32
Mining and quarrying	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	100
Building	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	347
Metal and shipbuilding	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	217
Woodworking	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2	.....	49
Printing and allied	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	31
Textile	5	1	5	3	1	5	6	6	2	2	4	1	41
Clothing	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	139
Food and tobacco	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	67
Leather	1	3	4	1	.....	3	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	21
General transport	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	123
Miscellaneous trades	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	55
Unskilled labour	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	86
	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1912.

The following table shows the number of disputes by provinces during 1912, according to the month in which they began:—

Province.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
New Brunswick	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6
Quebec	1	2	1	.....	3	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	24
Ontario	2	3	5	6	13	8	8	12	.....	5	5	.....	67
Manitoba	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	1	4	.....	2	.....	16
Alberta	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	13
British Columbia	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	1	10
More than one province affected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1912.

The following tables give by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past twelve years; also the number of employees affected and the time losses involved:—

Province.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Nova Scotia	5	9	6	9	7	11	10	3	6	4	2	4	76
Prince Edward Island	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New Brunswick	3	7	3	2	5	9	8	6	2	1	3	7	56
Quebec	28	20	31	31	21	24	30	21	13	18	19	24	280
Ontario	54	66	79	46	31	63	73	27	26	34	41	67	607
Manitoba	3	8	2	4	11	9	6	1	6	7	8	7	72
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	16	24
Alberta	.....	1	4	1	2	12	6	3	6	6	12	14	67
British Columbia	10	8	21	4	10	13	13	5	8	7	12	10	121
Interprovincial	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	3	2	1	14
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

Province.	Number of Employees Affected.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Nova Scotia	2,624	1,769	2,685	4,339	5,815	4,815	6,134	377	5,930	1,903	1,154	104	37,649
Prince Edward Island	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
New Brunswick	124	382	901	11	1,925	823	1,480	1,485	65	150	134	872	8,352
Quebec	5,749	3,338	15,744	3,555	2,130	5,218	7,579	9,982	2,295	7,237	6,745	6,810	76,382
Ontario	3,923	5,714	14,028	6,092	2,113	7,011	12,319	2,572	3,239	5,794	4,503	10,970	78,278
Manitoba	472	400	900	58	563	5,035	1,367	16	1,549	1,061	369	3,005	14,795
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	200	162	297	.....	1,885	2,604
Alberta	.....	90	183	28	400	1,491	678	569	873	730	1,668	3,345	10,055
British Columbia	10,194	524	15,600	1,199	3,157	1,657	3,102	2,092	719	1,008	8,221	12,520	59,993
Interprovincial	5,000	.....	.....	1,200	100	.....	3,525	8,000	2,500	3,100	7,300	1,000	31,725
Total	28,086	12,264	50,041	16,482	16,223	26,050	36,224	25,293	17,332	21,280	30,094	40,511	319,880

TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

Nova Scotia	28,215	12,962	10,770	71,194	33,562	31,560	140,725	2,806	522,062	361,615	193,230	1,790	1,410,491
Prince Edward Island	.....	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	819
New Brunswick	639	5,993	16,741	.....	22,620	6,948	13,462	29,935	2,515	1,050	406	13,274	113,583
Quebec	29,818	19,655	235,076	53,183	44,543	58,498	76,326	166,869	51,883	105,504	42,270	181,926	1,065,551
Ontario	50,646	68,934	439,290	129,676	26,711	54,566	236,799	67,206	38,099	116,536	77,243	270,589	1,576,295
Manitoba	17,744	2,375	8,200	489	5,532	36,796	29,300	48	28,079	144,472	1,165	28,450	172,650
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	800	486	10,622	.....	11,116	23,384
Alberta	.....	1,080	3,990	112	13,000	127,709	2,556	8,599	48,416	13,882	8,545	76,837	304,726
British Columbia	190,249	9,122	512,433	5,150	71,276	43,720	59,584	8,022	18,605	21,454	312,791	490,726	1,743,132
Interprovincial	315,000	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....	62,850	424,000	161,700	73,500	1,411,000	24,500	2,477,750
Total	632,311	120,940	1,226,500	265,004	217,244	359,797	621,962	708,285	871,845	718,635	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS, 1912.

The following table shows the number of working days estimated to have been lost by employees through trade disputes in each month during 1912. From this it may be seen that the greatest loss occurred in the month of April, the next greatest loss having been in the month of July.

Month.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
January	9,355
February	27,540
March	60,183
April	214,228
May	196,272
June	149,342
July	196,876
August	78,328
September	50,505
October	17,306
November	55,513
December	43,760
Total	1,099,208

TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901–12.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Year.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
1901	632,311
1902	120,940
1903	1,226,500
1904	265,004
1905	217,244
1906	359,797
1907	621,962
1908	708,285
1909	871,845
1910	718,635
1911	2,046,650
1912	1,099,208
Total	8,888,381

CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1912.

The principal causes of strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada during 1912 are set forth in the following table, arranged according to the months in which they began:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For increase in wages	1	.....	1	7	13	10	7	13	4	4	5	1	66
Against reduction in wages	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5
For decrease in hours	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
For higher wages and shorter hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	.....	4	1	2	1	21
For increase in wages and other changes	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	13
For recognition of union	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Against employment of non-unionists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Against employment pf persons other than non-unionists	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Against discharge of employees	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
Sympathetic	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Unclassified	1	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	14
Total	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901–12.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last twelve years:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
For increase in wages	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	513
Against reduction in wages	12	7	5	6	8	.....	3	17	6	6	6	5	81
For decrease in hours	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3	.....	3	7	66
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	125
Against employment of particular persons	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	59
For increase in wages and other changes	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	80
For recognition of union	1	4	13	3	3	3	2	.....	4	1	1	3	38
Against employment of non-unionists	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	96
Against discharge of employees	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	74
Sympathetic	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1	.....	3	4	2	31
Unclassified	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	156
	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES, 1912.

The following table illustrates the methods by which trade disputes were settled during 1912, according to the month in which they were terminated. It will be noted that ten disputes remained in existence at the close of the year and are therefore not classified.

Method.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Arbitration											1		1
Conciliation							2						2
Negotiations between parties concerned	2	1	5		12	4	5	15	3	6	2	2	59
Replacement of strikers			1	1	2	1	1	2	2		3	2	15
Work resumed on employers terms (without negotiations)		1	1	1	1	2	2	1			1		10
Partly by negotiations, partly by replacement of strikers					1								1
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations													
Partly by resumption of work, partly by replacement of strikers	1	1		1	1	2	1	2	1			1	11
Work resumed pending investigation				1	1	2	3			1	2		10
Indefinite, or not reported	1				3	2	4	5	2			2	19
Work resumed, employer not involved				3		1	1	1	3	3			12
Total	4	3	7	7	21	14	19	26	11	10	11	7	140

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1912.

The following table shows the results of the strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1912, according to the months in which they were terminated. It will be noted that ten disputes remained unsettled at the close of the year and are therefore not classified.

Results.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In favour of employers	1	1	2	4	4	8	6	8	4	2	3	3	46
In favour of employees		1	2	2	12	3	6	14	4	7	5	1	57
Compromise	2		2		3	1	4	2	2		1	1	18
Indefinite or not reported	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	19
Total	4	3	7	7	21	14	19	26	11	10	11	7	140

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901–12.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Results.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
In favour of employers	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	404
In favour of employees	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	454
Compromise	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	13	23	18	177
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	284
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 404 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 454 disputes, and 177 resulted in compromises.

CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1912.

The following table contains an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in 1912, classified according to their results:—

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1912.

Principal Cause or Object.	In favour of Employees.				In favour of Employer.			
	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
For increase in wages	28	325	5,781	53,579	17	102	8,630	373,329
Against reduction of wages	1	1	90	8,460	2	2	215	3,800
For shorter hours	3	13	296	7,023	3	3	140	1,088
For increase in wages and shorter hours	12	85	3,473	39,518	5	36	234	4,432
For recognition of union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against employment of non-unionists	1	1	100	300	2	3	87	2,910
For increased wages and other changes	5	40	521	6,833	6	31	340	12,948
Against discharge of employees	3	3	233	540	2	2	1,047	121,650
Sympathetic	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	64	3,328
Against employment of particular persons	2	24	281	2,478	5	44	670	4,227
Unclassified	2	2	27	62	3	3	690	3,696
Total	57	494	10,802	118,793	46	227	12,117	531,408

Classified by Causes and Results.

Compromise.				Indefinite.				Total.			
No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
10	26	1,076	5,713	11	105	2,217	42,310	66	558	17,704	474,931
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	1,225	48,200	5	29	1,530	60,460
1	1	200	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17	636	8,511
2	21	125	1,570	*3	14	4,617	147,925	*22	156	8,449	193,445
2	31	160	1,380	1	.....	100	400	3	31	260	1,780
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	187	3,210
*1	1	300	44,000	2	10	3,028	81,252	*14	82	4,189	145,033
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2,500	35,500	6	6	3,780	157,690
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	40	.....	2	2	104	3,328
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	40	200	8	69	991	6,905
2	11	355	1,415	7	19	1,609	38,742	14	35	2,681	43,915
8	91	2,216	54,478	29	177	15,376	394,529	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

*Including a dispute which began the previous year.

VIII.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1912.

During the past year the department considerably improved its system of recording industrial accidents, this term being used to designate accidents such as are sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and result in loss of life or in serious impairment to industrial efficiency.

It will be, of course, understood that under the British North America Act, legislation having to do with civil rights is largely within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures. Most of the laws, accordingly, framed for the protection of employees in specific branches of industry, and requiring the reporting of accidents, have been enacted and are enforced by the provinces. (There are, of course, certain notable exceptions, as in the case of railways, ships, etc.) The Department of Labour, therefore, does not under protective legislation directly receive statistics of accidents. It has been, however, by courtesy of various provincial and Dominion authorities which administer such legislation, given access to official records of certain classes of fatalities and other accidents. The improvements during the year have been effected chiefly by securing these records more promptly and the officers of this department appreciate the cordial co-operation of other governmental officers to this end. The departmental statement is not put forward as a complete record of all industrial accidents in Canada during a given period, nor does it seem possible without closer collaboration between the Dominion and the Provinces and additional legislation on the subject, to secure such a record. In the meantime the statement presented, extending over much of the difficult ground to be covered will be, it is believed, of value for many purposes.

A statement from the report of a departmental commission on the official statistics of Canada appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce in May, 1912, will be of interest here. Speaking of the record of accidents maintained by the department, the report says:

> 'These are published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*, the method of compilation being as follows: The newspapers of the Dominion are clipped for all references to employees killed or injured in the course of their employment. By arrangement with the departments charged in the several provinces with the administration of the Factories, Shops and Mines Acts, etc., copies of the official returns of accidents made by employers each month in accordance with the law are also received. The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the several cities of the Dominion furnish regular reports. To this list of sources may be added the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. In all cases the information is forwarded on a special form. In the case of the more serious accidents, the department frequently communicates directly with the persons affected. A table of all fatal accidents recorded is published each month in the *Labour Gazette* with an accompanying analysis in which the number and character of the non-fatal accidents are set forth. An annual review is published in the annual report of the department.'

Commenting on the situation in general the report states:—

> 'One field of research in which the department has endeavored to co-ordinate statistics from various sources offers an extreme instance of the lack of co-operation which at present exists in statistical work in Canada, and the difficulties which are met when it is sought to bring about unification.

Probably over a score of Departments, Dominion and provincial, are engaged in the collecting of statistics of industrial accidents incidental to the administration of Mines Acts, Factories Acts, Shops Acts, etc. In the attempt to create a record of industrial accidents in all occupations for the whole Dominion, the department has had to create new sources of information and has been hampered by the lack of co-operation, mainly provincial. Statistics on a subject like accidents gain so much from breadth of outlook and careful methods in classifying details that the present conditions cannot be regarded as satisfactory.'

It may be added that the commission suggests a scheme of general co-operation between the Dominion and provincial authorities in the collection of statistics.

THE RECORD FOR 1912.

The record of industrial accidents as compiled by the department during the year of 1912 shows that 1,220 workmen were killed or fatally injured, while 5,780 received serious injuries in the course of their employment.

The first two tables hereunder give the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring in the main branches of employment throughout Canada in each month of 1912. It will be observed that the largest number of accidents tend to occur in the summer and autumn months, during which industrial conditions are most active in Canada. According to branches of industry, the railway services and the metal trades contribute the largest totals. In this connection, it should be pointed out that the department does not regard its statistics as equally complete for all industries. It will be easily understood that in the case of industries like agriculture and fishing the record of accidents is more difficult to obtain, there being no legislation requiring the reporting of such accidents, and the department being compelled to rely to a large extent on press reports and the matter forwarded by its correspondents. While it is thought that most of the fatal accidents are secured in this way, the record of non-fatal accidents is doubtless less complete.

Undoubtedly the information which it is most important to secure in any record of industrial accidents, is that pertaining to causes, the chief aim in recording such statistics being to suggest possible remedies. Following the two summary tables below will be found a detailed record for each branch of industry, setting forth the causes of the accidents recorded. Thus it may be noted that in the building trades the chief causes of loss of life are falls, falling material and the collapsing of scaffolds. In the metal, woodworking, printing and clothing trades the chief source of danger is from machinery. The tables have been prepared with a view of expediting research as to the hazardous nature of the different occupations.

The following is a tabulated statement of the disasters recorded during the year 1912 in which more than two employees were killed:—

Trade or Industry.	Number Killed.	Place of Accident.	Date.	Cause.
Fishing	10	Shelburne, N.S.	Mar. 16	Perished in a storm.
Lumbering	4	Nanaimo, B.C.	Nov. 26	Crushed by falling logs.
Mining	7	Merritt, B.C.	Mar. 7	Explosion in a coal mine.
Railway construction	13	Ft. Frances, Ont.	Feb. 9	Premature explosion of dynamite
" "	9	Fitzhugh, Alta.	" 29	" "
" "	8	Stone's Corners, Ont.	June 1	" "
" "	4	Maberly, Ont.	July 23	" "
Building trades	3	Haileybury, Ont.	Oct. 23	Explosion in powder factory.
Steam railway service	3	Bear Creek, B.C.	Jan. 14	Derailment.
" "	3	Port Hope, Ont.	April 12	Rear-end collision.
" "	4	Nipigon, Ont.	June 14	Head-on collision.
" "	5	Mattawa, Ont.	Aug. 31	Rear-end collision.
Navigation	5	Beauharnois, Que.	Nov. 1	Drowned, ship-wrecked in storm
"	5	Sydney, N.S.	" 13	Collision of vessel and tug.
"	4	Waterside, N.B.	Dec. 2	Perished in a storm.
"	4	Yarmouth, N.S.	" 23	Washed overboard.
Miscellaneous skilled trades	4	Grand Mere, Que.	" 22	Explosion of 'digester' in pulp mill.
Unskilled labour	3	Bassano, Alta.	May 16	Collapse of a trestle.
"	7	Kenogami, Que.	July 1	Crushed by falling crane.
"	4	"	" 24	Buried in cave-in of trench.
"	3	Halifax, N.S.	Sept. 12	Crushed by falling derrick.

From the above, it will be observed that there were two accidents in which seven workmen were killed; three in which five were either killed or drowned; seven in which four were either killed or drowned and five in which three were killed. There were 32 other accidents in which two workmen or sea-faring men perished.

I.—Table of Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the Calendar year 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	7	3	7	5	8	4	4	3	5	6	3	6	61
Fishing and hunting	2	.....	10	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18
Lumbering	4	1	5	4	1	2	7	5	4	8	10	3	54
Mining	16	7	18	14	8	8	11	12	13	17	15	13	152
Railway construction	10	23	4	10	9	17	6	4	1	3	2	1	90
Building trades	5	3	5	5	5	3	6	11	10	20	13	8	94
Metal trades	7	4	5	5	19	6	14	7	8	9	11	8	103
Woodworking trades	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	9
Printing and allied trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	5
Food and tobacco preparation	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Leather	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Steam railway service	38	15	20	16	24	20	41	36	36	30	29	27	332
Electric railway service	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	.....	14
Navigation	1	1	1	3	3	5	4	4	7	4	24	12	69
Miscellaneous transport (teamsters, drivers, etc.)	3	4	5	2	6	.....	5	3	2	5	3	7	45
Public and civic employees	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	15
Miscellaneous skilled trades	4	3	2	5	3	5	4	5	1	4	8	7	51
Unskilled labour	6	8	11	2	8	4	19	8	10	8	6	7	97
Total	106	78	99	76	101	79	128	101	101	120	128	103	1,220

II.—Table of Non-Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the calendar year 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	9	7	7	7	8	18	9	19	19	17	9	16	115
Fishing and hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumbering	8	8	6	10	10	6	9	13	9	14	10	8	111
Mining	29	43	49	52	64	42	56	56	52	62	62	52	619
Railway construction	13	9	7	19	15	16	7	7	4	7	3	4	111
Building trades	16	11	21	11	24	26	29	28	35	41	36	20	298
Metal trades	88	95	127	114	115	117	111	106	106	137	106	104	1,326
Woodworking trades	22	12	11	15	17	16	17	14	17	15	14	15	185
Printing and allied trades	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	3	1	2	2	3	20
Clothing	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	2	13
Textile	3	4	5	8	3	6	3	2	4	.....	.....	3	41
Food and tobacco preparation	3	2	7	4	16	8	6	6	8	9	6	6	81
Leather	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	12
Steam railway service	170	89	44	70	157	194	195	199	170	193	178	172	1,831
Electric railway service	8	6	6	2	3	4	4	12	11	7	2	1	66
Navigation	6	3	5	5	4	1	6	7	5	9	5	6	62
Miscellaneous transport	9	13	5	9	19	16	30	21	25	17	19	20	203
Public and civil employees	29	16	27	22	26	8	17	33	19	24	24	21	266
Miscellaneous skilled trades	19	8	18	16	20	15	27	10	21	25	27	19	225
Unskilled labour	6	7	8	7	6	14	12	20	25	18	21	21	165
Total	441	338	355	372	512	508	544	558	533	599	525	495	5,780

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																											
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Falling trees and logs, lumber, etc.	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	8	1	4	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	10
Struck by trains	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Explosion of gasoline, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Live stock, (gored by stock, kicked by horses)	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	5	2	....	....	....	4	1	....	6	3	....	1	1	18
Struck by a barn door	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Explosion of dynamite (blasting stumps, etc.)	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Falling material (other than trees and logs)	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	7	1	....	....	1	....	5	2	1	..	3	....	1	14
Cave-in	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mangled by farm machinery, saws, etc.	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	6	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	2	6	5	2	4	23
Drowned	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Railway collision (in charge of transport of stock)	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Runaway	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	1	....	1	7
Struck by lightning	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Overcome by well gas	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Falling from, runover and crushed by machinery, wagons and other vehicles	1	....	....	1	2	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	18	4	3	1	2	2	4	....	8	5	2	....	2	33
Falling from structures, silos, mows, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	1	4	4	1	2	4	4	2	25
Injured by farm tools (adzes, forks, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Struck by trains and street cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	4
Injured by flying materials	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	6
Totals	7	3	7	5	8	4	4	3	5	6	3	6	61	9	7	7	7	8	18	9	19	19	17	9	16	145

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—FISHING AND HUNTING.

Drowning	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Perished in a storm	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total	2	....	10	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—LUMBERING.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																											
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Falling trees, logs, lumber, etc.	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	1	....	6	7	2	22	2	3	2	1	1	....	2	1	2	3	2	6	25
Exposure to cold	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowned	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mangled by sawmill machinery	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	10	6	4	3	5	6	4	7	8	7	6	4	....	60
Explosion of dynamite	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Struck by lightning	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Struck by flying pieces of machinery and lumber	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	2	1	....	8
Scalded and burned	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3
Fall	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	5
Electrocution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Runover and crushed by cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Injured in the handling of tools (axes, saws, peavies, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	7
Total	4	1	5	4	1	2	7	5	4	8	10	3	54	8	8	6	10	10	6	9	13	9	14	10	8	111

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—MINING AND METALLIFEROUS WORKERS.

Falling coal, rock and other material	5	1	6	10	3	1	2	6	7	6	5	5	57	14	18	26	24	26	14	25	21	21	19	12	22	24
Explosions of dynamite	6	1	8	2	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	23	1	3	3	9	2	1	....	....	3	5	3	1	31
Falls	2	3	....	1	1	2	2	1	1	....	1	2	16	3	3	4	4	4	5	9	13	9	11	11	6	82
Struck, runover, and crushed by mine cars	2	2	3	....	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	3	34	10	13	....	11	27	19	13	....	9	15	19	15	151
Scalded and burned (lamps, ignition of gas, and other causes)	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	6	2	4	3	4	5	26
Overcome by gas	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	5	4	1	13	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	6
Mangled by mine machinery	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	2
Electric shock	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	3
Suffocation (fell into ore chute)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kicked by a horse	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tools (In the handling of picks, axes, crowbars, drills, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	2	3	5	....	....	1	1	....	6	....	21

Explosion of chemicals, gases, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	8
Struck by flying material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	6	4	2	21
Strained by lifting heavy material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Total	16	7	18	14	8	8	11	12	13	17	15	13	152	29	43	49	52	64	42	56	56	52	62	62	52	619

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Explosion of dynamite	5	22	3	1	....	12	4	1	....	....	1	1	50	8	6	3	2	2	9	1	....	....	2	2	2	37
Falling material (rock, rails, etc)	3	....	1	6	2	1	....	2	1	2	1	....	19	2	2	3	11	2	3	1	2	1	....	....	1	28
Collisions, (railway)	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Struck by a train	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Runover and crushed by cars	....	1	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	1	3	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	10
Mangled by machinery (steam shovels, cranes, track laying machines)	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6
Overcome by tunnel gas	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	5
Cave-in	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Derailment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	5	1	....	2	....	....	10
Explosion of gasoline	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3
Fall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5
Injured in the handling of tools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Burned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	10	23	4	10	9	17	6	4	1	3	2	1	90	13	9	7	19	15	16	7	7	4	7	3	4	111

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—BUILDING TRADES.

Falls	2	....	4	4	....	2	1	9	2	6	9	2	41	7	7	9	5	6	13	14	11	20	18	15	12	137
Falls due to collapse of scaffolds, etc	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	2	2	9	4	1	3	1	6	7	4	9	7	5	12	4	63
Crushed by machinery, elevators, hoists, cranes, etc	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	5	....	1	6	....	11	2	11	....	....	1	....	....	32
Electric shock	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	4
Falling material	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	5	7	....	2	20	2	1	2	2	....	3	....	5	7	11	3	3	39
Burns and scalds	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Overcome by gas	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Electrocution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Flying material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Explosion of dynamite	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cave-in	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3
Explosion of gasoline, gas, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	5
Stepping on a nail	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tools, (in the handling of saws, axes, adzes, knives, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	6
Injured by coming in contact with machinery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
Total	5	3	5	5	5	3	6	11	10	20	13	8	94	16	11	21	11	24	26	29	28	35	41	36	20	298

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—METAL TRADES.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Contact with machinery	1	1	2	1	5		3	1		2	2	1	19	17	27	30	32	29	25	29	38	36	50	44	37	394
Falls	1			1	5		1			2	2	1	13	12	12	12	9	16	16	18	8	6	16	15	12	152
Falling material			1		2	1	1		2	2	2	2	13	20	24	45	31	36	39	34	29	32	37	21	23	371
Crushed by elevators	1	1		1			3		1	1			8	3		1				1			1	2	1	9
Drowned	1												1													
Burned by molten metal, etc					1				1	1		1	4	10	9	12	21	12	12	11	9	10	7	10	15	138
Electric shock	1	1	2		2	4	3	4	1	1	3	2	24	2	1	3	1	5	1	1	8	6	2	3	1	34
Scalded, and burned by gasoline, acid, etc.	1			1			1		3				6	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	1	2			25
Struck by flying parts of machinery, belts, etc	1	1			4		1	1			1	1	10	9	10	8	6	6	6	7	3	3	9	4	9	80
Overcome by gas fumes, heat, etc				1									1	2		2					1					5
Run over and crushed by cars						1		1			1		3	1	2	1	3	3		6	1	2	2	3	2	26
Drowning							1						1						2							2
Explosion of gas, gasoline, water gauges, etc														1		3	3	3	2	2	1	1				16
Injured in the handling of tools														9	5	5	3	4	6		2	5	4	4	1	48
Stepping on nails, cut by glass and pierced by wire, etc															1	1	1		5		2	1	3			14
Strained, lifting material																				1		2			3	6
Kicked by a horse (blacksmith)																					1	1	1			3
Injured by a cave-in																							3			3
Total	7	4	5	5	19	6	14	7	8	9	11	8	103	88	95	127	114	115	117	111	106	106	137	106	104	1326

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—WOODWORKING TRADES.

Machinery	1		1										2	12	7	9	13	13	10	11	9	14	12	9	11	130
Struck by pieces of lumber thrown from machines		1					1		1	1		1	5	6	4		2	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	28
Struck and crushed by elevator							1						1		1							1		1		3
Pierced by slivers of wood								1					1													

Scalded and burned														1							1	1		1	1	5
Falling material														3		1		1	1	1	2		1			10
Falls																1		1	1	1	1		1		1	7
Tools (in the handling of same)																			2							2
Totals	1	1	1				2	1	1	1		1	9	22	12	11	15	17	16	17	14	17	15	14	15	185

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—PRINTING TRADES.

Injured in the operation of machinery																1		3		2	2	1	1	1	3	14
Injured, tripped in hole in floor																1										1
Falling material																		1		1	1			1		4
Burned																							1			1
Total																2		4		3	3	1	2	2	3	20

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—CLOTHING TRADES.

Mangled by machinery														1	3			1		1		2		1	1	10
Explosion of gas														1												1
Fall																					1					1
Scalded																									1	1
Total														2	3			1		1	1	2		1	2	13

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—TEXTILE TRADES.

Mangled by machinery										1	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	3	6	2	2	2			2	32
Died of blood poisoning resulting from injuries		1											1													
Crushed under piece of machinery while moving same							1						1													
Struck by flying parts of machinery, belts etc																						1				1
Crushed by elevators														1												1
Injured by a fall																1	3									4
Injured by falling material																				1		1				2
Electric shock																									1	1
Total		1					1			1	1	1	5	3	4	5	8	3	6	3	2	4			3	41

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Mangled by machinery	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	3	2	3	3	2	6	4	1	4	7	4	4	43
Crushed by falling ice	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Collapse of wall of factory	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Electrocuted	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed by elevator	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	....	....	8
Fall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	8
Explosion of gas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	5
Crushed by falling wall of factory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Overcome by fumes (gas, ammonia, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Burned and scalded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	4
Cut by bursted bottle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	8	3	2	7	4	16	8	6	6	8	9	6	6	81

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE.

Run over by trains and locomotives	7	5	5	4	11	5	9	9	16	7	6	7	91	7	6	7	2	13	8	11	13	14	6	7	10	104
Struck by trains and locomotives	7	2	3	2	4	5	3	6	3	7	10	5	57	13	5	....	1	6	11	9	10	4	5	12	14	90
Collisions	9	....	4	4	1	5	10	10	2	4	....	6	55	22	5	7	7	20	18	16	27	10	13	13	16	174
Derailment	5	2	1	3	....	1	6	1	....	....	5	1	25	6	11	6	3	12	11	14	18	5	5	16	8	115
Fell, jumped or thrown from locomotives and cars	3	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	3	....	....	2	15	25	16	8	11	19	19	9	17	16	18	16	15	189
Crushed by and between locomotives and cars	3	4	3	....	3	2	4	2	4	8	6	2	41	15	5	5	8	15	10	19	7	19	30	18	9	160
Killed or injured by shop machinery, tools and appliances on rolling stock	3	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	11	22	15	....	11	13	29	15	20	20	25	20	20	210
Burned or scalded	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	4	2	3	3	9	5	6	3	4	6	52
Struck by falling material	....	2	2	1	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	11	22	7	2	18	32	38	44	39	38	52	37	28	357
Struck object when passing same	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	6	1	3	....	....	....	2	4	6	3	3	1	6	2
Drowned and injured as the result of falling from structures	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2

Trampled by stock																								1		1
Falls							2	2	1	2		1	8	17	5	2	5	11	23	31	17	13	12	17	30	183
Shot while ejecting tramps from train and railway premises							1		1				2									1				1
Electrocuted								1	2				3													
Explosions of dynamite									1				1						2	1	1	6				10
Explosion of locomotive boiler, water gauges, etc											1	1	2			3			2	2				2		9
Explosion of gas, gasoline and chemicals, etc														3			2		1		1		3	1	1	12
Flying material														4	7			10	12	11	18	13	12	9	6	102
Sprain and strained														1	1				2				1	4		9
Struck by runaway horse at level crossing														1									5			6
Injured by stepping on nails and pierced by slivers, wire, etc														4				3	3			1				11
Crushed by an elevator														1												1
Run over by baggage truck														1								1				2
Frozen, due to exposure to cold														1											1	2
Total	38	15	20	16	24	20	41	36	36	30	29	27	332	170	89	44	70	157	194	195	199	170	193	178	172	1831

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

Collision (street cars and other vehicles)		1					1				2		4	2	3	4				1	4	3	4	1		22
Falling material					1								1						1		1			1		3
Fall from street cars and repair wagons						1		1		1			3	1			1				3	3	3			11
Struck by street car						1	1						2	1						1						2
Crushed by and between cars							1		1				2		1	1				2	1					5
Run over by cars								1					1													
Electric shock									1				1				1									1
Injured by rope of trolley pole and in motor gear														1				2			1					4
Struck by handle of brake														1												1
Struck by flying material, glass, etc														1												1
Scalded																									1	1
Burned (due to blowing out of controllers and fuses)															1							1				2
Injured in the handling of tools															1											1
Struck by horses and vehicles stepping off car																1										1
Struck object when passing same														1				1	3		1	3				9
Derailment																					1					1
Struck by missiles thrown at car																						1				1
Total		1			1	2	3	2	2	1	2		14	8	6	6	2	3	4	4	12	11	7	2	1	66

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																									
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Falling from, run over and crushed by wagon, carts, and other vehicles	1	1	1	2	3		1		2	3	2	4	20	1	3		3	6	7	10	10	10	5	3	7	65
Collision with street cars and other vehicles	1				1							1	3		7		4	9	3	10	5	6	8	10	8	70
Struck overhead objects when passing same	1												1													11
Struck by steam and electric railway trains		1	1				1	1		2	1		7	5	1	1	1		2	3	1	2		2	2	20
Fall		1					1						2			1								1		2
Runaway					2								2	1		1		1	4	4	1	3	1		3	19
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses		1	1					1				1	4	1		1	1	3			1	3	2			12
Buried under falling coal			1										1													
Struck by handle of crank on coal cart			1										1													
Drowning (falling from wharf, fording a river)							2						2													
Falling material (handling goods, etc.)								1				1	2		2	1				3	3			3		12
Gashed by harness hook														1												1
Electric shock (due to falling trolley wire)																						1				1
Struck by an elevator																							1			1
Total	3	4	5	2	6		5	3	2	5	3	7	45	9	13	5	9	19	16	30	21	25	17	19	20	203

CAUSES OF ACCIDENT—PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

Falls	1			1									2	7	1	3	7	5	1	3	6	6	7	2	2	50
Crushed and cut by falling material (walls, debris, glass, etc.)		1	1										2	9	1		3	4	1	2	9		2	5		36
Overcome by smoke, gas fumes, etc.		1	2				1						4			5	7	7		1	11	2	1	4	5	43
Struck by handle of valve		1											1													
Shot while making an arrest			1		1	1			1				4													
Burned (fighting fire and otherwise)															1	5				1			1	2	2	12

Shot by prisoner attempting an escape										1			1													
Thrown from, run over and crushed by fire apparatus												1	1	3	5	5		4	3		3		3	1	4	31
Collisions of fire apparatus with street cars, obstacles, poles and other vehicles														2		1		2	1	3	3	3	2	8	2	27
Struck by squirming hose														4			1	1				3			3	12
Struck by crank of automobile														1											1	2
Gashed by a suspended hook														1									1			2
Injured by stepping on nails, glass, etc														2	1	1							2			6
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses															1	1			1			1	1		2	7
Explosion of gasoline, chemicals, etc															3							2	1	1	[illegible]	7
Injured sliding down fire station pole															1											1
Frozen (fighting fires)															1											1
Strained (lifting heavy material, etc.)															1		1									2
Injured in the act of stopping runaway horses																3	1			3						7
Assaulted by thugs (shot or otherwise injured)																2		1		4	1	2	2	1		13
Electric shock																1	1	1								3
Injured by machinery (road rollers, crushers, etc.)																	1		1							2
Injured by street cars and other vehicles (street cleaners)																		1					1			2
Totals	1	3	4	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	15	29	16	27	22	26	8	17	33	19	24	24	21	266

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES.

Crushed and struck by elevators	1	2		1		2			1		2	1	10	3	1	2	1			7	2		1	3		20
Electric shock	1										1		2											1		1
Falling material	1					1					2		4	1	2	2	1	1	1			4	2	6	2	22
Drowned	1							2					3													
Suffocated by grain in an elevator		1											1													
Contact with machinery			1	1	1	1		2			1		7	10	4	6	5	6	4	12	5	9	7	12	5	85
Explosion of gas, gasoline, chemicals, etc			1									4	5	3				3	3						6	15
Overcome by smoke and gas fumes				1			1						2			1				3						4
Explosion of chemicals				1									1				2					1	2			5
Flying and falling parts of machinery				1									1		1	1	2	1	2		1	1				9
Fall					1			1		1	1	1	5	2		1	4	1	4	4		5	4	3	3	31
Premature explosion of dynamite					1		2			3			6			1		3	1				7	1		13
Scalded						1					1	1	3			1	1			1		1			1	5
Struck by swinging objects							1						1													
Burned (by fire, acid, etc.)																1		4			2		2	1	2	12
Injured in the handling of tools																2		1								3
Total	4	3	2	5	3	5	4	5	1	4	8	7	51	19	8	18	16	20	15	27	10	21	25	27	19	225

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—LEATHER TRADES.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																									
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Mangled by machinery	1			1									2		2		1			2					2	7
Electrocuted				1									1										2			2
Explosion of boiler, gasoline, benzine, etc.														1												1
Falling material																			1							1
Tools (knives, etc.)																					1					1
Total	1			2									3	1	2		1		1	2	1		2		2	12

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—NAVIGATION.

Causes.	Fatal.													Non-fatal.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Drowned (falling overboard, off wharf and upsetting of boats)		1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	9	8	34													
Falling onto deck or into hold of vessel and from wharf	1				1		1	1	3	2	2	2	13	5		2		1	1	2	2	4	4	1	2	24
Crushed between vessel and wharf				1							1		2								1		1			2
Collision of vessels						1					8		9													
Contact with machinery of vessel							1					1	2							2	2	1		3	1	9
Scalded and burned								1					1							1	1					
Crushed by hawser of vessel									1				1													
Falling material (cargo, etc.)									1		1		2		3	3				1	1		4	1	2	15
Electrocuted										1			1													
Exposure											2		2													
Suffocation in hold of vessel											1	1	2													
Struck while handling cargo														1			5	3								9
Explosion of gasoline																									1	1
Total	1	1	1	3	3	5	4	4	7	4	24	12	69	6	3	5	5	4	1	6	7	5	9	5	6	62

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Machinery (mixers, etc.)	1	1	....	1	2	....	3	....	1	1	....	2	12	1	1	2	1	....	2	2	....	3	3	2	1	18
Explosion of dynamite	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	7	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	8
Cave-in	1	2	1	....	....	....	5	3	1	2	....	....	15	1	....	....	1	....	2	7	11	6	....	2	....	30
Falling material (earth, rock, lumber, parts of machinery, etc.)	1	3	2	1	3	....	8	4	4	....	2	2	30	....	3	....	4	4	5	1	6	8	5	8	10	54
Fall	1	1	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	11	2	3	3	1	....	1	....	2	3	5	4	3	27
Tools	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	4
Drowned	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overcome by gas fumes	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
Explosion of gas, gasoline	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3
Burns and scalded	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	4
Electric shock	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Crushed by and between cars, wagons, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Run over by a train	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed by elevators	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Struck and run over by street cars and other vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	8
Injured by flying material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Strained by lifting heavy material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total	6	8	11	2	8	4	19	8	10	8	6	7	97	6	7	8	7	6	14	12	20	25	18	21	21	165

IX.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF *LABOUR GAZETTE* AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, etc., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1912–13, copies of the individual numbers contained in Volume XII and XIII of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 165,985 were distributed, 138,596 in English and 22,609 in French; also 4,273 copies in English and 507 in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, or an average monthly distribution of 13,832.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the department 179 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette;* 1,421 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 92 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its operators at Toronto; 195 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907; 195 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., September, 1907; 139 copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada; 140 copies of the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on his mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient; 89 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into industrial disputes in the cotton factories of the Province of Quebec; 88 copies of the Report by the Deputy Minister of Labour on Industrial Conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia 1909; 51 copies of the Report of Special Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred 'Bill 2', an Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies; 91 copies of the Report of the proceedings of the Special Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred 'Bill 21', an Act respecting hours of labour on Public works, 1909–10; 475 copies of 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890–1909, inclusive'; 169 copies of 'Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906-11'; 532 copies of 'Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1910'; 1,144 copies of 'Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1911'; 3,994 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1911; 125 copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 639 copies of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907; 8,000 copies of indices to Volume XII and other volumes of the *Labour Gazette;* also miscellaneous publications, including circular letters: bills and Acts of Parliament, copies of 'Hansard,' forms to correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, contractors employed

in railway construction, etc., were distributed to the number of 2,530, making a total in all of 186,273 separate publications distributed by the department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, or an average monthly distribution of 15,522 publications, etc.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, etc., distributed from the distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1912–13.

TABLE showing number of copies of the "Labour Gazette" and other departmental Publications mailed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ended the 31st day of March, 1913.

Name of Publication.	Months.												Number of Publications distributed, 1912–1913.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Labour Gazette, individual copies, Vol. XIII, English	12,087	11,700	11,600	11,608	11,507	11,750	11,450	11,511	11,410	11,338	11,350	11,285	138,596
" " miscellaneous " "	365	872	480	265	187	240	360	500	175	118	300	411	4,273
" " bound volumes "	72	6	6	4	11	12	6	12	28	12	8	2	169
" " individual copies, Vol. XIII., French	1,869	1,944	1,936	1,912	1,941	1,850	1,801	1,980	1,200	1,802	1,782	1,792	22,609
" " miscellaneous " "	11	33	32	50	43	50	66	50	62	48	.....	62	507
" " bound volumes "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	4	10
Annual Reports, English	182	173	100	116	73	40	63	155	120	134	120	75	1,351
" " French	11	5	4	4	4	.....	14	13	.....	10	12	13	70
Report of Royal Commission on Dispute between Bell Telephone Company and its employees, Toronto, Ont.	9	11	6	6	6	3	12	6	8	8	8	9	92
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907	17	16	12	21	20	12	20	13	16	13	12	23	195
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots September, 1907	17	16	12	21	20	12	20	13	16	13	12	23	195
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada	16	13	13	16	12	3	11	9	12	12	12	10	139
Report of Deputy Minister of Labour, on mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of Immigration to Canada from Orient	16	14	13	15	12	3	11	9	12	13	12	10	140
Report of Royal Commission to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec	5	12	11	12	9	2	12	12	8	7	4	5	89
Report of Deputy Minister of Labour, on Industrial conditions in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, 1909	6	7	6	16	8	6	11	7	6	6	5	4	88
Report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and Co-operative Societies (Bill 2)	12	16	8	.....	4	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	2	51
Report of SpecialCommittee on Bill No. 21, "An Act respecting Hours of Labour on Public Works"	7	5	2	3	4	40	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Wholesale Prices in Canada 1890–1909, inclusive	23	42	23	30	24	21	60	60	22	30	20	20	475
Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906–1911	11	12	8	16	21	4	60	8	6	12	10	1	169
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1910	32	64	33	40	40	50	71	61	59	39	23	30	532

TABLE showing number of copies of the "Labour Gazette" and other departmental Publications mailed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ended the 31st day of March, 1913.—*Continued.*

Name of Publication.	Months.												Number of Publications Distributed, 1912-13.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1911	316	108	200	101	56	48	72	40	62	60	30	41	1,144
Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1911	.....	.....	2,129	1,000	400	102	78	25	25	70	40	60	3,994
Copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906	4	15	4	7	10	17	7	15	12	10	9	15	125
Copies of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907	32	47	51	48	39	30	62	31	134	57	38	70	639
Miscellaneous publications, documents, Bills, Acts of Parliament, Circular letters, forms, etc	244	216	301	200	89	104	201	189	300	200	186	300	2,530
Copies of the Index to Vol. XII of the *Labour Gazette*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000

Total publications, etc, mailed and distributed through the distribution office during the fiscal year 1912-13 186,273
" " " " " " " " 1911-12 203,693

Decreased 1912-13 17,420

X.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,863, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1913, being 8,062. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1913, 6,614 letters were received and acknowledged, 4,444 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 414 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 1,766 to other matters.

For the same period, 19,441 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 16,761 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 1,232 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*, and 1,448 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1912-13 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,266 copies, of which 8,405 were on account of paid circulation,* and 4,861 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1913.

TABLE showing circulation of the *Labour Gazette* at the close of each fiscal year from 1900 to 1913, inclusive.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation.
1900-1	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901-2	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911-12	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912-13	8,062	4,861	12,723

*The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,062.

The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1913.

Nova Scotia	631
New Brunswick	235
Prince Edward Island	61
Quebec	1,960
Ontario	2,879
Manitoba	556
Saskatchewan	402
Alberta	583
British Columbia	568
The Territories	5
The British Empire (other than Canada)	86
Foreign countries	96
Total	8,062

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

Exchange List.

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers)	437	
Trade papers and labour journals	143	

Free List.

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions	214	
Members of the House of Commons	221	
Members of the Senate	87	
Boards of Trade	273	
Newspapers	1,035	
Miscellaneous	114	
		2,524

Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia	138
Prince Edward Island	9
New Brunswick	84
Quebec (copies, English and French)	492
Ontario	764
Manitoba	147

Saskatchewan	113	
Alberta	157	
The Territories	1	
British Columbia	258	
		2,163
58 Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (3 copies each)		174
Total		4,861

REVENUE OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE.'

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1912-13 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to $1,377.57.

Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*		$1,337 05
Sale of single and bound copies		56 16
Amount received up to June 30, 1912, for subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* which have been held pending the identification of the remitters, and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same		1 30
		$1,394 51
LESS.		
Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same	$16 94	16 94
		$1,377 57

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION

OF THE PROCEEDINGS UNDER

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

BEING FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1913

(Being an Appendix to the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the same period.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1913

[No. 36a—1914]

OTTAWA, June 20, 1913.

To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, B.A., K.C.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

F. A. ACLAND,
Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1913.

The operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the year has proceeded on the usual lines, and with about the usual degree of activity. The present statement, which is presented as an appendix to the annual report of the Department, contains statistical summaries of proceedings for the fiscal year 1912-13; also for each fiscal year from the enactment of the Act in 1907. The report further contains, as required by the provisions of the statute, the text of each report received during the year from a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

The department continues to receive numerous inquiries from outside Canada as to proceedings under the statute, and the report of the year's proceedings, as here set forth, is a compendium of information on the subject of which copies may be conveniently forwarded to enquirers.

During the year Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C., Chief Industrial Commissioner of Great Britain, was commissioned by the British Government to visit Canada to enquire into the operation of the Act. Much interest was taken in Canada in Sir George Askwith's enquiry and his report to the British Government is made a part of the present publication.

For the convenience of those who receive the present report the text of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the amending Act of 1909-10, is printed in the final section.

REVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE STATUTE.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada became law on March 22, 1907. A review of the proceedings from the outset shows that during this period of six years there have been received 145 applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, as a result of which 127 Boards were established. In the eighteen cases remaining, the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst steps for the establishment of Boards were pending, or the necessity for procedure disappeared. The total number of employees affected by these 145 disputes was 186,650. There were eighteen cases in which strikes were not either averted or ended through the instrumentality of the Act. Eleven of these eighteen strikes occurred in the mining industry, one in the operation of railways, five in railway offices, shops and yards, and one in the operation of a street railway. In 127 cases the matters in dispute were either settled by mutual agreement or the threatened interruption of work was otherwise averted.

Twenty-two applications under the Act were dealt with during the year ending March 31, 1913, resulting in the establishment of eighteen Boards. In the four remaining cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst steps for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were pending. One of the twenty-two applications above mentioned was received prior to April 1, 1912, the procedure continuing for a month after that date. Correspondence also took place between the department and persons concerned in various disputes in which, however, the circumstances did not permit procedure under the Act.

The disputes referred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the past year involved questions of widely differing nature, including wages, hours, discriminations, suspensions, dismissals, the revision of existing agreements, union recognition, the check-off system of collecting union dues, rental of houses, breaches of agreement, and displacement of Canadian train crews by Americans.

The twenty-two disputes dealt with under the Act during the fiscal year 1912-13 were distributed among different industries as follows: Coal mining, one; metal mining, three; railways, nine; street railways, five; shipping, one; telephones, one; municipal service, one; street car manufacturing, one. The railways disputes affected the following divisions and subdivisions of railway work: Conductors, telegraphers, accountants, railway clerks, stenographers, draughtsmen, rod men, engineers, firemen, brakemen, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, and porters. The number of employees concerned in the twenty-two applications received under the Act during the year was 51,596.

In connection with each of the twenty-two disputes above mentioned, sworn statements were furnished to the Minister of Labour to prove that, failing an adjustment of the differences or a reference of the same under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a strike or lockout, as the case may be, would be declared.

There were four cases during the year in which strikes were not either averted or ended through the instrumentality of the Act, to which reference is made elsewhere in the present article. Two of these strikes occurred in metalliferous mines and two in the railway industry. Neither of these latter had, however, affected what are generally known as the operating services.

Of the twenty-two disputes of 1912-13, all, with one exception, concerned mines and industries of the public utilities class, to which the law primarily applies. One dispute was referred under the Act by joint agreement of the parties concerned, as provided for in section 63 of the statute. This case related to a dispute between the Ottawa Car Company, of Ottawa, and its machinists, blacksmiths, and helpers, to the number of sixty-five, and was caused by the unwillingness of the company to grant to these trades a nine-hour day with the wages then being paid for ten-hour service. The Board was successful in concluding a signed agreement between the parties, effective for one year, and thereafter until terminated on sixty days' notice by either party.

QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE.

In November, 1912, a judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Lafontaine, of the Superior Court, Montreal, dismissing an application of the Montreal Street Railway Company for a prohibition order against the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established by the Minister of Labour in July, 1911, to enquire into a dispute between this company and certain of its employees. The company's application, which also called into question the constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, was contested by counsel for the Dominion Government. Judgment was given, dismissing the application for a prohibition order and upholding the constitutionality of the statute. Later in the same month, notice was given of appeal by the Montreal Street Railway Company from the foregoing judgment to the Court of Review. The hearing of this appeal before the Court of Review was held on April 3, 1913, judgment being reserved. Judgment was given in June, 1913, sustaining the constitutionality of the statute, but sustaining the order of prohibition by reason of alleged technical defect in establishment of Board.

DISPUTE IN COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

The only coal mining dispute of the year referred under the Act was one affecting the mines of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company at Inverness, C.B. This difficulty grew out of the employees' demand for a five per cent reduction in the rental of certain houses owned by the company, and improved conditions therein, a fifteen per cent increase in wages, and the unwillingness of certain employees to countenance the deduction by the company from their wages of lodge dues to be paid to the Provincial Workmen's Association. An agreement was reached between the company and its employees and the threatened strike was averted.

RAILWAY DISPUTES.

A dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its railway telegraphers, growing out of the demand of the latter for a wage increase of fifteen per cent, involved directly 1,800 employees scattered over the company's entire system, and was understood indirectly to affect 8,000 other employees. The Board favoured a ten per cent increase, which the company was willing to concede, but which the employees would not accept as a satisfactory adjustment. It being quite evident that a strike was imminent, the Minister of Labour placed himself in communication with the company's officers and the employees' general committee, and also visited Montreal for the purpose of inquiring personally into the dispute and lending his good offices to secure a peaceful settlement. An agreement was finally reached by negotiation, which was understood to provide for an increase of about twelve per cent over previously existing rates of wages, and the reduction of one hour in the employees' working day.

In the spring of 1912 arrangements were made between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Midland Railway Company of Manitoba for a lease to the latter of running rights over the Canadian Northern Railway line between Winnipeg and Emerson. The object of this arrangement was to permit of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, joint owners of the Midland, operating their own through trains between Winnipeg and St. Paul, Minnesota. Objection was made by the Canadian Northern Railway train service employees operating between Winnipeg and Emerson that this agreement would result in their being displaced by American train crews, and application was made to the Minister of Labour in the matter under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation being accordingly established. As a result of ensuing negotiations between the Department of Labour and the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, an order was issued by the latter notifying the Canadian Northern and Midland Companies that as the running rights agreement referred to had not been submitted to the Board for approval under section 364 of the Railway Act, the same was accordingly in contravention of the Railway Act, and, further, that an order would issue imposing a penalty if the conditions of operation which existed prior to the agreement were not immediately restored, pending submission of the agreement to the Board for its approval. Whilst the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was in session in Winnipeg, a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty was reached by negotiation between the parties directly concerned.

STREET RAILWAY DISPUTES.

During the year disputes involving the operation of street railway systems occurred at Ottawa, Halifax, Quebec, Hull, Fort William and Port Arthur. The matters at issue in some cases were of a particularly difficult nature, having to do with wages, hours, and other conditions of employment, dismissals, and union recognition. Amicable agreements were concluded in each case, and the threatened strikes thereby averted.

In the case of the Ottawa Electric Railway the agreement provided for increases of the employees' wages and for the right of the employees to meet the company either individually or by committee for the discussion of any grievances or disputes that might arise.

In the case of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company an agreement was made providing for an increased scale of wages and assuring all employees an opportunity of presenting any complaints or grievances which might subsequently arise to the proper officials of the company with the further privilege of appeal, if necessary, to the company's Board of Directors.

In the case of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company the signed agreement provided for various increases in wages, the reinstatement of two dismissed employees, and further declared that though the company did not recognize the employees' union they had no objection to their belonging thereto.

In the case of the Hull Electric Railway Company an agreement was made for an increased scale of wages, the Board also recommending that the award should remain in force for two and a half years, and that all future disputes should be referred to arbitration.

The street railway system of Port Arthur and Fort William is owned jointly by these municipalities. The dispute referred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act related to certain dismissals and alleged breach of agreement on the part of the management. The Board's report was accepted by the Board of Management. The employees, who did not accept the report, took no action looking to a strike until some months later, when, after the close of the fiscal year, a brief but serious strike occurred. This occurrence is not within the year's statistics.

TWO LONG STANDING DISPUTES ARRANGED.

Through the good offices of the Minister of Labour a conference was arranged in Montreal in December, 1912, which resulted in a settlement of the protracted strike of machinists and boilermakers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway lines in western Canada. This strike was declared on October 10, 1911, and was supported by the international organizations connected with these trades. It grew out of the employees' demand for a schedule of agreement, the establishment of minimum rates of wages, and a nine-hour day in the company's shops. The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which the differences were referred was generally favourable to the employees, but was not accepted by the company. Various communications were exchanged between the Minister of Labour and the parties concerned, in which the Minister expressed his desire for a settlement of the matters at issue. The agreement of December 13 provided for the strikers' reinstatement, for the right of presenting employees' grievances by committee, and for the establishment of specified rates of wages, with provision for a further meeting between the parties, in May or June of the present year, to arrange the terms of a more complete agreement and the settlement of any disputed points by award under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which the parties were not able to settle between themselves.

Another protracted dispute affecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees was settled in July, 1912, through the assistance of the Minister of Labour. This trouble grew out of the company's unwillingness to accept the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation regarding the wages and rules to govern the employment of its maintenance-of-way employees. The Board report in this case was dated December 22, 1910. The schedule of agreement which was signed between the company and its employees in July, 1912, was substantially in accord with the Board's recommendations.

WHERE STRIKES WERE NOT AVERTED.

The four cases dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Act during the past year in which strikes were not averted were as follows:—

1. A dispute between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., and its coal handlers, to the number of ninety. The matters in dispute related to an alleged breach of agreement by the company and to the employees' demand for increased wages and recognition of their union. The majority report of the Board was in favour of the company. The minority report of the nominee of the employees favoured the men. The majority report was not accepted by the employees. A number of the workmen involved in this dispute went on strike on July 29, and on the same evening a riot occurred near the coal docks, in which the

chief of police of Port Arthur and several others were seriously injured. On request of the municipal authorities the militia were called out on the following day, but were withdrawn on the 31st. On August 5 an agreement was reached, providing for certain increases in pay and the reinstatement of former employees, by which the strike was terminated.

2. A dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, of Britannia Beach, Howe Sound, B.C., and its employees, to the number of 300. The matters in dispute related to the employees' demand for recognition of their union and for improved conditions of employment. The majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this case was generally favourable to the employees' demands. The same was accompanied by a minority report of the company's nominee, which held that the provisions of the Act did not apply in this case. The majority report was accepted by the employees, but was not accepted by the company. Mining operations were continued until February 18, 1913, when the alleged dismissal by the company of one of the union officials brought the existing dissatisfaction to a head and a strike was declared, which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year.

3. A dispute between the McEnaney, McIntyre, Jupiter, Vipond and Plenaurum Mines Companies, of South Porcupine, Ontario, and their employees, to the number of 465. The dispute related to a proposed reduction in wages. The majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were not, however, acceptable to the employees concerned. A strike was declared on November 15, which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year. Operations had, however, been resumed in a number of the mines concerned.

4. A dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers, freight clerks, checkers, and various other employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to deal with the employees' organization or to consider an application for certain rules and rates of pay submitted through the brotherhood and later by a committee of employees; also, the dismissal of certain employees for refusing to withdraw from the brotherhood. This matter was first brought to the attention of the Minister of Labour in July, 1912. Direct negotiation between the parties subsequently, however, took place. The employees applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in October, 1912. The application did not disclose circumstances in which the provisions of the Act could be properly invoked, and no Board was granted. On November 1, a strike of the employees concerned took place, and some time later the application for a Board was renewed and a Board was established on November 29, 1912, to deal with the matters in dispute on the Ottawa division, at Fort William, Port Arthur, and points east of Port Arthur, where special evidence was required on any special phase of the dispute. The Board findings, which favoured in part the contentions of the men, were accepted by the employees, but were not accepted by the company. The strike continued until February 3, when an agreement was reached and the employees resumed work.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR THE SIX YEARS 1907-1913.

TABLE showing Proceedings under the Act from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1913.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:		
(1) Mines:		
(a) Coal	40	6
(b) Metal	11	5
Total, Mines	51	11
(2) Transportation and Communication:		
(a) Railways	61	6
(b) Street railways	13	1
(c) Shipping	7	0
(d) Commercial telegraphers	2	0
(e) Telephone workers	2	0
Total, Transportation and Communication	85	7
(3) Civic Employees	4	0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities	140	18
II. Disputes affecting other than mines and public utilities	5	0
Total, all classes	145	18

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1912-13.

TABLE showing Proceedings under the Act from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:		
(1) Mines:		
(a) Coal	1	0
(b) Metal	3	2
Total, Mines	4	2
(2) Transportation and Communication:		
(a) Railways	9	2
(b) Street railways	5	0
(c) Shipping	1	0
(e) Telephone workers	1	0
Total, transportation and communication	16	2
(3) Civic Employees	1	0
Total, mines and public utilities	21	4
II. Disputes affecting other than mines and public utilities	1	0
Total, all classes	22	4

The proceedings under the Act during this year include one case in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, viz., a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers and freight clerks at Winnipeg, Man.

At the close of the fiscal year results were still pending in connection with three applications, viz., (1) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; (2) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver; and (3) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the Alberta Division of that Railway.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1912-1913.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1912 to March 31, 1913.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1912. June 4....	Inverness Railway and Coal Co. and coal miners in its employ.	Employees .	Inverness, N. S.	500.....	Concerning wages, conditions of employment, and retention of dues for the Provincial Workmen's Association.	Finlay MacDonald, (C)[4]; Major W. Ernest Thompson (E)[1]; James Cameron Watters (M)[1]	Aug. 21.	Oct. 9..	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned.

2. METAL MINES.

July 3....	Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. and employees, members of Britannia Miners' Union.	Employees .	Britannia Mines, B. C.	300.....	Concerning wages, conditions of employment, and recognition of union.	Jas. A. Harvey, K.C. (C)[4]; W. Ernest Burns (E)[1] George Heatherton (M)[1].	Aug. 6..	Sept. 16	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Burns. The employees concerned accepted the award of the majority of the Board, but the company declined to do so. Mining operations were continued until February 18, when the alleged dismissal by the company of one of the union officials brought the existing dissatisfaction to a head and a strike was declared which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1912-1913—*Continued.*

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

2. METAL MINES—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
*July 20..	McEnaney Mines, Ltd. and employees, members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W.F.M.	Employees.	Porcupine, Ont.	40 dir..... 1,000 indir	Concerning proposed reduction in wages	Peter McDonald, (C)[4]; H. E. T. Haultain (E)[1]; Wm. C. Thompson (M)[1]	Aug. 23.	Nov. 7 Oct. 21.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Thompson. The majority report was not acceptable to the employees concerned, and on November 15 a strike was declared, which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year. Operations had, however, been resumed in a number of the mines concerned.
*July 26..	McIntyre - Porcupine Mines, Ltd., Jupiter Mines, Ltd., Vipond Porcupine Mines, Ltd., and Plenaurum Mines, Ltd., and employees, members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W.F.M.	Employees.	Porcupine, Ont.	225 dir.... 1000 indir.	Concerning proposed reduction in wages				
†Nov. 30.	Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Co. and employees, members of Kimberley Miners' Union No. 100, W.F.M.	Employees.	Kimberley, B.C.	140.....	Concerning wages...				
†Dec. 3..	Standard Silver Lead Mining Co., Ltd., Van Roi Mines, Ltd. Silverton Mines United, and employees, members of Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, W.F.M.	Employees.	Silverton, B.C.	325 dir.... 50 indir.	Concerning wages...				

†Dec. 3..	Queens Mines, Inc., and employees, members of Ymir Miners' Union No. 85, W.F.M.	Employees.	Sheep Creek, B.C.	45 dir.... 200 indir	Concerning wages...	W. S. Bullock Webster (C)[3]. Chas. R. Hamilton (E)[1]. J. N. Bennett (M)[1]	Dec. 21.	Feb. 4.. Jan. 27	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Bennett. The majority report of the Board found against the demands of the employees. No cessation of work occurred.
†Dec. 9...	Lucky Jim Zinc Mine, Ltd., Rambler Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond Eureka Mines and Idaho-Alamo Mines, and employees, members of Sandon Miners' Union No. 81. W.F.M.	Employees.	West Kootenay, B.C.	210 dir.... 90 indir.	Concerning wages...				
†Dec. 10.	Blue Bell Mine, No. 1 Mine, Highland Mine, Hope Mine, Silver Horde Mine, Molly Gibson Mine, Eureka Mine, Poorman Mine, and employees, members of Nelson Miners' Union No. 96, W. F.M.	Employees.	Nelson, B.C.	300.....	Concerning wages...				

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways

1912 Mar. 11..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and freight handlers and clerks, members of Winnipeg Division No.177, Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	220 dir.... 230 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination by company against members of the union and dismissals.	Hon. Mr. Justice H.A. Robson (C)[4] Chas. P. Fullerton (E)[2]. Thos. J. Murray (M)[1].	April 3.	May 3..	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that the company had re-employed all the employees who wished to return to work.

*The two applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.
†The five applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1912-1913—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

1. RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1912 April 29..	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and Train Service Organizations.	Employees.	C.N.R. lines.	2,000	Concerning the proposed displacement of train crews of the Canadian Northern Ry. by the Midland Ry. Co., which had acquired running rights over the Canadian Northern line from Winnipeg to Emerson.	R. Max Dennistoun (E)[1]. L. L. Peltier (M)[1].	.....	.	Pending the final constitution of the Board a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at by the parties concerned.
May 8....	Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Co., Ltd., and coal handlers, most of whom were members of Coal Handlers' Local No. 319.	Employees.	Port Arthur, Ont.	90.....	Concerning alleged breach of agreement by company, also concerning wages, recognition of union, and demand for yearly conference between company and employees.	His Honour Judge John McKay (C)[4] George F. Horrigan (E)[1]. Frederick Urry (M)[1].	May 22.	July 19. July 22.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Urry. The majority report of the Board was in favour of the company. The employees refused to accept same and declared a strike on July 29 which continued until August 5, when an agreement was reached which provided for certain increases in pay and the reinstatement of certain former employees.
June 28...	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and employees in station and telegraph service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees.	C.P.R. system.	1,800 dir.. 8,000 indir.	Concerning wages and amendment of conditions of service.	Peter McDonald, (C)[4]. J. E. Duval (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	July 22. Sept. 6.	Sept. 4.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue. The majority report was accepted by the company but was not accepted by the employees concerned. As a result of further conferences between the parties an agreement was reached, effective, regarding wages from August 1, 1912, and hours, overtime rates and other changes from October 1, 1912. The threatened strike was thereby averted.

Nov. 21..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and freight handlers, freight clerks, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees.	Ottawa Division of the C. P. R. of Port Arthur and Fort William.	1,300 dir.. 15,000 in dir.	Concerning alleged unfair dismissals and refusal of company to negotiate with employees respecting schedule of rules and rates of pay.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (C)[4]. J.E. Duval (E)[1]. J.A. McDonald, (M)[1].	Nov. 28	Dec. 11.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Duval. Prior to the date of the application the employees had gone on strike and remained out from November 1 until February 3, when the department was informed that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned and the employees had accordingly resumed work.
Dec. 9...	Intercolonial Ry. of Canada and locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.	Employees.	I.C.R. lines.	8 dir..... 350 indir..	Concerning employees' demand for reinstatement of certain employees and for payment for time lost to these and to others who had been suspended.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings under Act were stayed pending further negotiations between the Government Railways Managing Board and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which had not been finally concluded at the end of the fiscal year.
1913 Jan. 31 ..	Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, and certain employees, members of the Inter. Association of Machinists, Inter. Association of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Inter. Association of Boilermakers, and Inter. Association of Boilermakers' Helpers.	Employees.	I.C. and P. E.I. Railway lines.	1,500	Concerning employees' demand for revision of schedules and for an eight hour day.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings under Act were stayed pending negotiations between the Minister of Railways and Canals and a committee of the employees concerned, which resulted in a settlement of the matters in dispute.
Mar. 11..	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and certain employees, members of the Order of Railway Conductors	Employees.	C. N. R. lines	450 dir.... 2,200 indir	Concerning employees' demands for various changes in existing schedule, including wages, hours and working conditions	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Haggart (C)[3]. Wm. Cross (E)[1]. J. Harvey Hall (M)[1].	Mar. 29.	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 31..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and certain employees, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and enginemen.	Employees.	Alberta Division of C.P.R.	2,659 dir.. 7,000 indir	Concerning alleged breach of agreement by company.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1912-1913—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

2. Street Railways.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1912 May 9....	Ottawa Electric Ry. Co. and employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electic Ry. Employees of America.	Employees.	Ottawa, Ont	425.....	Concerning refusal of company to accept terms proposed by the employees providing for increased wages shorter hours and improved working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. M. McDougall (c)[4]. Travers Lewis, K. C. (e)[1]. P. M. Draper (m)[1].	May 18	June 13.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.
July 18...	Halifax Electric Tramway Co. and employees, members of Division No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Ry. Employees of America.	Employees.	Halifax, N.S	125 dir.... 50 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment as set forth in schedule submitted.	His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace (c)[3]. George S. Campbell (e)[1]. John T. Joy (m)[1].	Aug. 1..	Aug. 22	A unanimous report was presented by the Board embodying the terms of an agreement which had been arrived at by the parties concerned.
Aug. 29...	Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co. and street railway employees, members of Fraternité Nationale No. 1, Employés de Tramway.	Employees.	Quebec, Que	231 dir.... 30 indir.	Concerning wages, recognition of union and reinstatement of certain employees.	Hon. Mr. Justice C. E. Dorion (c)[3]. J. L. Perron (e)[1]. J. P. N. Simard (m)[1].	Sept. 25	Dec. 12.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying an agreement signed by both parties concerned.

Sept. 18..	Hull Electric Ry. Co. Co. and employees, members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees.	Hull, Que...	68 dir..... 74 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Peter McDonald (C)[4]. George D. Kelly (E)1. George C. Wright (M)1.	Oct. 1..	Nov. 2.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute which were accepted by both parties concerned.
Sept. 25..	Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and employees in street railway service.	Employees.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	72 dir..... Most of industrial workers in the two cities, indir.	Concerning alleged breach of agreement and alleged unsatisfactory investigation of charges.	George H. Rapsey (C)[3]. Wm. P. Cooke (E)[1] Frederick Urry (M)[1].	Oct. 7..	Dec. 16.	The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. Urry, however, dissenting in one particular. At a meeting of the Joint Board of Management a resolution was adopted accepting the findings of the Board.

3. SHIPPING.

1912. Sept. 11..	Certain Steamship Companies doing business at the port of Halifax, viz.: Pickford and Black, Furness-Withy Co., T. A. S. De Wolfe and Son, Canada Atlantic and Plant SS. Co., Cunard Co., Royal Steamship Co., and employees, members of Halifax Longshoremen's Association.	Employees.	Halifax, N.S	500.....	Concerning wages...	His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace (C)[3]. George A. McKenzie (E)[1]. Arthur M. Hoare (M)[1].	Sept. 21	Oct. 15.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, in which it was stated that an agreement had been arrived at by both parties concerned, effective from October 15, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

4. TELEPHONES.

Mar. 17..	British Columbia Telephone Co. and employees, members of Local Union No. 213 Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Employer..	Lines of British Columbia Telephone Co.	320.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment	.....	.....	.....	Through the good offices of the department, conferences were arranged between the officials of the company and a committee of the men who had ceased work on March 14. These conferences resulted in a settlement of the main points at issue. The men returned to work on March 24.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1912-1913—*Continued.*

III.—MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1912 Mar. 14.	Corporation of the City of Vancouver and certain employees, being scavengers, waterworks employees, and maintenance and construction men, members of Civic Employees' Union and Local of Inter. Union of Hodcarriers Building and Common Labourers.	Employees.	Vancouver, B.C.	1,200 dir. 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages of waterworks men, also alleged discrimination against union men.	H. O. Alexander (E)[1]. George E. McCrossan (M)[1].	.....	.....	At the close of the fiscal year the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1913. Jan. 9 ...	Ottawa Car Co., Ltd., and machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, members of Lodge No. 412, Inter. Association of Machinists and Lodge No. 446, Inter. Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and helpers.	Employees.	Ottawa, Ont	69....	Concerning wages and hours.	Hamnett P. Hill (C)[3]. George F. Henderson (E)[1]. James Cameron Watters (M)[1].	Jan. 11.	Jan. 17.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute, effective for one year from January 17, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1911-1912.

STATEMENTS of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I.D.I. Act on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1911. April 13.	Western Coal Operators' Association and employees, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees.	Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta.	6,000 dir., an indefinite number indir	Concerning making of new agreement.	Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D. (C) Colin Macleod (E)[1], A. J. Carter (M)[1].	April 21	July 10. July 11.	The employees concerned in this dispute ceased work on March 31, 1911, on the termination of a two years' agreement with the employing companies. A Board was established by request of the employees on April 18. The Board's report was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. Carter. The operators signified their willingness to negotiate an agreement along the general lines suggested by the Board in its majority report; the employees, on the other hand, accepting the minority report of Mr. Carter. The majoriy of the mines remained closed down until the middle of November, when a new agreement was signed by the parties concerned, effective to March 31, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1911-1912—*Continued.*

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

1. COAL MINES—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1911 Oct. 23...	Alberta Coal Mining Co. Ltd., and employees.	Employer ..	Cardiff, Alta.	80	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	J. Norman Fraser (C)[3]. O. Hannah (E)[1]. Clement Stubbs (M)[1].	Nov. 27	Dec. 12.	Report was signed by all three members of the Board, with slight objections noted by MM. Hannah and Stubbs. After the award of the Board had been communicated to both parties concerned there was a cessation of work for a few days. The department was later informed that a settlement had been reached on the basis of the Board's findings, and work resumed

2. METAL MINES.

1911 May 25...	Hudson Bay Mining Co., Ltd., and employees, members Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F.M.	Employees.	Gowganda, Ont.	30.....	Concerning reduction in wages.	George Ritchie, K.C., (C)[4]. Prof. John Sharp (E). Duncan J. McDonell, (M)[1].	June 9..	July 10	Report of Board was accompanied by minority report signed by Mr. McDonell. The employees, being unwilling to accept the Board report, declared a strike of which no formal settlement was reported. Operations were resumed in the company's mine at the end of July.

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways.

1911 May 11...	Michigan Central Ry. Co., and sectionmen.	Employees.	St. Thomas Ont.	1,200 to 1,400	Concerning proposed reduction in wages	.....	.....	.....	The employees concerned in this dispute ceased work on May 1, on account of a proposed reduction in their rate of pay. Application was later made by the employees for the establishment of a Board. Whilst communications were passing between the department and the employees an officer of the department proceeded to St. Thomas at the Minister's request, for the purpose of conferring with the parties concerned. As a result the company restored the scale of wages which had existed prior to May 1, 1911, and announced its willingness to re-engage those who had ceased work.
May 17 ..	Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Co., Ltd., and employees, members of Coal Handlers' Union No. 319.	Employees.	Port Arthur Ont.	150 dir.... 200 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge John McKay (c) George F. Horrigan, (E)[1]. Andrew Boyd (M)[1]	June 2..	June 19.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that a settlement had been effected of all points at issue, an agreement effective from May 1, 1911, to April 30, 1912, having been signed by both parties.
May 17...	Quebec and Lake St. John Ry. Co., and car men, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Car men of America.	Employees.	Quebec, Que.	80 dir.... 15 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	.....	.....	.....	Whilst proceedings looking to the establishment of a Board were in progress, the department was informed that a settlement had been reached on the various points at issue.
July 18...	Grand Trunk Ry. Co., and Machinists, members of the International Association of Machinists.	Employees.	G.T.R. System.	2,000 dir.. 6,000 indir	Concerning demand for a new schedule of rules and rates of pay.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel (c)[2]. Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Oct. 11.	Oct. 23.	Report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. O'Donoghue, however, dissenting in certain particulars. Department was informed that the findings of the Board were not acceptable to the employees concerned. No cessation of work, however, occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.— PROCEEDINGS—1911-12.—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

1. RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1911 July 31...	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., and Machinists, members of the Inter. Association of Machinists.	Employees.	G.T.P. Ry. System.	150.....	Concerning wages, and hours, and conditions of employment; also demand for schedule.	Dr. J. W. Sparling (C)[4]. Rev. J. L. Gordon† (E)[2]. Thos. J. Murray, (M)[1].	Oct. 12.	Oct. 28.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board which was favourable to the employees concerned and was accepted on their behalf. The company, in a letter dated November 2, declined to accept the Board's findings. On October 6, the company's shops at Edmonton and Rivers were closed down, and the employees concerned declared a strike on October 10, which continued until December 13, 1912, when an agreement was reached by the parties concerned.*
Aug. 8...	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., and boilermakers, members of the Inter. Brotherhood of Ship Builders and Boilermakers, Iron Helpers of America.	Employees.	G.T.P. Sys-System...	150.....	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment; also demand for schedule.				
Sept. 11..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and various employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees.	Calgary and Medicine Hat, Alta.	6,500 dir.. 6,500 indir	Concerning alleged discrimination against members of union.	John Anthony McDonald (M)[1].	.....	.....	Proceedings discontinued.
Nov. 14..	Quebec Central Ry. Co., and telegraph and station employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees.	Quebec Central Ry. lines.	70.....	Concerning demand for a new schedule of rules and rates of pay.	.....	.....	.....	Pending establishment of Board, a settlement was reached.

Dec. 12..	Michigan Central Ry. Co., and station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and tower men, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees.	M.C.R.lines in Canada	115 dir.... 3,000indir.	Concerning demand for the adoption of certain amendments to the existing schedule.	Peter McDonald (C)[4]. J. E. Duval (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Jan. 17.	Mar. 12	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Duval. As a result of the enquiry the company granted an increase of wages and made certain modifications in its rules governing the employment of its station agents, telegraphers, etc. No cessation of work occurred.
Dec. 29..	Pere Marquette Ry. Co., and maintenance of way employees and pump men, members of the Inter. Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way	Employees.	Buffalo Division of the Pere Marquette Ry.	140.....	Concerning wages, hours, and demand for a set of rules governing both the foregoing	Hon. Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge (C)[3]. Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Jan. 20.	Feb. 19.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.
1912 Mar. 11..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and railroad freight handlers and railway clerks, members of Winnipeg Division, No. 177, Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers, and Railway Clerks.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	220 dir.... 230 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination by company against members of the union.	Chas. P. Fullerton (E)[2]. Thos. J. Murray; (M)[1].	.....	.....	At the close of the fiscal year the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

2. Street Railways.

1911 June 19...	Montreal Street Ry. Co., and employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America No. 328.	Employees.	Montreal, Que.	30 dir..... 1,970 indir	Concerning dismissal of certain employees and alleged discrimination against them as members of union.	Hon. Justice Thos. Fortin (C)[4]. J. L. Perron, K.C. (E)[1]. Charlemagne Rodier (M)[1].	Aug. 11.	.....	Board restrained from proceeding by order of court pending determination of an application by the company to the Superior Court for a writ of injunction, declaring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to be ultra vires.

* The two applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement.
† Honourable Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., was at first appointed a member of the Board, but, being unable to act, withdrew on October 5

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1911-12.—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

3. Commercial Telegraphy.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1911 Mar. 3...	Great North Western Telegraph Co., of Canada, and telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees.	All offices operated by the G. N.W. Telegraph Co. of Canada	200 dir.... 1,100 indir	Concerning wages and conditions of employment; also alleged discrimination against members of the union.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel (c)[3] Frederick H. Markey (e)[1]. D. Campbell (m)[1].	Mar. 30	July 17	Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Markey and Mr. Campbell, however, each dissenting on one point. The findings of the Board were accepted by both parties concerned

4. Telephones.

Sept. 6...	British Columbia Telephone Co., and employees, members of Local Union 213 Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees.	Lines of the B.C. Telephone Co.	220.....	Concerning wages and company's attitude toward union men.	John H. Senkler, K.C. (c)[3] William M. Barker (e)[1]. Chas. Enright (m)[1].	Oct. 6.	Nov. 28	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Barker. The department was not informed of the acceptance or non-acceptance by either party of the Board's findings. No cessation of work, however, occurred.

III.—MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

May 27...	Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and electrical workers, members of Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local Union No. 339.	Employees.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	32 dir..... 66 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	Rev. S. C. Murray D.D. (c)[3]. J. Dix Fraser (e)[1]. C.W. Foster (m)[1].	June 8..	July 3	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that an agreement had been signed by both cities and their electrical workers, the agreement being effective for one year, from June 1, 1911.

May 29...	City of Edmonton, Alta., and electrical workers, members of Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local Union No. 544.	Employees.	Edmonton, Alta.	35.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice H. C. Taylor (C)[3]. Arthur W. Ormsby (E)[1]. W. Symonds (M)[1].	June 9..July 5..	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that a schedule of wages and a set of rules for each department had been drawn up and accepted by both parties to the dispute, effective from July 1, 1911, to May 1, 1913.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

April 3...	John Ritchie Co., Ltd. William A. Marsh Co., Ltd., Gale Bros and J. M. Stobo, boot and shoe manufacturers, Quebec, and employees.	Employees.	Quebec, Que.	68 dir..... 875 indir.	Concerning wages...	Dr. G. W. Jolicœur (C)[3]. Felix Marois (E)[1]. Joseph Alphonse Langlois (M)[1].	April 24.June 26.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. It was understood that the Board's findings were accepted by the parties concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11.

STATEMENTS of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1910 to March 31, 1911.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1910 Jan. 5 ...	Alberta Coal Mining Co. and employees.	Employer ..	Cardiff, Alta.	35 dir..... 25 indir...	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	R. G. Duggan (C)[3] J. O. Hannah (E)[1] Clement Stubbs (M)[1].	Jan. 17..	Apr. 2.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were understood to have been accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
Apr. 18...	Canadian-American Coal and Coke Co., and employees, members of Frank Local No. 1263, U.M.W.A.	Employer ..	Frank, Alta	262.....	Concerning making of new agreement, and recognition of U.M.W.A.	I. S. G. VanWart (C)[4]. Colin MacLeod (E)[1]. Clement Stubbs (M)[1]	Apr. 29.	June 4.	Settlement arrived at by chairman without Board being formally convened; settlement effective to March 31, 1911.
Oct. 26...	Crowsnest Pass Coal Co., Ltd., and employees, members of District No. 18, U. M.W.A.	Employees.	Fernie, B.C.	3,000....	Concerning alleged breach of agreement, and increased charge for special train.	I.S.G. VanWart (C)[4]. W. S. Lane (E)[1].... Clement Stubbs (M)[1].	Nov. 18	Feb. 18.	Board effected settlement which was understood to be acceptable to both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

1911 Jan. 16...	North Atlantic Collieries Co., Ltd., and employees, members of Local Union, No. 2173, District No.26, U.M.W.A.	Employees.	Port Morien N.S.	110 dir.... 150 indir.	Concerning reduction in wages and conditions of employment.	Prof. Robt. Magill (C)[4]. Duncan G. MacDonald (E)[2]. Alexander McKinnon (M)[1].	Mar. 9..	Mar. 23.	During proceedings for establishment of Board, company went into liquidation and mines were accordingly closed down.
Jan. 7....	The Wettlaufer Silver Mining Co., Ltd., and certain employees.	Employees.	South Lorrain, Ont.	35 dir..... 30 indir...	Concerning reduction in wages.	George Ritchie (C)[4]. R. F. Taylor (E)[1] Chas. H. Lowthian (M)[1].	Feb. 20.	Feb. 28.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for settlement of dispute. No cessation of work occurred.

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways.

1910 Mar. 17..	Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co., and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.	Employees.	All lines of T. H. & B. Ry.	101.....	Concerning employees' demand for increased compensation and improved conditions.	J. E. Atkinson (C)[4] F. H. McGuigan (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	April 6.	.....	Agreement was reached between parties concerned without Board having been convened. The terms of settlement of this dispute were understood to correspond closely to the terms of settlement of a similar dispute between the C.P.R. and its employees in train and yard service.
Mar. 17..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.	Employees.	All lines of C.P. Ry.	4,360.....	Concerning employees' demand for increased compensation and improved conditions.	J. E. Atkinson (C)[4] Wallace Nesbitt (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Mar. 31.	June 22.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. Upon receipt of these reports negotiations were resumed between the company and the employees concerned, which resulted, on July 21, in an agreement to continue in force until terminated by thirty days' notice in writing. The agreement was understood to be in some respects similar to, but in other particulars different from, the terms of settlement proposed by the Board, and was said to correspond closely both in respect of rates of wages and rules to standard rates and rules existing on a number of the principal railway systems in the Eastern States.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

1.—RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1910 Mar. 17..	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.	Employees.	All lines of G.T.R. system.	3,017.....	Concerning employees' demand for increased compensation and improved conditions.	J. E. Atkinson (C)[4] Wallace Nesbitt (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Apr. 6..	June 22.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., member appointed on the recommendation of the company. Upon receipt of these reports negotiations were resumed between the company and the employees concerned for settlement of the differences in question. These negotiations were continued up till July 18, when a strike was declared of the employees concerned. Strike continued up till August 2, when it was announced that a settlement had been arrived at through Government intervention, the strike being declared off.
Mar. 19..	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. and telegraph and station employees.	Employees.	G.T.P. lines	75.....	Concerning rules and rates of pay.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (C)[3] Donald Ross (E)[2] W. T. J. Lee (M)[1].	Apr. 22.	July 7..	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, which made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.
Mar. 22..	Dominion Atlantic Ry. Co. and employees.	Employees.	Kentville, N.S.	4 dir..... 25 indir.	Concerning terms of employment and dismissal of certain employees.	Honourable John N. Armstrong (C)[4]. McCallum Grant (E). A. R. Mosher (M)[1].	Apr. 29.	May 12.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Aaron A. R. Mosher, member appointed on behalf of the employees which was accepted by them. The department was informed by the company that there would be no discrimination on its part between union and non union men. No cessation of work occurred.

May 2....	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its blacksmiths, members of Blacksmiths' Railway Union, No. 147.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	30.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	.....	.....	.....	No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.
May 2....	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its blacksmiths' helpers members of Blacksmiths' Helpers Lodge No. 335.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	Between 30 and 40	Concerning demand for a new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	.....	.....	.....	No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.
May 2....	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its machinists, members of Fort Garry Lodge, No. 189, International Association of Machinists.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	325.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement and increased wages.				No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.
May 2....	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its machinists' helpers, members of Federal Union, No. 4.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	57.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	.....	.....	.....	No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.
May 2....	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its moulders, members of Moulders' Union, No. 174.	Employees.	Winnipeg. Man.	13.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hou rs.	.....	.....	.....	No Board established, settlement having been arrived at between the parties concerned.
May 2....	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and certain employees, members of Brotherhood of Railway Car men, Northern Star No. 371, and Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters Union No. 479.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	432.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	Wm. Elliott Macara (C)[3]. David H. Cooper (E)[1]. Philip C. Locke (M)[1].	May 23.	June 28.	Board presented a unanimous report making certain recommendations for a settlement. Award was not accepted by employees concerned, some of whom declared strike on July 7. Strike continued until September 27, when the men returned to work on the terms of the Board's award.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11.—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

1. RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1910 May 2....	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its boilermakers, boilermakers' specialists and boilermakers' helpers, members of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Fort Garry, No. 451, and Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 212.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	170.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement, increased wages and shorter hours.	David H. Cooper (E)[1].	.....	.....	Pending establishment of Board a settlement was arrived at between parties concerned.
June 21...	Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways and telegraphers, train despatchers and station agents, members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees.	Canadian Government railway system.	490.....	Concerning proposed amendments to schedule and alleged mistreatment of certain employees.	His Honour Judge John A Barron (C)[3] J. H. Gilmour (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	1911 Jan. 4...	1911 Feb. 20	Establishment of Board was postponed owing to arrangements being made for a conference between the Government Railways Managing Board and representatives of the employees concerned. A request was received from the employees on November 14, 1910, for a Board, no settlement having been arrived at. A unanimous report was received making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the Government Railway Managing Board and by the employees.

June 28...	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. and brass workers in Montreal, members of Brass Workers, Local 320.	Employees.	Montreal, Que.	24.....	Concerning demand for minimum rate of 30 cents per hr.	A.G.B. Claxton (C)[4]. Wm. Aird (E)[1]. C. Rodier (M)[1].	July 13.	July 30. Aug. 2	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Wm. Aird, member appointed on behalf of the company. Report was accepted by the employees concerned. No cessation of work occurred.
Sept. 3...	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and maintenance of way employees.	Employees.	C.P.R. system in Canada.	4,000.....	Concerning demand for increasedwages and revision of schedule.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (C)[4] F. H. McGuigan (E)[1]. W. T. J. Lee (M)[1].	Sept. 21	1911 Mar. 1.. Mar. 4	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. F H. McGuigan, member appointed on behalf of the company. Department was informed that the majority report was accepted by company and employees concerned.
Sept. 3...	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. and maintenance-of-way employees.	Employees.	Whole system of G. T. P. Ry.	1,000.....	Concerning demand for increased wages and revision of schedule.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (C)[3]. J. W. Dawsey (E)[1]. W. T. J. Lee (M)[1].	Sept. 21	Jan. 7...	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. W. Dawsey, member appointed on behalf of the company. Report was accepted on behalf of employees concerned. The company, however, declined to be bound by the Board findings. No cessation of work occurred.
	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and maintenance-of-way employees.	Employees.	C.N.R. system in Canada.	1,800.....	Concerning demand for increased wages and revision of schedule.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon (C)[3]. F. H. McGuigan (E).[1] W. T. J. Lee (M)[1]	Sept. 22	Mar. 2. Mar. 10.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. F. H. McGuigan, member appointed on behalf of the company. Employees accepted Board findings. Company, however, declined to be bound by the same, but accepted instead the minority report. No cessation of work occurred.
1911 Feb. 10..	Kingston and Pembroke Ry. Co. and firemen and hostlers members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.	Employees.	Kingston, Ont.	11 dir..... 20 indir...	Concerning demand for increased wages and revision of rules.	.....	.....	.....	Department advised parties concerned that further effort should be made to effect settlement and on March 11, 1911, was informed that an amicable settlement had been arrived at.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.— PROCEEDINGS 1910-11—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

2. Street Railways.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1910 July 5...	Toronto Ry. Co. and employees, members of Toronto Railway Employees' Union, No. 113.	Employees.	Toronto, Ont.	1,300.....	Concerning demand for new working agreement.	His Honour Judge John A. Barron (c)[3] J.P. Mullarkey (e)[1] J.G. O'Donoghue (m)[1].	July 16.	Aug. 20.	A unanimous report was presented by Board making certain recommendations for settlement of dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.
Aug. 22...	British Columbia Electric Ry. Co. and linemen, members of Local No. 213 Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees.	Vancouver and vicinity.	50.....	Concerning demand for dismissal of foremen of linemen	A. E. Beck (e)[1]. Jas. H. McVety (m)[1].	.....	Sept. 12	Constitution of Board not completed, the parties concerned having arrived at a settlement of the matters in dispute.
Oct. 22...	Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co. and conductors and motormen, members of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Local No. 99.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	603.....	Concerning alleged discrimination against certain employees, members of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.	W. J. Christie (c)[3]. Capt. Wm. Robinson (e)[1]. L. L. Peltier (m)[1].	Nov. 11	Dec. 13. Dec. 15.	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. L. L. Peltier, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned. Employees ceased work on December 16, 1910, to enforce their demand for reinstatement of four discharged employees. A settlement was effected through the intervention of Citizens' Committee by which strike was terminated on December 31, 1910.

3. Shipping.

Mar. 14..	..Allan Line, Donaldson Line, Thomson Line, Leyland Line, White Star Dominion Line, Canada Line, South Africa Line, Mexican Line, Manchester Liners, Black Diamond Line, Head Line, Canadian Pacific Railway Line, and all other owners of steamships navigating to Montreal and Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.	Employees..	Montreal, Que.	1,800.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Honourable Mr. Justice T. Fortin (c)[4]. Wm. Lyall (e)[1]. Gustave Francq (m)[1].	Apr. 7	Apr. 20	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, an agreement being entered into effective for a period of five years. In connection with the same a permanent Board of Conciliation was established to settle such grievances as might from time to time be complained of.
Aug. 8....	Allan Line, Donaldson Line, Thomson Line, Leyland Line, White Star Dominion Line, Canada Line, South Africa Line, Mexican Line, Manchester Liners, Black Diamond Line, Head Line, Canadian Pacific Railway Line and all other owners of vessels navigating in the Port of Montreal, and the Ship Liners of the Port of Montreal.	Employees.	Montreal, Que.	200.....	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment.	W. D. Lighthall (c)[4]. J. Herbert Lauer (e)[1]. Geo. Poliquin (m)[1]	Aug. 22.	Sept. 16 Sept. 17	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. Herbert Lauer, member appointed on the recommendation of the Shipping Federation of Canada. The report was acceptable to the employees concerned; the shipping companies, however, in a communication addressed to the department, expressed themselves as unable to accept the majority report. No cessation of work occurred.
Sept. 10..	Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. and its employees commonly known as deckhands, at Vancouver and Victoria, members of Sailors' Union of the Pacific.	Employees.	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	86 dir..... 50 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge W. W. B. McInnes (c)[3]. G.E. McCrossan (e)[2]. J. H. McVety (m)[1]	Oct. 27.	Nov. 28	A unanimous report was presented by Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the employees concerned. The company maintained that it had no dispute with its employees and that, therefore, no action on its part was necessary. No cessation of work occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1910-11—*Concluded.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

4. Commercial Telegraphers.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1910 June 23...	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and commercial telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees.	Commercial Telegraph lines of C. P.R.	600.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	J. E. Duval (c)[3]. F. H. McGuigan (e)[1]. D. Campbell (m)[1].	July 7..	July 25.	A unanimous report was presented by Board in which it was stated that an agreement was concluded between the parties concerned on all points at issue.
1911 Mar. 3...	Great North Western Telegraph Co. of Canada and telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees.	All offices operated by the G. N.W. Telegraph Co. of Canada.	200..... dir 1,100 indir	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel (c)[3]. Frederick H. Markey (e)[1]. D. Campbell (m)[1].	Mar. 30.	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10.

STATEMENTS of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909 Mar. 4...	Dominion Coal Co. and employees, members of United Mine Workers of America.	Employees.	Glace Bay, C.B.....	3,000	Alleged discrimination against certain employees, members of United Mine Workers of America.	His Honour Judge Wallace (c)[4]. G. S. Campbell (E)[2]. Daniel McDougall (M)[1].	Mar. 22.	April 16	The Board did not present a unanimous report, Mr. McDougall presenting the minority report. The Board found against the contentions of the men, and the latter refusing to accept the findings, struck on July 6. It was claimed by the company that the output of coal from its mines had practically ceased to be affected during the winter months following, although a considerable number of workmen, members of the United Mine Workers of America, remained on strike at the end of March, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10—*Continued.*

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

1. COAL MINES—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909 April 13..	Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Co. and employees.	Employees.	Middlesboro B.C.	150.....	Alleged discrimination against certain employees.	His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman (C)[3]. Thos. Kiddie (E)[1]. Thos. Chas. Brooke (M)[1].	May 7..	June 3.. June 16 June 11	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. T. C. Brooke, the member appointed on behalf of the employees. The report was not accepted by either party, and whilst proceedings were pending for the establishment of a Board in this case the employees ceased work on April 28, and remained on strike until the month of June. On June 15, the department was informed that an understanding had been reached between the management and the men.
April 26..	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees.	Sydney Mines, C.B.	340.....	Wages and conditions of labour and recognition of United Mine Workers of America.	His Honour Judge J. P. Chipman (C)[4]. His Honour Judge MacGillivray (E)[2]. D. McDougall (M)	June 23.	July 23.	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. D. McDougall, member appointed on behalf of the employees. The report of the Board found against the claims of the employees. There was, however, no cessation of work, the threatened strike being averted.
May 8....	Western Coal Operators' Association, comprising: Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co., H. W. McNeil Co., Pacific Coal Co.; Leitch Collieries Ltd.; Western Canadian Colleries, Ltd.;	Employees.	Lethbridge, Coleman, Lille, Bankhead Hillcrest, Bellevue, Passburg, Canmore, and Taber	2,100.....	Wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. Hugh Grant (C)[4]. Colin Macleod (E)[1] F. H. Sherman (M)[1].	May 15.	June 21. June 23.	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Colin Macleod, which was, however, in substantial agreement with that of the Board. The report was not definitely accepted by either party, but conferences between the employers and the employees followed its publication,

	Inter. Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., and Hosmer Mines, Ltd., and their employees.		Alta., Hosmer and Frank, B.C.						with the result that an agreement was reached, closely following the terms of the award, effective to March 31, 1911. The employees, who had been on strike from April 1, resumed work on July 1.
May 10...	Cumberland Railway and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees.	Springhill, N.S.	1,500.....	Wages and conditions of labour and recognition of United Mine Workers of America.	Hon. Mr. Justice Longley (C)[4]. Chas. Archibald (E)[2]. E. B. Paul (M)[1].	June 5..	July 23.	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority note, signed by Mr. E. B. Paul, the member appointed on behalf of the employees. The Board's findings were substantially in favour of the company. The award was not, however, accepted by the employees, and a strike was declared on August 9, which resulted in the closing down of the company's mines until early in the month of March, 1910, when operations were resumed on a limited scale.
June 15...	Canada West Coal Co. and employees.	Employer..	Taber, Alta.	300.....	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge R. Winter (C)[3]. Colin Macleod (C)[1] W. C. Simmons (M)[1]	July 3..	July 19.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. An agreement based on the findings of the Board was subsequently signed by the parties concerned, effective from July 30, 1909, to March 31, 1911. The employees who had been on strike from April 23, returned to work on July 30.
Nov. 18..	Edmonton Standard Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employer..	Edmon-Alta.	75.....	Wages and dismissal of employees.	Geo. F. Cunningham (C)[3]. Frank B. Smith (E)[1]. Clement Stubbs (M)[1].	Dec. 2.	Dec. 27	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
Dec. 2...	James W. Blain, contractor for output of Cardiff Coal Co., Ltd., and employees	Employer..	Cardiff, Alta.	60 dir. ... 15 indir.	Wages and conditions of employment.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings in connection with the application were discontinued in view of an agreement being reached by the parties concerned.
1910 Jan. 5....	Alberta Coal Mining Co. and employees.	Employer...	Cardiff, Alta.	35 dir..... 25 indir.	Wages and conditions of employment.	R.G. Duggan (C)[3]. J. O. Hannah (E)[1]. Clement Stubbs (M)[1].	Jan. 17.	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10.—*Continued.*

MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

2. METAL MINES.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909 April 5...	British Columbia Copper Co. and employees.	Employees.	Greenwood, B.C.	225.....	Alleged discrimination against certain employees.	His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson (C)[1] Edward Cronyn (E)[1]. John McInnis (M)[1].	April 20	May 29. June 3.. June 11.	Three separate reports were presented in this case, the company expressing willingness to accept that of the chairman as a basis of settlement, while the men accepted the report of Mr. John McInnis. The men declared a strike on June 28, which continued until July 24.
1910 Jan. 8....	British Columbia Copper Co. and employees.	Employer..	Greenwood, B.C.	350.....	Employees' unwillingness to work with non-union men.	J. H. Senkler (C)[1]. John A. Mara (E)[1]. John McInnis (M)[1].	Jan. 10.	Mar. 29	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. John McInnis. The Board's report was substantially in favour of the company. The employees concerned being unwilling to concur in the findings of the Board, a strike was declared on April 19, and continued until May 21, when the employees returned to company's service on terms of Board's award.

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. RAILWAYS.

1908 Dec. 26 .	Kingston and Pembroke Ry. Co., and employees, members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees	Kingston Pembroke Ry. System	19 dir.. .. 1,600 indir	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge Gunn (C)[4]. J. L. Whiting, K.C (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Jan. 15.	April 22	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, which made certain recommendations for the settlement of dispute. The report, with recommendations, was accepted subsequently by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.

1909 May 7....	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., and railroad telegraphers in its employ.	Employees.	Canadian Pacific Ry. lines.	1,600.....	Concerning alleged unfair dismisssal and breach of contract.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin (C)[4]. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (E)[1]. W.T.J.Lee (M)[1].	May 29.	June 11.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were subsequently, in correspondence with the department, accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
June 3....	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., and engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees.	Grand Trunk Pacific lines.	300.....	Wages and conditions of labour.	Hon. R.F. Sutherland, M.P. (C)[3]. F. H. McGuigan, (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	June 24.	Aug. 14.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute and no cessation of work occurred, the threatened strike being averted.
June 8....	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and its maintenance-of-way employees.	Employees.	Canadian Northern Ry. lines west of Port Arthur.	1,100 dir 700 indir..	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge R. M. Myers (C)[4] W. J. Christie (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	June.24.	July 21.	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. W. J. Christie. The findings of the Board were subsequently accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 11..	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its roundhouse employees.	Employees.	Halifax, N.S.	20 dir..... 1,000 indir	Employers' alleged discrimination against certain employees.	Sir Geo. Garneau (C)[4]. Jas. M. Gilmour (E)[1]. AaronA.R.Mosher (M)[1].	Sept. 25	Nov. 17	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were subsequently accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Oct. 2..	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and machinists and fitters in its employ.	Employees.	Intercolonial Ry.system.	363 dir. 43 indir.	Concerning dismissal of certain employees and alleged violation of contract.	His Honour Judge John A. Barron, (C)[4]. Jas. H. Gilmour (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Oct. 19.	Dec. 8	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
Dec. 3	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. and telegraphers and station agents in its employ.	Employees.	Grand Trunk Ry. lines, east of Detroit, Mich	760.....	Wages, advertising of vacancies, etc.	J. E. Atkinson (C)[4] Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (E)[1]. W. T. J. Lee (M)[1].	Dec. 21	1910 Feb. 24.	A report was presented which was unanimous on certain of the matters in dispute, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., member appointed on behalf of the company, dissenting from the views of the other members on two points. At the close of the year the department was in communication with the parties to the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1909-10—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

I.—RAILWAYS.—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 17...	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees.	C.P.R. lines	4,360....	Wages and conditions of employment.	J. E. Atkinson (C)[4] Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	Mar. 18	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 17...	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, and yardmen in its employ.	Employees.	G.T.R. lines.	3,017....	Wages and conditions of employment.	Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	Mar. 18	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 17...	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co. and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees.	Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Ry. lines.	101.....	Wages and conditions of employment.	F. H. McGuigan (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	Mar. 18	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 19...	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. and its telegraph and station employees.	Employees.	Grand Trunk Pacific lines.	75	Rules and rates of pay.	W. T. J. Lee (M)[1].	Mar. 30	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 22...	Dominion Atlantic Ry. Co. and employees.	Employees.	Kentville, N.S.	4 dir..... 25 indir.	Terms of employment and dismissal of certain employees.	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

2. Street Railways.

1909. April 20..	Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co. and employees.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	600 ..	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. C. W. Gordon. D.D. (c)[4]. W. J. Christie (e)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (m)[1].	May 10	June 1	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement covering all points in dispute and effective from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1911, a strike being thereby averted.

3. Freight Handlers.

1909. May 17..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and freight handlers in its employ.	Employees.	Owen Sound Ont.	250.....	Concerning wages...	Donald Ross (c)[4]. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (e)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (m)[1].	June 2	June 17	A strike of freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Owen Sound, occurred on May 7 and continued until May 10, when application was made for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to which the dispute was referred for adjustment. The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. O'Donoghue. The report of the Board was accepted by the parties to the dispute, further cessation of work being thereby averted.
Aug. 18 ..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and freight handlers in its employ.	Employees.	Fort William, Ont.	700.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	S. C. Young (c)[3]. W. J. Christie (e)[1]. W. T. Rankin (m)[1].	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	A strike of freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William occurred on August 9, and continued until August 16, when application was made for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to which the dispute was referred for adjustment. In the application it was stated that the employees were not informed of the provisions of this Act when the strike was declared. A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the parties concerned, a further cessation of work being thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.— PROCEEDINGS 1909-10—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

4. Longshoremen.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1910. Mar. 14...	Allan Line; Donaldson Line; Thomson Line; Leyland Line; White Star-Dominion Line; Canada Line; South African Line; Mexican Line; Manchester Liners; Black Diamond Line; Head Line; Canadian Pacific Railway Line; and all other owners of steamships navigating to Montreal and Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal	Employees.	Montreal, Que.	1,800 ..	Wages and conditions of employment.	Wm. Lyall (e)[1]. Gustave Francq. (m)[1].	Mar. 24	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

5. Teamsters.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909. Feb. 10...	Manitoba Cartage Co. Ltd.	Employees.	Winnipeg, Man.	40 dir. 260 indir.	Alleged discrimination against men connected with Union.	Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon (c)[3]. Prof. R. Cochrane, (e)[2]. T. J. Murray (m)[1].	Mar. 2	Apr. 1	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The report was not accepted by the company, but the inquiry had the effect of improving the conditions and bringing about an understanding so that the threatened strike was averted.

III.—MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1909. July 8....	Corporation of Saskatoon, Sask., and labourers in its employ	Employees.	Saskatoon, Sask.	150 dir. 150 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	E. J. Meilicke (C)[4]. Alex. Smith (E)[1]. E. Stephenson (M)[1]	Aug. 4	Sept. 9	A report was presented by the chairman and Mr. Alex. Smith, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, and stating also that an agreement had been reached on all points except the establishment of a minimum wage scale and recognition of the employees' union. No cessation of work was reported.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

1909. Apr. 27..	Dominion Textile Co. and mule spinners in its employ.	Employees.	Montreal, Que.	70 dir. 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin (C)[3]. F. G. Daniels (E)[1]. A. A. Gibeault (M)[1].	May 7	May 25	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.— PROCEEDINGS 1908-09.

STATEMENTS of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1908 to March 31, 1909.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I.—MINING AND SMELTINO INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1908. May 2....	Standard Coal Co. and employees.	Employees.	Edmonton,	20.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge Taylor (c)[4]. F. B. Smith (E)[1]. F.H.Sherman (M)[1].	June 19	July 22	Company had previously made an agreement individually with employees. Representative of men was willing to take agreement for what it was worth, but would not enter into same on behalf of union. Board decided to leave the existing agreement intact, and this arrangement appears to have been satisfactory, a strike being thereby averted.
May 12...	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees.	North Sydney, N.S.	1,750....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Prof. A. Short (c)[3] Dr.D.Allison (E)[2]. J. W. Maddin (M)[1].	June 19	Aug. 1	An agreement concluded before the Board on all points, and a strike thereby averted.
May 14...	International Coal and Coke Co. and employees.	Employees.	Westville, N.S.	800.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, the parties having come to an amicable agreement, subsequent to forwarding the application, a strike being thereby averted.
May 15...	Acadia Coal Co. and employees.	.....	Stellarton, N.S.	800.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, the parties having come to an amicable agreement subsequent to forwarding the application, a strike being thereby averted.

May 18...	Port Hood and Richmond Ry. Coal Co. and employees.	Employees.	Port Hood, N.S.	300.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge McGillivray (C)[3] Geo. S. Campbell (E)[1]. Jas. Macdonald (M)[1].	June 8..	July 2...	A unanimous report was made by the Board with recommendations for a settlement of all differences, which is understood to have been accepted as a basis of working operations, a strike being thereby averted.
July 2....	Maritime Coal, Ry. and Power Co., Ltd. and employees.	Employees.	Chignecto, N.S.	200.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. Chas. Wilson (C)[3]. B. Barnhill (E)[1]. R. B. Murray (M)[1]	July 6...	July 27.	An agreement was effected before the Board on all the points at issue and covering the period of two years from July 31, 1908, a strike being thereby averted.
Oct. 19...	Galbraith Coal Co., Ltd., and employees	Employees.	Lundbreck, Alta.	30.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Chas. Simister (C)[3] F. B. Smith, C.E. (E)[1]. Jas. A. McDonald (M)[1].	Nov. 25	Dec. 14	The Board presented a unanimous report recommending a basis of settlement, which was subsequently, in correspondence with the department, accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
1909 Mar. 4...	Dominion Coal Co. and employees, members of United Mine Workers of America.	Employees.	Glace Bay, N.S.	3,000.....	Alleged discrimination against members of United Mine Workers of America.	His Honour Judge Wallace (C)[4]. G.S.Campbell (E)[2] Daniel McDougall (M)[1].	Mar. 22.	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
					2. Metal Mines.				
1908 July 20...	Cobalt Central Mining Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees.	Cobalt, Ont.	105.....	Concerning wages and hours.	Prof. S. J. Maclean (C)[4]. E. L. Fraleck (E)[1]. C. B. Duke (M)[1].	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Unanimous report presented by Board making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, and no cessation of work was reported.
					II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.				
					1. Railways.				
1908 April 28..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and various trades in its mechanical department.	Employees.	C.P.R. system.	8,000.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	P.A.Macdonald (C)[4] C.F.Fullerton (E)[1] G. F. Galt (E)[2].* Jas.Somerville (M)[1]	May 13.	July 16.	The Board did not present a unanimous report, Mr. Somerville presenting a minority report. The Board made certain recommendations for settlement of dispute, which were accepted by company with some demur. Men refused to accept findings of Board and ceased work on August 5. They returned to work on October 5, accepting finally recommendations of Board.

*Mr. Fullerton, finding himself at an early stage of the proceedings unable to agree with his colleagues, resigned from the Board, and the company declining to make a further recommendation, the Minister appointed Mr. Galt without recommendation.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1908-09.—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

1. RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1908 May 14...	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and Station Freight Clerks' Union, Nos. 1 and 2 of Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.	Employees.	Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N.B	.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge McGibbon (C)[4]. H. Holgate, F.E. (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]. R. E. Finn (M)[1].**	Sept. 8.	Oct. 6..	The proceedings in this case were under the Conciliation and Labour Act by request of the employees and were subject to delay through the inability to act of the member of the Committee of Mediation and Investigation first appointed on the recommendation of the men. The committee was finally constituted and a settlement of all differences effected, a strike being thereby averted.
May 29...	Canadian Pacific Ry. and railway telegraphers in its employ.	Employees.	C.P.R. system.	1,605.....	Concerning alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin (C)[4]. C. Campbell, K.C (E)[1]. W.T.J. Lee, (M)[1].	June 17.	Sept. 26	A unanimous report was made by the Board with recommendations for a settlement of all differences, which was accepted by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 21...	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and carmen on its Lake St. John Division.	Employees.	Lake St. John Division, Canadian Northern Ry.	49.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Ludovic Brunet (C)[3]. E. A. Evans (E)[1]. P. J. Jobin (M)[1]. A. Chartrain (M).‡	Sept. 30	Nov. 19	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 22..	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. and firemen and engineers in its employ.	Employees.	C.P.R. system.	7,000.....	Concerning alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.	Hon. Judge Fortin (C)[2]. W. Nesbitt, K.C. (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Jan. 5...	Jan. 25.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.

Aug. 22...	Canadian Northern Ry. Co. and locomotive engineers in its employ.	Employees.	Canadian Northern Ry. system.	341.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge Gunn (C)[4]. F. H. Richardson (E)[1]. J. Harvey Hall (M)[1]	Sept. 14	Nov. 16	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties, and a strike thereby averted.
Dec. 26..	Kingston and Pembroke Ry. Co. and employees, members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees.	Kingston and Pembroke Ry. system.	19 dir..... 1,600 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Honor Judge Gunn (C)[4]. J. L. Whiting, K.C (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Jan. 15.	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Dec. 29..	Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. and certain Railroad Telegraphers on Michigan Central Ry. system.	Employees.	Michigan Central Ry. system.	75.....	Abolition of commission by commercial business on Michigan Central Ry. System by Great Northwestern Telegraph Co., without due notice.	Judge McGibbon, (C)[4]. J. F. Mackay (E)[2]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Feb. 8..	Mar. 22.	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The report was substantially in favour of the employees. The company had refused to nominate to the Board and claimed irresponsibility in the matter. The inquiry, though not resulting in an agreement, is understood to have modified the situation to such a degree that danger of the threatened strike was averted.

2. Street Railways.

1908 May 8....	Ottawa Electric Ry. and its employees.	Employees.	Ottawa, Ont	256.....	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Prof. A. Shortt (C)[4] J. F. Henderson, J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	May 22.	June 15.	Differences amicably arranged before the Board and strike thereby averted.
Sept. 3...	Quebec Light, Heat and Power Co. and its Street Railway employees.	Employees.	Quebec, Que	116.....	Concerning alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.	Omer Brunet (M)[1] W. H. Moore (E)[1],	.....	Oct. 6..	The two members of the Board appointed respectively on the nomination of employing company and employees presented a joint statement making certain recommendations for a settlement of the disputed points, which recommendations were accepted by both parties to the dispute as a settlement of the differences, a strike being thereby averted.

**Owing to inability of Mr. R. E. Finn to act as member of Board, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue was appointed in his stead.
‡Owing to inability of A. Chartrain to act as member of the Board, P. J. Jobin was appointed in his stead.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1908-09—*Continued.*

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

3. Teamsters.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909 Feb. 10...	Manitoba Cartage Co. Ltd.	Employees .	Winnipeg,, Man.	40 dir., .. 260 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against men connected with the Union.	Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon (c) [3]. Prof. R. Cochrane (e) [2]. T. J. Murray (m) [1].	Mar. 2..	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

B.—*INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.**

1908 Dec. 17...	The John Ritchie Co., Ltd., and certain employees (lasters).	Employees and employers.	Quebec, Que	300.....	Concerning introduction of certain machine and wages.	Dr. Chas. Cote, (c) [3]. Felix Marois (e) [1]. Z. Bérubé (m) [1].	Dec. 31.	Feb. 17	An agreement was concluded before the Board covering all matters in dispute effective from February 12, 1909, to May 1, 1910, a strike being thereby averted.

*These disputes were referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under Section 63 of the Act, which provides that 'in the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this Act and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree, in writing, to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act,' etc.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.

STATEMENTS of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1907 Apr. 8....	[1]Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees.	Springhill, N.S.	1,700.....	Concerning employment of non-union workmen.	.....	.....	.....	On April 1, employees went on strike. It was alleged by employees that they were under impression that the mines of Nova Scotia were exempt from provisions of Act. When it was explained Act applied to all Canada, employees returned to work April 8. Difficulty amicably settled. No Board constituted.
Apr.....	[1]Canada West Coal and Coke Co. and employees.	Employees.	Taber, Alta.	150.....	Concerning hours of labour.	.....	.....	.....	On April 1, employer locked out employees. Employer alleged that this was done in ignorance of provisions of Act. When informed of provisions of Act by department, mines were re-opened on April 18. Subsequently an amicable settlement was effected through intervention of Mr. J. D. McNiven, fair wages officer of department. No Board constituted.

[1]It is important to note in connection with these disputes that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was not assented to till March 22, 1907. It was some weeks later before copies of the Act were available for distribution. Its provisions in consequence were not fully known by the parties at the time these disputes occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.—*Continued.*

MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

I. COAL MINES—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1907 Apr. 9....	[2]Western Coal Operators Association and employees.	Employees.	.....	.....	Concerning terms of joint agreement including wages, schedule and other conditions of employment.	Sir Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G. (C)[4].	Apr. 22.	May 29.	Employees went on strike in the several mines while proceedings were pending in connection with the establishment of the Boards of Conciliation and investigation, in consequence, it was alleged, of misunderstandings which arose through ignorance of the provisions of the Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour left for Fernie on April 19, to explain to the parties the provisions of the law. While in Fernie, the parties consented to his intervention as a conciliator under the Conciliation Act, 1900, and an agreement was effected on May 4. The Boards convened at Fernie on April 30, but adjourned proceedings pending investigations by the Deputy Minister. On May 6, the Boards reconvened to receive from the parties a formal statement that the differences had been adjusted, a further cessation of work being thereby averted. An important feature of the settlement was the establishment of a standing committee of conciliation between the employers and employees, to which future differences were to be referred.
	Canadian American Coal and Coke Co.	.....	Frank, Alta	250.....		J. L. Parker (E)[1]. L. P. Eckstein (M)[1]			
	Crowsnest Pass Coal Co.	.....	Fernie, Coal Creek, Michel, B.C.	1,800.....	.....	Sir. Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G. (C)[4]. F. B. Smith (E)[1]. L.P.Eckstein (M)[1]			
	International Coal and Coke Co.	.....	Coleman, Alta.	370.....					
	West Canadian Collieries, Ltd.	.....	Lille and Bellevue.	350.....					
	Breckenridge and Lund Coal Co.	.....	Lundbreck Alta.	125.....					
	H. W. McNeill Coal Co.	.....	Canmore, Alta.	300.					
	Pacific Coal Co.	.....	Bankhead, Alta.	400					

[2]Applications for a Board were received also from the employers, parties to this dispute.

May 8....	Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees.	Springhill, N.S.	1,700.....	Concerning payment for work in counter levels and stone in pillar work.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Graham (C)[3]. P.S. Archibald (E)[1] R. B. Murray (M)[1]	May 17.	July 13.	Board, being unable to effect a settlement by conciliation, presented a report signed by the Chairman and Mr. Archibald. Minority report was presented by Mr. Murray. The recommendations of the Board were not accepted by the employees. The strike which was threatened prior to the application for Board on May 8 was averted for the time being but took place on August 1, continuing until October 31, when the employees returned to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the Board.
May 27...	Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Coal Co. and employees of coal mines.	Employees.	Lethbridge. Alta.	400.....	Concerning conditions of employment.	.....	.....	.....	Amicable settlement including agreement as to conditions of employment and establishment of a standing committee of conciliation effected between parties while Board was in process of constitution, strike being thereby averted.
July 12...	Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees.	Springhill, N.S.	1,700.....	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Patterson (C)[4] P.S.Archibald (E)[1] R. B. Murray (M)[1]	July 27.	Sept. 21	Employees declared a strike on August 1, in reference to question of payment for stone in pillar work having refused to accept the recommendations of the Board appointed May 17 to deal with this subject. In virtue of this strike proceedings before the Board were suspended until September 9, the Board sat for two days, and presented an interim report. The strike ended on October 31, the employees returning to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the first Board.
Sept. 11..	Hillcrest Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees.	Hillcrest, Alta.	70.....	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	Hon. C. W. Fisher (C)[4]. J.R.McDonald (E)[1] F.H.Sherman (M)[1]	Sept. 24	Nov. 4.	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. Sherman. Though neither report was formally accepted by the parties, settlement was reached in consequence of the inquiry by the Board, and a strike thereby averted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.—*Continued.*

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

1. COAL MINES.—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1907 Sept. 16..	Hosmermines and employees.	Employees.	Hosmer, B.C.	100..,.....	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Wilson (C)[1]. F. B. Smith (E)[1]. F.H.Sherman(M)[1]	Sept. 30	Oct. 21..	The Board presented a unanimous report, which though not formally accepted by the parties, formed the basis of an agreement subsequently reached by them and reported to the Department, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov. 5...	Canada West Coal and Coke Co. and employees.	Employees.	Taber, Alta	150.....	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (C)[1]. S. A. Jones (E)[1]. F.H.Sherman(M)[1]	Nov. 20	Dec. 20.	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from December 9, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov. 5...	Domestic Coal Co. and employees.	Employees.	Taber, Alta.	50.....	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (C)[1]. R. Duggan (E)[1]. F.H.Sherman(M)[1]	Nov. 20	Dec. 28.	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board dating from December 9, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov. 5...	Duggan, Huntrods and Co. and employees.	Employees.	Taber, Alta	40.....	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (C)[1]. J. Shorthouse (E). F.H.Sherman(M)[1]	Nov. 20	Dec. 28.	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from December 9, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov. 12..	Stathcona Coal Co., and employees.	Employees.	Edmonton, Alta.	40.....	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	G. Montgomery (C)[3] F. L. Otter (E)[1] F. H.Sherman(M)[1]	Dec. 2	Dec. 28.	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from September 23, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.

Nov. 21..	Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co. and employees.	Employees.	Springhill, N.S.	1,700.....	Concerning wages, and other conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Patterson (C)[4]. R. B. Murray (M)[1]. Hiram Donkin (E)[1]	Dec. 24.	1908 Jan. 21..	The Board presented a unanimous report, which the employees expressed a willingness, and the company an unwillingness to accept. No further cessation of work took place.
1908 Jan 4.....	Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and members of the Provincial Workmen's Asssociation.	Employees.	Dominion, C.B.	7,000.....	Concerning wages, and conditions of employment.	Prof. A Shortt (C)[4]. J. Dix Fraser (E)[1]. Dr. A. Kendal, M. P.P. (M)[1].	Feb. 18.	Mar. 23.	Differences adjusted and an agreement concluded before the Board, effective from March 16, 1909, to December 31, 1909, strike being thereby averted.
Feb. 10...	John Marsh, John Howells, Stevens Brothers, coal mine operators, dealt with as a whole, and employees.	Employers..	Woodpecker, Alta.	100.....	Concerning wages, and conditions of employment.	Hon Mr. Justice Stuart (C)[3]. W. E. Bullock (E)[1] F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	Feb. 25.	April 6..	The report of the Board stated that the Act did not apply in this case, the mines having closed down for lack of orders before the investigation occurred. A wage scale was, however, recommended. The report was accompanied by a minority report, making other recommendations.
Mar. 16..	Western Dominion Collieries, Ltd., and employees.	Employees.	Taylorton, Sask.	90.....	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Myers (C)[4]. J. O. Hannah (E)[1] F. H. Sherman (M)[1].	Apr. 10.	May 5..	Differences adjusted and agreement concluded before Board, effective from May 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909 a strike being thereby averted.
Mar. 16..	Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Co., Ltd., and employees	Employees.	Bienfait, Sask.	50.....	Concerning wages, and hours.	His Honour Judge Dawson (C)[4]. G. C. Crowe (E)[1]. F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	Apr. 22.	Dec. 8..	The report in this case appears as represented to the Department, to have been mislaid by one of the members of the Board and an unusual delay occurred thereon in its presentation. The Board disagreed in its findings, but no cessation of work was reported.
Mar. 25...	Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees.	Springhill, N.S.	1,600.....	Concerning wages...	His Honour Judge Wallace (C)[4]. Hon. John Armstrong (E)[2]. R. B. Murray (M)[1]	Apr. 29.	May 26.	The report found against the claims of the men, and was accompanied by a minority report, finding generally, but not wholly, in favour of the men. The employees declared the minority report acceptable to them. No cessation of work was reported.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS 1907-08.—*Continued.*

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

2. METAL MINES.

Date of receipt of Application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making Application.	Locality.	No. Persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1907 Sept. 12..	Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. and employees.	Employees.	Moyie, B.C.	400.....	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Wilson (C)[3]. J. A. Harvey (E)[1]. S. S. Taylor, K.C. (M)[1].	Sept. 23	Dec. 28.	The Board, after exhaustive inquiry into mining conditions in British Columbia, presented a unanimous report, the recommendations of which were of general application to the metal mining industry in the province of British Columbia. A settlement based on the recommendations was effected between the company and its employees, and a strike thereby averted. The inquiry, moreover, had the effect of influencing the settlement of other differences in the industry in other parts of the province.
Dec. 9...	McKinley-Darragh Mining Co., Ltd., and its employees.	Employees.	Cobalt, Ont	120.....	Concerning wages..	Prof. A Shortt (C)[3] E.C. Kingswell (E)[1] John A. Welch (M)[1]	Dec. 21.	1908 Jan. 22..	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were not formally accepted by the parties, but the investigation by the Board is believed to have been beneficial to the camp as a whole and no cessation of work was reported.
1908 Jan. 9.....	Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Co., Ltd., and its employees.	Employees.	Cobalt, Ont	50.....	Concerning wages and hours.	Prof. S. J. Maclean (C)[4]. M. F. Pumaville (E)[1]. C. B. Duke (M)[1].	Jan. 31..	Feb. 13	Unanimous report was presented by Board making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were accepted by the men, but not by the company. No cessation of work was, however, reported.

II.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. Railways.

1907 Apr. 20...	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. of Canada and machinists.	Employees.	Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Stratford, etc.	400.....	Concerning schedule involving wages, hours, apprenticeship, re-instatement of former employees, etc.	Prof. A. Shortt (c)[4] W. Nesbitt, K.C., (e)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (m)[1].	May 4..	May 21.	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board for period of one year from May 1, strike being thereby averted.
June 27...	Grand Trunk Ry. Co. of Canada and its locomotive engineers	Employees.	Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Stratford, etc.	1,300.....	Concerning schedule of wages and rules.	Prof. A. Shortt (c)[4] W. Nesbitt, K.C., (e)[1]. J. Cardell (m)[1].	July 18.	Aug. 16.	Differences adjusted, and agreement for three years concluded before Board, a strike being thereby averted.
July 10...	Intercolonial Ry. of Canada and freight handlers in its employ at Halifax, N.S.	Employees.	Halifax, N.S.	250.....	Concerning wages and classification of employees.	Prof. W. Murray (c)[3] Henry Holgate (e)[1]. R. E. Finn, M.P. (m)[1]	July 22.	Aug. 12.	On June 29, employees went on strike, and when informed that provisions of Act applied, both parties agreed to refer the differences under the Act, and employees returned to work. On the request of the parties, proceedings were subsequently adopted under the Conciliation and Labour Act, and a settlement effected, the terms of which were made applicable to the railway's employees at St. John, N.B., as well as at Halifax, N.S., and further cessation of work was thereby averted.

REPORTS OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION RECEIVED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1912-13.

(For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the Board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the *Labour Gazette,* and be included in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.—Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.)

I.—APPLICATION FROM THE RAILROAD FREIGHT HANDLERS AND RAILWAY CLERKS, MEMBERS OF WINNIPEG DIVISION No. 177, BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD FREIGHT HANDLERS AND RAILWAY CLERKS, EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AT WINNIPEG, MAN.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD.—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received—March 11, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and railroad freight handlers and railway clerks, members of Winnipeg Division No. 177, Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks, employed at Winnipeg, Man.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged discrimination against members of the union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 220; indirectly, 230.

Date of constitution of Board—April 3, 1912.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice H. A. Robson, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Chas. P. Fullerton, Winnipeg, Man., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Thos. J. Murray, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—May 3, 1912.

Result of Inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that the company had re-employed all the dismissed employees who wished to return to work. The award was formally accepted by both parties to the dispute.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and Railroad Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks at Winnipeg, Manitoba, employees.

To the Registrar of Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Honourable the Minister of Labour by order dated the 18th day of March, 1912, have to report that after severally taking the requisite oath they held their first meeting on the 8th day of April, 1912, at Winnipeg, meeting again on subsequent days until matters were closed.

It was decided that informal efforts towards amicable adjustment of the dispute should be made. Representatives of the employer and employees were interviewed at several different times. Of the thirty-seven employees who had been dismissed it was found that about twenty were desirous of returning to work. The company, after consultation, found itself in a position to renew the employment of these twenty men. It

was willing to restore them to their respective positions in the service and in satisfactory grades of the work in which they had been engaged. Accordingly, the men referred to have resumed work. It does not seem to the undersigned that any good end will be gained by setting forth the controversy at any greater length or by further elaborating this report.

Dated at Winnipeg this 29th day of April, 1912.

(Sgd.) H. A. ROBSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) CHARLES P. FULLERTON,

(Sgd.) THOS. J. MURRAY.

II.—APPLICATION FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF TRAIN SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—SETTLEMENT REACHED PRIOR TO APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN.

Application received—April 29, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and employees, members of Train Service Organizations.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—The proposed displacement of train crews of the Canadian Northern Railway by the Midland Railway Company, which had acquired running rights over the Canadian Northern line from Winnipeg to Emerson.

Number of employees affected—2,000.

Result of Inquiry—Messrs. R. Max Dennistoun, Winnipeg, Man., and L. L. Peltier, Fort William, Ont., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively. Pending the appointment of a chairman, the department was informed that a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at by the parties concerned.

The dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Train Service Organizations grew out of the alleged action of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in leasing running rights over its tracks between Winnipeg and Emerson to the Midland Railway of Canada, and the anticipation that certain Canadian train employees would thereby be replaced by American crews of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, with which the Midland Company is closely associated. The number of train service employees concerned in the dispute was given in the application as 2,000. Messrs. R. Max Dennistoun, K.C., and Thos. J. Murray, of Winnipeg, were appointed members of the Board on behalf of the company and employees respectively, the latter being later replaced by Mr. L. L. Peltier, of Fort William. Whilst proceedings for this reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were under way, an order was issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners, notifying the Canadian Northern and Midland Railway companies that the running rights agreement above mentioned had not been submitted to the Board for approval under section 364 of the Railway Act, that the same was accordingly in contravention of the Railway Act and that an order would issue imposing a penalty if the conditions of operation which existed prior to the agreement were not immediately restored, pending submission of the agreement to the Board for approval. At the same time negotiations were in progress between the railway companies and the employees affected for a settlement of the dispute in so far as the complaint of the train service employees of the Canadian Northern was concerned.

On May 16 the Department of Labour received a telegram in the following terms, announcing the conclusion of a satisfactory settlement of the dispute, from W. B. Best, of Winnipeg, representing the employees:—

'WINNIPEG, Man., May 16, 1912.

'F. A. ACLAND,
'Deputy Minister of Labour,
'Ottawa, Ont.

'Satisfactory settlement has been arranged between Canadian Northern Railway Company and train service employees.

W. B. BEST.'

This information was confirmed two days later by the following message from the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation:—

'WINNIPEG, Man., 18th May, 1912.

'Deputy Minister of Labour,
'Ottawa, Ont.

'We are informed by the parties to the dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and train service men that they have arrived at a settlement, particulars of which have not been furnished to us. We are satisfied there is no present need of organizing a Conciliation Board.

L. L. PELTIER.

R. MAX DENNISTOUN.'

A communication in the following terms was also received by the Minister of Labour from the employees' representatives on May 20:—

'FEDERATED BOARD, CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY,
'WINNIPEG, May 16, 1912.

'HON. T. W. CROTHERS,
'Minister of Labour,
'Ottawa, Ont.

HON. SIR,—At a meeting of the Federated Board, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, the Federated Board representing the four Train Service Organizations on the Canadian Northern Railway, desires to express its appreciation of the efforts made on our behalf by the Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, and also by the Federal Government officials at Ottawa, resulting in a satisfactory adjustment having been arrived at in connection with the controversy which arose over the displacement of Canadian Northern crews by the crews of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway.

"And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. R. P. Roblin, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. T. W. Crothers, the press and all lodges on Canadian Northern system."

'(Sgd.) W. B. BEST,
Chairman.

'(Sgd.) W. F. METCALF,
Secretary.

III.—APPLICATION FROM COAL HANDLERS EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN NORTHERN COAL AND ORE DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, PORT ARTHUR, ONT., MOST OF THEM BEING MEMBERS OF COAL HANDLERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 319.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—STRIKE OCCURRED.—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED LATER.

Application received—May 8, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont., and coal handlers, most of them being members of Coal Handlers' Union, Local No. 319.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged breach of agreement by company; also demand for increased wages, recognition of union, and yearly conference by the company and employees.

Number of employees affected—90.

Date of constitution of Board—May 22, 1912.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge John McKay, Port Arthur, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. George F. Horrigan, Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Frederick Urry, also of Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—July 19, 1912; July 22, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Urry. The award of the majority of the Board was in favour of the company. The employees refused to accept the same and declared a strike on July 29, which continued until August 4, when an agreement was reached which provided for certain increases in pay and the reinstatement of certain former employees.

The Minister received, on July 19, the report of a Board to which had been referred certain matters in the dispute between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, and its employees at Port Arthur, as represented by the Coal Handlers' Union, No. 319. This report, bearing the signatures of His Honour Judge McKay, and of Mr. George F. Horrigan, member appointed on behalf of the company, was followed on July 22 by a minority report of Mr. Frederick Urry, member appointed on behalf of the employees. The matters in dispute related to the terms of employment to replace the terms of an agreement of the previous season, and also to alleged unfair discrimination by the company in the dismissal of certain employees. The Board found that the scale of wages paid by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company was more favourable to its employees than the scale paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, and expressed itself of opinion that it was in the interests both of the employees and the company to accept the scale of wages provided in the agreement of June 16, 1911, with the variation that the company should pay 25 cents per hour for work performed during the winter season instead of 22½ cents per hour, and that each of the parties should appoint a representative who, with a third arbitrator chosen by them or appointed

by the Minister of Labour, could deal with any differences which the parties themselves might be unable to adjust. With respect to the dismissal of certain employees, the Board reported that 'the Company insist on exercising their alleged right to engage such employees as they may deem proper during the year 1912, and the three employees in question appeared to have secured employment elsewhere, one of them at least at equally satisfactory employment.'

Mr. Frederick Urry, in his minority report, dissented from the view that the scale of wages paid by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company was more favourable than that of the C. P. R. Company, and declared himself convinced that the employees concerned were justified in asking for the same rates of wages and conditions of work as obtained at the C. P. R. coal docks. Mr. Urry also favoured the reinstatement by the company of the three workmen named in the application as being formerly in its employ.

The text of the report and minority report, respectively, were promptly communicated by the department to the parties concerned, a reply being received on July 22 from the employees' representatives to the effect that the coal handlers had considered the Board's report and decided that there could be no adjustment so far as the men were concerned on this basis, but that the minority report would be satisfactory to them.

A communication was received in the department on July 30 stating that the majority report of the Board was satisfactory to the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company. On July 29 a large number of men in the company's employ ceased work, and on the same evening a riot occurred in the neighbourhood of the coal docks, in which the chief of police and several others were seriously injured. A detachment of the 96th Regiment was called out on the following day on requisition of the local authorities. The militia force in question was very shortly afterwards reduced in numbers, and on the 31st instant the situation was regarded as sufficiently in hand to permit of the withdrawal of the militia. The department was informed on August 4 that terms of settlement had been agreed upon between the parties, and that the men had returned to work.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the above matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute at the City of Port Arthur, between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, employers, and the said company's employees as represented by the Coal Handlers' Union, No. 319, employees.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above-named Act and composed of George Francis Horrigan, of the city of Port Arthur, recommended by the company, Frederick Urry, of the same place, recommended by the employees, and His Honour Judge McKay, of the same place, appointed by the Minister of Labour, as chairman of the Board, beg to report as follows:—

By mutual agreement we met on the 23rd day of May, 1912, subscribed and took the oaths of office and held two sittings on that date.

The Board met on the 24th and 25th about a settlement of the differences between the said company and its employees, but did not succeed in doing so.

On the 27th and 28th days of May evidence was received on behalf of the employees of the company regarding the rate of wages paid, and on the 29th and 30th days of May, evidence was received in reply on behalf of the company.

An adjournment was then made until the 3rd day of June to enable the employees to consider, at a meeting of the union, a probable basis of settlement.

On the 3rd day of June, after a full discussion with the representatives of both parties, it was decided to receive further evidence on the 11th day of June as to the comparative monthly wage received by the employees during 1911 engaged with the three principal companies handling coal at Port Arthur and Fort William.

On the 11th day of June evidence was received showing that the average monthly cheque paid to the employees of the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, was greater by over ten per cent than the monthly wages paid to the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the city of Fort William.

On the 12th day of June the proposed basis of settlement was considered and submitted to the consideration of a meeting of the union again.

The Board met on the 15th of June, but as the union had reached no decision the meeting adjourned until the 17th of June, when the proposed basis of settlement was not accepted and it was decided to take evidence as to the dismissal of certain employees of the company.

On July 6th evidence was received on behalf of the company as to the dismissal of certain employees, and on July 8 evidence was received on behalf of the employees in reply thereto.

On the evidence adduced under oath before the Board we find as follows:—

(1.) The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, through their representatives, advised the representatives of the employees on the 15th day of January, A.D. 1912, that they were ready and willing to enter into an agreement for 1912 similar to the agreement entered into on the 16th day of June, A.D. 1911, pursuant to the terms thereof, but the representatives of the employees declined to accept those terms and requested the said company to agree to pay for boat work, 32½ cents an hour; for cable work, 27½ cents an hour; for car work, 27½ cents an hour; and for dock work, 25 cents an hour, all the year around; time and a half for overtime, and double time on Sundays and for boat work from 12.00 p.m. till 6.00 a.m., which was not assented to by the representatives of the company.

Subsequently the representatives of the company advised Mr. Mike Pento, one of the representatives of the employees, that they would at any time consider the question of wages or any other grievance with any of the employees of the company, but would not meet Mr. M. Pento or Mr. Ross, who were no longer employees of the company.

None of the employees of the company requested an opportunity of discussing the questions with the company's representatives subsequently thereto.

The said company are paying their employees the rate of wages stipulated in the said agreement bearing date the 16th day of June, A.D. 1911.

While the Canadian Pacific Railway Company pay 27½ cents per hour to about 200 men for dock work and 32 cents per hour to about 40 men for boat work, yet they pay only 25 per hour to about 50 or 100 men on the coal dock performing dock work, and only 20 cents per hour to about 300 men engaged elsewhere in loading coal into cars at the city of Fort William; and they employ on the coal dock a day and a night shift and pay very little overtime to any of these employees.

The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, pay during the navigation season 25 cents per hour for all dock work, and 30 cents per hour for boat work, and one and a half time for work performed on Sundays and for work performed between seven o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, and only employ a day shift, and consequently the employees perform considerable more work after seven o'clock in the evening, receiving therefor one and one-half time, and accordingly are paid each month on an average over one-tenth higher monthly wages than the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Under this arrangement the company is encouraged to have most of its work done during the day time.

In our opinion the scale of wages paid by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, are more favourable to the employees than the scale paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to their employees.

The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, is interested in the unloading and loading of coal while the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is also interested in transporting coal to the city of Winnipeg, and the evidence would indicate that the thirty cents per ton paid for unloading out of the boats and onto the cars allow a small margin of profits on the capital invested in the docks and plant, after the wages of the employees are paid.

(2.) On two occasions during 1911 the employees went on strike for about one hour, and the officers of the company appeared to be of the opinion that M. Pento and George Ross were largely responsible for these difficulties, but continued them and Nicola Ciacco in their employment during the season of 1911 as long as they had work for them to do, but on March 30, 1912, intimated that their services would not be required any longer.

There was no direct evidence adduced proving that the said employees were responsible for the said strikes or that they threatened any of the men that they would be dismissed if they did not join the union.

The company insist on exercising their alleged right to engage such employees as they may deem proper during the year 1912, and the three employees in question appeared to have secured employment elsewhere, one of them at least at equally satisfactory employment.

As the company are willing to renew the agreement of June 16, 1911, and to meet at any time any of their employees as representatives of the union or of the employees to consider any changes or alleged grievances and to have same considered by a Board of arbitration in the event of a settlement not being arrived at, in our opinion it is in the interest of the employees and of the company to accept the scale of wages provided for in the agreement of June 16, 1911, with the variation that the company should pay 25 cents per hour for work performed during the winter season instead of 22½ cents per hour, and that both parties appoint a representative who, with a third arbitrator chosen by them or appointed by the Minister of Labour, could deal with any difference which the representative of both parties might fail to agree upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated this sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1912.

(Sgd.) JOHN McKAY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. F. HORRIGAN.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Frederick Urry in the above matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute at the city of Port Arthur, between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, employers, and the said company's employees as represented by the Coal Handlers' Union, No. 319, employees.

The Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Being unable to agree to the findings of the Board appointed to investigate the differences between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, and their employees engaged as coal handlers, I, Frederick Urry, report as follows:—

In my opinion, the report of the Board does not take into sufficient consideration the evidence submitted during the investigation, except for one point, viz., the larger monthly cheque received by the men working for the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited. This point I will deal with in its proper place.

I would direct attention in the Board's report to the fact that, before any evidence was heard, the men were asked if they would agree to the 1911 agreement with one concession added, and after all the evidence had been heard the Board still suggests a settlement on these terms, notwithstanding the fact that two other companies are paying higher rates of wages per hour than the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, while the cost of living and local conditions are the same to the employees of all the coal handling companies.

For convenience of comparison, I will follow the order set down in the report of the Board and deal with the evidence submitted to the Board as it appeals to my judgment.

After the preliminary meetings for the formation of the Board and the attempt to get the parties to the dispute to a settlement, the Board met on the 27th and 28th days of May to take evidence on behalf of the men, and on the 29th and 30th of May evidence was received in reply on behalf of the company.

An adjournment was made until the 3rd of June for the employees to consider a basis of settlement by which the terms of 1912 would be the same as 1911, with the exception that the rate of pay for the winter months would be 25 cents an hour instead of 22½ cents an hour.

I met the Coal Handlers' Union at their regular meeting on Sunday morning, June 2, and laid the proposed terms before the men, and after thorough discussion it was unanimously decided not to accept the terms offered, as they were considered too meagre.

On the 3rd day of June I reported this decision to a meeting of the Board and that report was confirmed by Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciacco, the representatives of the union. The manager of the company, who was present, not being able or willing to make any further concession, it was decided to take more evidence.

In the absence of the chairman, meetings were adjourned until June 11 to receive further evidence.

After hearing the evidence on the 11th of June, the Board met again on the 12th and discussed a proposed basis of settlement to present to the men. The employees were to be asked to consider the following terms: The rates of pay to be the same as 1911 with the exception that the rate during the winter months to be 25 cents an hour instead of 22½ cents an hour, and that the employees consent to the withdrawal of their president, secretary and treasurer, as under the terms of the new agreement the company did not consider them employees and did not intend to re-engage them, and would only deal with the employees.

Messrs. Pento, president of the union, Ross, secretary, and Ciacco, treasurer, agreed to call the union to a special meeting and lay these terms fairly before the men, advising the men that they, as officers of the union, would secure work elsewhere. The men asked me to be present at the union and the special meeting was called for June 14, but owing to work being in process at the dock only about 50 men were present and these deemed the question too important to be dealt with by them in the absence of their fellow workers.

The Board met on June 15 as agreed and adjourned until the 17th, on hearing the cause of having no report from the men to consider.

The men met at their regular meeting on Sunday, June 16. There was a large attendance and the conditions submitted were discussed. Mr. M. Pento placed the questions fairly before the men in my presence and a free discussion took place, especially relating to the refusal of the company to employ the three officers of the union, who were experienced men and had worked for a number of years on the dock.

The men came to the unanimous decision that this was discrimination against the union, and therefore they would not consent to sacrifice their officers for their own gain, but asked that reasons should be submitted as to why M. Pento and Geo. Ross and Nicholas Ciacco should be discriminated against, and these men were asked to still represent them until evidence had been placed before the Board proving their guilt to the charges made against them by the manager of the company.

On June 17 the decision of the union was reported to the Board and it was decided to take evidence as to why Messrs. Pento and Ross had been dismissed.

Owing to the absence from the city of the chairman, the meetings were adjourned until July 6.

On Saturday, July 6, evidence was received on behalf of the company as to the dismissal of Messrs. Pento and Ross, and on Monday, July 8, evidence was received on behalf of the employees.

On the evidence adduced under oath before the Board, I find as follows:—

(1) The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, through their representatives, advised the representatives of the employees, Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciacco, that on the 15th day of January, 1912, they would be ready to enter an agreement for 1912 similar to the agreement entered into on the 16th day of June, A.D., 1911, pursuant to the terms thereof.

The representatives of the employees met the representatives of the company at the company's office on January 15, and after hearing the terms proposed, declined on behalf of the men to accept them, but respectfully submitted a working schedule that would be agreeable to the men on the following terms:—

For work on the boats	32½c.	per hour.
" " cables	27½c.	"
" " cars	27½c.	"
" " docks	25c.	"

all the year round; time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays and for boat work from 12 p.m. till 6 a.m.

The manager of the company, Mr. Jorpland, was not present at the meeting on the 15th of January, Mr. G. F. Horrigan representing him, but having no authority to discuss different terms with the representatives of the men from those submitted by the company the meeting was adjourned. Subsequently Mr. Jorpland refused to meet the representatives of the men, alleging that they were no longer employees of the company, although they had received no dismissal from the company.

Under the circumstances, the men asked Mr. Andrew Boyd, who was their representative on the Board of Investigation in 1911, to intervene and endeavour to secure an interview with the management on their behalf. This he kindly consented to do, but on making inquiry by 'phone his good offices were declined by Mr. Jorpland.

Eventually Mr. M. Pento received a letter from Mr. Jorpland, dated March 30, in which he said that Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciacco were no longer employees of the company and refusing to meet them on behalf of the men, and making charges against Messrs. Pento and Ross of inciting the men to insubordination and causing strikes on the dock contrary to the terms of the agreement of 1911.

After this the employees of the company in the Coal Handlers' Union made application to the Labour Department to have these charges and the rates of wages for 1912 investigated.

(2) In regard to the evidence *re* rates of wages, I find that the rates paid by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, are the lowest rates of pay

for this class of work paid in this district. Their rates being for work on the boats, 30 cents an hour; for car-loading machine work, cable work and dock work, with three men to each car-loading machine, 25 cents an hour.

On the Canadian Pacific coal dock the rates are for work on the boats, 32 cents an hour, for car-loading machine work, with four men to each machine, 27½ cents an hour, and for dock work, 25 cents an hour.

The Fort William Coal Dock Company, Limited, pays its employees for boat work, 32 cents an hour, and for car-loading machine work, with three men to the machine, 27½ cents an hour, and the same for work on the dock.

At the C. P. R. coal docks there are about 400 men working under agreement, while, owing to the difficulties under which that company is at present operating, some 300 men are employed in coal handling outside the docks at 20 cents an hour. These men are not working under any agreement, and sometimes load the cars by contract.

The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company employ no class of men similar to these, as they have not to work under similar difficulties.

The system of overtime on the C. P. R. docks and the C.N. docks differs.

On the former overtime is not reckoned until a worker has worked 10 hours either day or night, while on the latter all work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. is paid for at time and a half rates.

The C. P. R. system ensures steady work for the men with the minimum amount of overtime. The C. N. Coal and Ore Dock method makes steady day work more uncertain and increases the night work, as evidenced by the higher returns in the monthly cheque, and causes the men to spend long hours on the dock. In the evidence one instance was given of a man drawing as much as $133 in one month. Reckoning 25 working days to the month, this man had to work more than 15 hours a day straight time to secure that sum and would be credited for 18 hours a day on a time and a half basis for overtime.

It was significant that in the whole eight months of dock work during navigation, this man's name did not figure again as drawing a large cheque. Physical exhaustion is apt to follow such an output of vital energy.

The Board's report makes much of the fact that the monthly pay cheque on the Canadian Coal and Ore Dock is about 10 per cent higher than that on the other docks, but does not mention the longer hours, and also the fact that the men who drew the highest cheques made a yearly income of a little over $700 or an average of some $60 a month.

The men, as practical coal handlers, favour the C. P. R. method, as giving them a more steady run of work, but, in my opinion, the Board has, in its report, ignored the evidence in favour of this method and advises for the long hours.

The system of handling coal both by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, and the Fort William Coal Dock Company, Limited, is vastly more economical than that in vogue on the C. P. R. coal dock where the machinery is antiquated and more men are required to handle the same amount of coal, while the limited capacity of the dock area makes it even more difficult for that company to work with economy, but in spite of all these difficulties their pay rates are better than those of the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company's to the men under agreement.

A comparison between the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company and the Fort William Coal Dock Company for economy of handling coal is in favour of the former company on account of its situation in the midst of a labour market, whereas the latter company has to depend on men coming from a long distance; this no doubt, accounts for the fact that the minimum rate on that dock is 27½ cents an hour.

In regard to the statement in the Board's report 'that the evidence would indicate that the 30 cents per ton paid for unloading out of the boats and into the cars allow a

small margin of profit on the capital invested in the docks and plant after the wages of the employees are paid,' the evidence submitted, to my mind, was not sufficient to form a sound judgment upon, for it consisted of one statement made by one of the superintendents that in his opinion there was a small profit on the work.

In any case the C. P. R. Company are laying down a new modern plant at Fort William and the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company are doubling their plant at Port Arthur, and these movements do not indicate that the business is run on a very narrow margin.

(3) In regard to the evidence submitted by the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company in respect to the charges against Messrs. Pento and Ross, I think the Board's report should have reviewed the facts brought out in the evidence. This should have been done in justice to the men. I take the evidence of the company's officials in this review and rest on that alone to exonerate the men from blame in the instances charged against them.

Soon after the agreement of the 16th of June, 1911, was signed, the manager of the company gave orders that in the future three men only should work on each car-loading machine instead of four; the foreman, accordingly, gave notice to the men of the intended change, but only on the night before the change was to be made the following day.

The next morning on arriving at the dock about 7.15 he, the foreman, found the men standing idle and the plant held up. After about an hour the men went to work under the new order, three men doing the work that had previously been done by four men, without receiving any extra pay. The fourth man laid off each machine was found other work on the dock. There was no evidence to show that either Mr. Pento or G. Ross had anything to do with this stoppage of the plant for about one hour, but by making this arrangement the company saved $2.50 a day in their working expenses on each machine, and while it is true the men who formerly worked on the machine were found other work, these men displaced other men and the company made a clear gain in economy, and, in my opinion, the men were justified in thinking this action looked like a violation of the agreement recently signed and were right in seeking an explanation.

The men have given no trouble since the latter end of last June or the beginning of July, and the company effected a considerable saving for the expenditure of about one hour's loss of time on the working of the plant, for, on a ten-hour day they gained about $1,200 up till the close of navigation without reckoning the gain made when working overtime, and the evidence of the men's monthly cheques proves that a good deal of night work would be done.

The foreman's evidence clearly showed that neither Pento nor Ross were responsible for this strike, as the manager terms it.

Another case in which Messrs. Pento and Ross were charged with being involved was that in which a union man was discharged from the North Tract. He went to work again without orders in the boat, and when discharged from there the other men at work in the boat quit with him. The foreman sent them all back to work rather than have any stoppage, and reported the case to the manager. On this occasion work was stopped for a few minutes only and neither Messrs. Pento nor Ross were present at the time. The man in question was discharged by the manager, and the men acquiesced in the decision, and there was no further trouble in that case.

A third charge that the union officials were intimidating non-union men was not substantiated by any evidence, but the evidence showed, on the contrary, that the union men had never refused to work with non-union men; it also showed that the manager and foreman did not know who were or who were not union men, except in the case of Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciacco, and these were known because they were elected as a committee to represent the employees.

This review of the evidence given by the company's witnesses to prove the grave charges levelled against these men of inciting men to acts of insubordination shows that the charges fall to the ground.

With regard to the first incident, considering that three men were asked to do the same amount of work that four had previously done, it was only natural that the men should seek an explanation; they may have been under the impression that the men not wanted on the machines would be discharged; this did not come out clearly in the evidence. It seemed simply a question of want of information, and the company got their men back to work on their own terms when some explanation was given.

Summary.

Taking into consideration the foregoing evidence and the following facts:—

(1) That the cost of living has gone up 9 per cent since the last agreement was signed.

(2) That the rise in land values has increased the assessment of property and rates and rents are higher.

(3) That the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited, handle their coal more economically and more expeditiously than the C. P. R. coal dock, and more advantageously, because of situation, than the Fort William Coal Dock Company, Limited.

(4) That the men have been loyal to the agreement they signed June 16, 1911, and have never violated any clause thereof.

(5) That the company changed their operation in the car loading after signing the agreement last year, whereby they made a saving of $2.50 a ten-hour day per machine, and the increase the men ask in this department is only 25 cents per ten-hour day per machine.

(6) That the conditions of living are the same in Fort William and Port Arthur.

I am convinced the men are justified in asking for the same rates of wages and conditions of work as those obtaining at the C. P. R. coal docks.

It will also be to the interests of the company, in my judgment, to pay these rates. There has been no valid reason given why these rates should not be paid, but much evidence in favour of a uniform rate of pay for the same class of work, and there is likely to be friction and unrest while the present unequal conditions prevail.

With regard to the dismissal of Messrs. Pento, Ross and Ciacco by the manager, I think, in common fairness, having regard to the evidence, the company should show a magnanimous spirit and reinstate these men, on the face of it, considering the evidence of the manager and foreman that they do not know who are union men and who are not, these three they do know to be chosen officers of the union, and how can they expect the men to consent to the dismissal of their officers and elect other three to represent them?

What guarantee have the men that as soon as the manager receives the names of three other men who are also members of the union that he will not dismiss them when he pleases?

I trust the company will give this question the serious attention it deserves in view of future good relationships.

In these days when all moral men profess a regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, and that one day's rest in seven should be the right of every man, I think the men are right in asking double pay if they have to work on Sundays.

In conclusion allow me to thank the other members of the Board for the courteous manner in which they listened to my objections and arguments against their report, and to express my regret that they could not see their way to look at the economic position of the men struggling to live on an average wage of less than $700 a year, because they apparently had their minds fixed on the alleged small margin of profits the company were supposed to be making. If profits can be made only by taking the necessary commodities of life from the worker, then there should be a readjustment somewhere else in the management of the industry.

Respectfully submitted,

July 18, 1912. (Sgd.) FREDERICK URRY.

IV.—APPLICATION FROM STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION No. 279, EMPLOYED BY THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY. —BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT.—AWARD ACCEPTED BY BOTH PARTIES CONCERNED.

Application received—May 9, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Ottawa Electric Railway Company and Street Railway Employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 279.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Refusal of Company to accept terms proposed by the employees providing for increased wages, shorter hours, and improved working conditions.

Number of employees affected—425.

Date of constitution of Board—May 18, 1912.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice J. M. McDougall, Aylmer, Que., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—June 13, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations, for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

109 Hope Building,

Ottawa, June 12, 1912.

In the matter of the 'Industrial Disputes Investigation Act,' and differences between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its street railway employees.

The Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, under 'The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act,' constituted last month and consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice McDougall, the chairman appointed by the Department of Labour, Mr. P. M. Draper, the representative of the employees, and Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., the representative of the company, begs to report as follows:—

The proposals put forward by the employees were embodied in 29 sections of a form of agreement which the employees proposed should be entered into by the company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 279, and were as follows:—

'Sec. 1. The company agrees to meet and treat with a duly accredited committee of the association on questions and grievances arising between them, and any dispute or grievance between the parties hereto which cannot be amicably settled, the same shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration at the request of either parties; said Board of Arbitration shall consist of three disinterested persons, one to be selected by the company, one by the association, and the two thus chosen shall select a third within three days after their appointment. Failing to agree, the third person shall be selected by the Minister of Labour. The finding of such Board shall be binding on both parties to this agreement.

'Sec. 2. For motormen and conductors, all runs shall be divided into regular and relief runs, and shall conform as nearly as possible to a nine-hour day.

'Sec. 3. All motormen and conductors shall have their respective places on the lines to which they are assigned in accordance with their continuous employment in the service of the company, and men longest in the continuous service as motormen and conductors shall have first choice of runs, and so on down the list until all vacancies are filled. The right of seniority to such runs shall be granted as often as the Board or schedule is changed.

'Sec. 4. Employees who are officers of this association, or acting upon its committees, or delegates to conventions, shall, during such term of office, enjoy preference over other employees in securing leave of absence for the purpose of transacting business for the association or attending conventions.

'Sec. 5. Clothing for conductors and motormen shall consist as follows:—

"Summer—Full suit, coat, vest and trousers;

"Winter—Trousers every year, overcoat every second year.

"All conductors and motormen must be so provided; company to pay full cost of such clothing for all men in the service over one year, and half the cost of those in their first year. Uniform caps and badges will be supplied by the company without charges."

'Sec. 6. In the case of an employee being guilty of violating the rules of the company, he shall be warned, when off duty by the superintendent against a recurrence of the same offence, and in the event of the employee being suspended his case shall be dealt with by the superintendent, save that any employee suspended or discharged shall have the right to appeal to the president in person, or through the duly appointed officers of committee of the association.

'Sec. 7. Any employee suspended or discharged, and who, upon investigation, is found not guilty of sufficient cause to warrant such suspension or discharge, shall be reinstated to his former position and be paid in full for all lost time caused by such suspension or discharge.

'Sec. 8. That cars shall be sent out each morning and night for the purpose of conveying employees to and from their work. Said cars to be run on Somerset, Bank, Hull, Sussex, St. Patrick and Gladstone lines.

'Sec. 9. The company shall provide suitable seats for motormen and conductors on all cars, and, where seats of a fixed design are used, said seats shall be placed in a position where it is convenient for motormen's and conductors' use in the proper discharge of his duty.

'Sec. 10. All cars shall be equipped each morning before taken out, with sand, switch bars, brooms, dusters, or any other necessary article; and all cars, cushions and windows shall be cleaned and in proper condition to go upon the street each morning, said equipping and cleaning of cars to be done by shed men employed for that purpose.

'Sec. 11. Employees shall be given free transportation at all times, and on all lines of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

'Sec. 12. That the company will not call on any conductor or motorman to perform extra work in excess of his regular schedule day's work of nine hours, except in cases of necessity. Men will not be expected to work beyond a full day's work unless they are agreeable to do so.

'Sec. 13. Motormen and conductors who consent to run extras or trippers before or after day's work shall be paid double time for same.

'Sec. 14. All spare men showing up at shed in the morning at 6 a.m. shall be allowed one hour for same.

'Sec. 15. All conductors, motormen, shop, shed and line men who work upon Sundays shall be booked off one day through that week, making a week's work consisting of six (6) days.

'Sec. 16. Canopy switches to be placed in all cars, over or near controllers.

'Sec. 17. Conductors and motormen required to work on the following holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, 24th May, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day, Labour Day, Christmas Day, will be paid at the rate of time and one-half, Exhibition Time included.

'Sec. 18. That conductors will be supplied with tickets and change to the extent of twenty-five dollars ($25).

'Sec. 19. Employees to be permitted to post notices of meetings or other matters on the bulletin board in office.

'Sec. 20. That all cars in service, also car shops and sheds, be heated to a temperature of 55 degrees during winter months, viz., November, December, January and February.

'Sec. 21. In case of an employee being elected to the position of business agent for the employees, said employee shall be granted one year's leave of absence, to be renewed should he be re-elected. And in the event of him declining or being defeated in election, he shall be reinstated in his position without loss of seniority rights, and his successor shall be granted the privileges outlined above.

'Sec. 22. Wages: Thirty cents per hour for week days, work performed between 6 a.m. and 12 (midnight); thirty-two cents per hour for Sundays; thirty-four cents per hour between 12 (midnight) and 6 a.m.

'Sec. 23. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all shop, shed, and line men, with one hour allowed off for dinner. All time worked in excess of this shall be paid at the rate of time and a half. However, no employee shall be required to work more than the regular day's work of nine hours, except in cases of necessity. All present shop rules to remain in force.

'Sec. 24. Sunday work shall be paid at the rate of double time, and no man shall work unless on his regular turn. Should he do so, he will be paid at the regular rate, unless asked by the representative of the company; present shop rules to remain in force.

'Sec. 25. Should any day employee be required to work all night, he shall be paid double time from 6 p.m. until 6 a.m.

'Sec. 26. Shop, shed and line men shall be paid time and a half for work on all legal holidays.

'Sec. 27. A flat rate of five cents per hour increase for every man employed in the sheds and workshops, and line men.

'Sec. 28. That the company will not discriminate against any employee by reason of his being a member of Division 279.

'Sec. 29. This agreement and the provisions thereof, shall continue in force and be binding on the respective parties hereunto until May 1, 1913, and from year to year thereafter, unless changed by the parties hereunto. Either of the parties hereunto desiring a change in any section or sections of this agreement shall notify the other party in writing of the desired change thirty days prior to the ending of each year, which is the 1st day of May. Under such notice this agreement shall be opened to consider the change or changes desired.'

The reply thereto of the company, prior to the formation of the Board, was contained in the following memorandum:—

'The company declines to enter into an agreement with a union on matters relating to the conduct or management of its business. This is the answer to fourteen of the twenty-two requests involving that principle, presented by representatives of the conductors and motormen. Six of the remaining requests are already in force, and the other two, viz., rate of wages and hours of work, the company is prepared to discuss with a committee of conductors and motormen.'

At the sittings of the Board, after its organization, the company was represented by Messrs. James E. Hutcheson and J. D. Fraser, while the employees were represented by Messrs. Magnus Sinclair, Charles Ryan, and James O'Brien, there being also several other employees of the company present throughout the sittings for the purpose of affording information.

The Board held twelve sittings, carefully inquiring both into the dispute and into all matters affecting it. All persons on both sides so desiring were heard at length by the Board, and lengthy statements and information, both verbal and written, were advanced both on behalf of the company and of the employees, in support of their respective views, covering the disputes in question. In this way, and by all other means at its disposal, the Board has endeavoured to fully and carefully ascertain all the facts necessary for consideration.

The proposals of the employees, above set out, may be grouped or classified as those relating to (a) increase of rates of pay, (b) the hours of work, (c) recognition of the association, and (d) other rules and conditions of employment not included in the foregoing.

One result of the inquiries of the Board is that it appears that eight of the demands of the employees, coming within class (d), are now in practical operation and substantially in force. These are Nos. 5, 7, 8 (subject to selection of streets by the company), 10, 11, 14, 18, and 28.

Of these, No. 5 relates to the supplying of clothing, etc., to conductors and motormen by the company; No. 7 to terms of reinstatement of suspended or discharged employees who may be found guiltless after investigation; No. 8 to the furnishing by the company of cars to convey employees to and from their work (this being, however, subject to the selection by the company of the lines on which such cars run); No. 10 to the equipment and cleaning of cars; No. 11 to the free transportation at all times of employees on the company's lines; No. 14 to the allowance to spare men reporting early for duty; No. 18 to the supplying of conductors with tickets and change to the extent of $25; and No. 28 to non-discrimination against employees as members of the association.

As mentioned in the report of a like Board, presided over by Prof. Adam Shortt in 1908, from the observations of this Board and statements made at its sittings, it was evident that the Ottawa Electric Railway Company takes much interest in its men

and provides for their comfort and convenience in a very generous manner; and that consequently it has an exceptionally capable and well-set-up body of men, who provide an excellent public service.

It was claimed, however, by the employees that the increased cost of living rendered it difficult for them to meet their requirements upon the present wage scale, and that they considered that the working day should consist of nine hours, at the increased scale of pay above set out.

The company, on the other hand, pointed to the rates of pay and conditions of employment prevailing in similar kinds of work throughout eastern Canada and the United States, maintaining that the ten-hour day was the general rule, and that the company was now paying higher wages than similar companies in Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, London, or Hamilton, where the cost of living was as high as in Ottawa, and in some instances higher.

Statements bearing on these points were presented by both sides, and were discussed at length by the Board with the representatives of the parties. It appeared that, as a result of the report of a Conciliation Board in 1908, the scale of pay was then increased 1 cent per hour, or 10 cents per day, and that in 1910 the company voluntarily further increased the rate by 1½ cents per hour, and again since January last 1 cent per hour. Under these circumstances, the company thought no case had been made for a further increase at present.

After much discussion, it was proposed and eventually agreed that the eight items above mentioned coming within class (d) should continue in force, and that the scale of wages be increased, covering a period from 30th instant to 30th June, 1914, and that, in order to effect unanimity, the demands of the employees grouped above under (b) and (c) be waived, the conditions of employment and rules of the company as at present subsisting, including the regulation prohibiting the wearing by the employees while on duty of any badge or emblem on the uniforms supplied by the company, to continue in force meanwhile as hitherto. Although not convinced of the justice of any advance, Mr. Thomas Ahearn, on behalf of the company, ultimately agreed to the proposition in a very generous spirit, thus enabling the Board to make this unanimous report.

The Board therefore recommends and agrees that no action be taken upon the claims above classified or grouped under (b) and (c), but that the following scale of wages take effect from 1st July next until at least the 1st July, 1914, viz.:—

Conductors and Motormen.—1st year's service: 21½ cents per hour for week days; 23½ cents per hour for Sundays; 2nd year's service: 22½ cents per hour for week days, 24½ cents per hour for Sundays; 3rd year's service: 25 cents per hour for week days; 27 cents per hour for Sundays.

With respect to shop, shed and line men, the Board recommends and agrees to an increase of 1½ cents per hour throughout.

Further, as already agreed as a result of the report of the Conciliation Board in 1908, the company will, as heretofore, except in cases of personal dishonesty, meet and treat with individual employees, or a committee of such employees, on grievances or disputes which may arise from time to time between the company and its employees.

By the Board:

(Sgd.) J. M. McDougall,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) P. M. Draper,
Representative of Employees.

(Sgd.) Travers Lewis,
Representative of Company.

V.—APPLICATION FROM COAL MINERS EMPLOYED BY THE INVERNESS RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, INVERNESS, N.S.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD.—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

Application received—June 4, 1912.

Parties concerned—Inverness Railway and Coal Company and miners in its employ.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, conditions of employment, and retention of dues for the Provincial Workmen's Association.

Number of employees affected—500.

Date of constitution of Board—August 21, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Finlay MacDonald, Sydney, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Major W. Ernest Thompson, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—October 9, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned.

The Minister received, on October 9, the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness, N.S., and coal miners in its employ. The differences in question related to the employees' demand for a reduction of 50 per cent in the rent of certain houses owned by the company, and for improved conditions therein; also for an increase in wages of 15 per cent, and related as well to the question of the retention by the company from the employees' wages of dues for the Provincial Workmen's Association. The number affected by the dispute was given as 500.

In the report of the Board it was stated that an agreement had been arrived at by the parties concerned which disposed of all points at issue, and that the meeting of the Board had been productive of good feeling between the local management and the men.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

SYDNEY, C.B., Sept. 30, 1912.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and *re* differences between Inverness Railway and Coal Company, and coal miners in its employ.

The Honourable T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—In connection with the above matter, we have the honour to report that we met at Inverness, according to an appointment, on Tuesday, September 24.

The Board sat on the 24th, 25th, and 26th, hearing evidence, and devoted all their spare time towards bringing the parties together.

On the evening of Thursday, the 26th, a tentative agreement was reached by the solicitors appearing for the various parties, before the Board, and the Board adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 28th, to enable both parties to submit proposals to their principals.

The proposed agreement was acceptable to the directors of the company, and to the men, and the final meeting of the Board was held on Monday, September 30.

The basis of the agreement arrived at is as follows:—

(1) The men withdrew their claim for an advance in wages.

(2) The company agree that no off-tax will be deducted from employees' wages for dues of the Provincial Workmen's Association, except where the employees ask to have such deduction made.

(3) A reduction in the rental of the company houses to employees, of One Dollar per month.

(4) Any employee having a grievance shall have the right to present the same to his manager, and in doing so, may be accompanied by a fellow employee, who works in the same section of the mine.

The above agreement covers all points in dispute between the parties, and the meeting of the Board has been productive of good feeling between the local management and the men.

(Sgd.) W. E. Thompson,
Representing the Company.

(Sgd.) J. C. Watters,
Representing the Miners.

(Sgd.) Finlay MacDonald,
Chairman.

VI.—APPLICATION FROM STATION AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS, EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—NO CESSATION OF WORK.

Application received—June 28, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and employees in station and telegraph service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and amendment of conditions of service.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,800; indirectly, 8,000.

Date of constitution of Board—July 22, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Peter McDonald, Woodstock, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. E. Duval, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—September 4, 1912; September 6, 1912.

Result of Inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue. The majority report was accepted by the company but was not accepted by the employees concerned. As a result of further conferences between the parties an agreement was reached, effective regarding wages from August 1, 1912, and hours, overtime rates, and other changes from October 1, 1912. The threatened strike was thereby averted.

The Minister received, on September 4 and 6, respectively, the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and employees in station and telegraph service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The points at issue related to the employees' demand for amendment of the existing conditions of service and for an increase of 15 per cent in wages, the number concerned being 1,800 directly and 8,000 indirectly.

The Board in its report recommended that an amount of 10 per cent, computed upon the aggregate sum produced by the present earnings, as set forth in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's schedule of July 1, 1910, should be granted, such increase to be divided among the train despatchers, agents and operators, and linemen. Mr. O'Donoghue, however, dissented from the findings of the Board and stated that, in his opinion, the 15 per cent asked for should be granted, as well as all other demands made by the men.

On September 4 the department was advised by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the latter's acceptance of the Board report. The report was not, however, acceptable to the general committee of the employees, and information was received by the Department of Labour indicating that a strike was likely to occur unless a settlement was reached by negotiation between the parties. The Minister of Labour visited Montreal on September 17 to personally inquire into the matters in dispute, and to lend his good offices in promoting an amicable adjustment of the outstanding differences. Ensuing negotiations between the company and a committee of employees lasted several days and resulted in an agreement on all points at issue.

WORKING AGREEMENT REACHED.

The agreement, which showed concessions by the company greater than those recommended by the Board, was as follows:

Agreement as to rules and wages between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Railroad Telegraphers, effective from August 1st, 1912.

The following rules and wages will govern the telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

When additional telegraphers' positions are created, compensation will be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

Art. 1. All employees assigned by proper authority to railway telegraph or railway telephone service of any character or duration, and also the station agents incorporated in the accompanying schedule of wages, will be considered telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule and are so called herein.

Art. 2 (a.) The right of promotion of telegraphers (except train despatchers and linemen) will extend over each superintendent's district, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability; where these are sufficient, the senior telegraphers will be given preference, provided that telegraphers (except train despatchers and linemen) of not less than two years' service will, on application, be transferred from one superintendent's division to another on the same general division, within thirty days from date of such application, and when so transferred will be allowed seniority on the new district to the extent of three-fourths their length of service on the said general division. In such case the telegrapher making the transfer will take his place on the extra list, and will have the right to file into bulletined positions as per clause (c) hereof.

A telegrapher applying for a transfer will be given a transfer certificate showing his length of service and the capacities in which he has been employed on the general division, which will be his authority for claiming his seniority on the district to which he is transferring.

This provision will also apply to a telegrapher of not less than two years' service, desiring to transfer from one general division to another, except that in such cases the transfer certificate will not carry with it any seniority rights, but will entitle the holder to the position of junior extra telegrapher on the superintendent's district to which he is transferring.

Transfer certificate will not be valid unless filed with the superintendent of the district to which transfer is being made within thirty days from date of issue.

(*b.*) A telegrapher's seniority will date from the time he last entered the service as a telegrapher.

The seniority of a telegrapher employed on lines under construction, or absorbed by the company, will date from his last appointment as a telegrapher on such lines. When newly constructed lines are taken over by the operating department, all telegraphers' positions will be considered vacant, and any telegrapher in line of promotion to them will have fifteen days within which to make application for same.

(*c.*) All vacancies and permanent appointments will be immediately bulletined by a '23' message over the superintendent's district. When vacancies in positions are bulletined, the bulletin will state rate of compensation. Applications for vacancies must be made within ten days from the date of bulletin.

A telegrapher declining to accept promotion in any instance does not forfeit his rights to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority when a vacancy occurs. A telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming position and receiving the appointment on resuming duty, if entitled to it. A vacancy will be filled within thirty days after it occurs, by the appointment of the man entitled to it.

When a vacancy occurs, the superintendent will fill the same by appointing the senior man, who is, in his opinion, entitled to the position, but this will not prevent any telegrapher senior to the man so appointed claiming his right under clause (*a*) hereof, to the position, provided he files his protest within ten days after the appointment has been bulletined as above.

(*d*) Telegraphers in the employ will be given preference in filling vacancies or openings on extensions on new lines of the general division, their applications to be endorsed by the superintendent of the district on which applicants are employed.

(*e*.) In case of reduction in the number of telegraphers employed, the junior telegraphers on their respective superintendent's district will be first dispensed with. If their services were satisfactory, they will, on application, be given a transfer certificate which will entitle them to preference in filling new positions or vacancies on other divisions of the system, provided they are available when required.

(*f*.) If a position included in the attached schedule is abolished, the telegrapher will be entitled to the position held by the junior permanently located telegrapher on the superintendent's district.

(*g*.) A complete list of all telegraphers on each superintendent's district, showing their seniority standing, will be kept on file in the respective train despatching offices, open to the inspection of all telegraphers concerned. This list will be subject to correction on proper representation from any telegraphers, and a copy of it, corrected to date, will be furnished the general chairman at the beginning of each year.

(*h*.) Telegraphers will have the exclusive right to all positions incorporated in the accompanying wage schedule, and any telegraphers' positions subsequently added, in accordance with the preamble; also to any new telegraphers' positions created by the absorption of other lines or the construction of new lines when vacancies in such positions occur.

(*i*.) Telegraphers will also be eligible and considered in line of promotion to the position of agent at any of the stations not incorporated in the attached wage schedule, which have been omitted in view of conditions which may make it impracticable or unfair to fill these positions exclusively from one branch of the service.

(*j*.) The right of promotion of train despatchers will extend over each general superintendent's division, and will be governed by merit and ability, these being sufficient, and senior train despatcher to have preference.

The right of train despatchers to transfer from one district to another will not be permitted when it will seriously impair the efficiency of the service. The order of promotion of train despatchers will be from senior relieving despatcher to trick despatcher.

The seniority of a train despatcher will date from the time he was first appointed a trick despatcher, unless by his own consent he takes another position in the service, under which circumstances his seniority as a train despatcher will date from the time he was last appointed a trick despatcher. A train despatcher will retain his seniority standing in the ranks of the agents and operators.

Relieving train despatchers will be appointed from their respective superintendent's districts if available in accordance with clause (*c*) of this article, and will be allowed sufficient time, without pay, to learn the work of train despatching under a regular trick despatcher, such time not to exceed two weeks, and they will remain on such district until they receive promotion to a steady trick, which may be claimed at any office on the general division at which a vacancy occurs.

All vacancies and permanent appointments in despatchers' positions, or new despatchers' positions created, will be immediately advertised over the general division. Applications must be made within ten days of date of bulletin, and vacancies will be filled within thirty days after it occurs by the appointment of the despatchers entitled to it. If a train despatcher's position is abolished, he will be entitled to the position held by the junior permanently located despatcher on the general division.

(*k*.) The right of promotion of linemen (telegraph and telephone) will extend over each general superintendent's division (railway) and will be governed by merit and ability; where these are sufficient, the senior man will be given preference. Linemen will be specially considered in line of promotion to the position of foreman on the general superintendent's division (railway) on which they are located.

Art. 3. No telegrapher shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged, or disciplined, until his case has first been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him, the decision in such case to be arrived at within ten days from date of such suspension. If a telegrapher is found blameless in the matter under investigation he will be paid at schedule rates for time lost and extra expenses while attending such investigation, if away from home, and be reinstated. If detained more than ten days awaiting investigation at the company's instance, he will be paid schedule wages for the time in excess of ten days, whatever the decision may be. Telegraphers may have the assistance of a co-telegrapher if they so desire.

A written statement setting forth the result of an investigation and the reasons thereof will be furnished by the company to the Local Board of Adjustment, if requested by it.

Art. 4. Lack of conveniences such as school facilities, etc., will be taken into consideration in locating telegraphers, but only when this can be done without infringing on the rights of their seniors in the service.

Art. 5. Telegraphers serving on Boards of Adjustment representing telegraphers will be relieved without unnecessary delay (not to exceed ten days) and will be furnished free transportation for such purpose.

Art. 6. Telegraphers will be granted free transportation and leave of absence to attend their meetings. Such free transportation will not extend beyond the next section adjoining their superintendent's district, and the leave of absence will not exceed two days, and will only be granted when it will not interfere with the requirements of the traffic and the service, and provided the company is not thereby put to additional expense.

Art. 7. When a telegrapher is transferred by order of the proper official he will suffer no loss of schedule wages in consequence thereof, and will be allowed reasonable time (not to exceed four days and without pay) to arrange for the shipment of his household effects.

Art. 8. Telegraphers attending Court of Investigation at the request of the proper official of the company will have their extra expenses paid by the company, in addition to their schedule wages.

Art. 9. Telegraphers will not be required to teach telegraphy nor admit students, not members of station staff, to their offices.

Art. 10. Telegraphers required to work at wrecks, washouts, and slides will, in inclement weather, be provided with shelter and be paid necessary expenses for the time away from home.

Art. 11. A telegrapher securing employment with the company will, within thirty days from date of employment, have returned to him all service cards and letters of recommendation which may have been taken up by the company, except any previously issued by the company.

Art. 12. A telegrapher leaving the service of the company, will, on request, within five days, be furnished with a certificate by the proper official stating term or terms of service, capacities in which employed, and whether discharged or leaving the service of his own accord. If discharged, cause of dismissal will be stated. If detained more than five days awaiting such certificate he will be paid schedule wages for all time in excess of five days.

Unless otherwise requested this certificate will be mailed to the telegrapher at the place of last employment.

Art. 13. Telegraphers will be exempt from shovelling snow, stenciling cars, sifting coal ashes, attending to flower gardens or disinfecting stations or outbuildings, and cutting and piling wood. The unloading of way freight from cars and putting away in shed shall be done jointly with the trainmen, and further reasonable assistance will be furnished when necessary. The lighting and attendance to switch and semaphore lights will, so far as practicable, be performed by other available force.

Art. 14. At stations where dwelling, fuel and light are provided, the dwelling will, as far as practicable, be reserved exclusively for the use of the agent and his family, unless he elects to reside elsewhere.

A deduction of five dollars per month will be made from the schedule ratings of all telegraphers occupying company's dwellings, unless in the opinion of the superintendent such amount should be reduced.

When wood is supplied for fuel it will be cut in lengths not exceeding sixteen inches.

A telegrapher occupying a company's dwelling and dismissed from the company's service will be allowed to retain possession of the dwelling until he has been paid all monies due him by the company.

The company will keep its dwellings in good repair. Occupants must keep such dwellings and their surroundings clean, and must pay for repairs other than those due to ordinary wear and tear.

Art. 15. Telegraphers (except train despatchers) required to work on Sunday will be paid extra pro rata of schedule salaries for such service based on twenty-six days per month (any portion of an hour less than thirty minutes not to count, any portion of an hour thirty minutes or over to count as one hour) with a minimum compensation of thirty cents for each call, which cover the first hour's service. If kept on duty more than one hour they will thereafter be paid pro rata on schedule salary.

Telegraphers will be required to handle commercial messages on Sunday only during hours required for railway service, except on agreement.

Telegraphers required for Sunday duty other than attendance on regular passenger trains will be so advised on the previous day.

Despatcher required to work more than six days in each week will be paid overtime pro rata for same.

Art. 16. If telegraphers are required to attend to switch lamps, they will be paid four dollars per month for six or less such lamps, and fifty cents per month for each additional lamp in excess of six. When semaphore lamps are included, fifty cents per month per lamp additional will be allowed.

Nothing in this article will relieve telegraphers from their responsibilities under the rules. Telegraphers will keep train order signal lamps clean and in good condition and lighted when required without extra remuneration.

Art. 17. Telegraphers who attend pumping engines or windmills, which work will be optional with them, will be paid ten dollars per month for attending to steam pumping engines and windmills, and five dollars per month for attending to windmills only.

Telegraphers shall, within office hours, attend to fires under water tanks within a quarter of a mile of their station, and must see that fire is in good condition immediately before going off duty, without extra compensation.

Art. 18. A telegrapher required to leave his permanent location to do relief work temporarily will, without change in salary, be allowed all necessary expenses on production of vouchers.

Other telegraphers doing relief work, except regular relieving telegraphers, will be paid the same wages without expenses as the telegraphers they relieve, provided wages are not less than their own.

Sufficient relief agents will be supplied to meet all reasonable demands.

Art. 19. Railway telegraphers handling Canadian Pacific Railway commercial business will be allowed ten per cent commission on all business between points reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph lines, and connecting telegraph lines with which business is checked direct, and on Canadian Pacific Railway proportion of cablegrams.

The income accruing to a station on account of telegraph commissions will be equitably divided between the telegraphers performing the service, the agent to be entitled to not less than one-third of the total amount.

Art. 20. (*a*). At offices where two or less telegraphers are employed, ten consecutive hours, exclusive of meal hour, shall constitute a day's work.

At offices where more than two operators are employed, not more than ten consecutive hours' service, including meal hour, or at the company's option, eight consecutive hours without meal hour, shall constitute a day's work.

Except in cases of emergency, telegraphers will have eight consecutive hours' rest per day.

The hours of duty of all agents will commence between the hours of six and eight o'clock a.m.

(*b.*) Telegraphers working ten hours per day will be allowed sixty consecutive minutes for a meal between either 7 a.m. and 9 a.m., or 12 noon and 2.30 p.m., or 5 p.m. and 7 p.m., or between midnight and 2.30 a.m., or receive in lieu thereof one hour overtime, provided that a day telegrapher working ten hours will be allowed his meal hour between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. This will not apply to service rendered the express or commercial telegraph business.

Nothing herein will prohibit a despatcher from granting two meal hours to a telegrapher working ten hours, the intention being to grant regular meal hours so far as the business of the company permits.

(*c.*) Overtime will be computed pro rata on schedule wages, based on twenty-six days per month, but in no case less than thirty cents per hour, less than thirty minutes not to count, thirty minutes or over to count as one hour, except that telegraphers required to remain on duty after regular hours, if detained fifteen minutes will be allowed one hour overtime for the first hour or any portion thereof.

(*d.*) If a telegrapher is called before or after office hours he will be allowed fifty cents, which shall cover one hour's service. If kept on duty more than one hour, overtime will be allowed thereafter as per clause (*c*) except when a telegrapher residing in a company's dwelling is required to attend a scheduled train due at his station within three hours after his regular ten hours' duty, when he will receive thirty cents for the first hour of his duty or any portion thereof; if kept on duty more than sixty minutes, overtime will be allowed as per clause (*c*).

(*e.*) The regular hours of duty will be specified by the superintendent to all telegraphers. If required for service outside of these hours, telegraphers will be given an official order as authority and excused in the same manner.

(*f.*) Overtime will not be allowed unless overtime tickets are mailed to the proper officials within forty-eight hours from the time the service is performed. If overtime as claimed is not allowed, telegraphers will be notified in writing within ten days from the time such service is performed, setting forth the reason for disallowance. Telegraphers will number overtime tickets consecutively for each month.

Art. 21. Eight consecutive hours train despatching, and the time required to make a transfer, will constitute a day's work for a train despatcher. Train despatchers will not be required to do clerical work that will interfere with the proper handling of their trains.

Art. 22. If a telegrapher considers himself overtaxed, his statement to that effect to the proper official will be carefully considered, and, if well founded, relief will be granted.

Art. 23. When the handling of express or telegraph business for which a commission payment is allowed is withdrawn from any telegrapher, the wages will be adjusted to conform with that of similar stations in the same locality where such work is not performed by them.

Art. 24. When a telegrapher is assigned to a position, and after a fair trial is found incompetent, he will take his place on the extra list, retaining his seniority rights.

Art. 25. Train despatchers will be allowed three weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay.

Other telegraphers who have been in the employ of the company four or more consecutive years will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay. If the company find it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to a telegrapher entitled to it under this rule, the telegrapher shall, at his option, receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period, or in the next year additional leave of absence for a like period.

Applications for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicants, and applicants will be advised in February of dates alloted to them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants, and applicants after September 30 will not be entitled to salary compensation if the company is unable to relieve them in that year. The company will, as far as practicable, relieve all applicants during the summer season when so desired.

In the event of a telegrapher being discharged or leaving the service on proper notice before obtaining the deferred leave of absence he will be paid his salary for the same.

Art. 26. Telegraphers will be granted transportation of their household goods, and passes or reduced rates, and leave of absence in accordance with the general regulations of the company as established from time to time.

Art. 27. A lineman required to leave his own district will be allowed all necessary expenses and extra compensation commensurate with responsibility if called upon to take charge of any number of men.

District linemen will be allowed all necessary expenses while performing duties in their own district away from headquarters.

Art. 28. Application may be made to general superintendents direct for a general revision of schedule.

Art. 29. The preamble and clauses *b, c, d, e, f* and *g* of Art. 2, Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 26, in the schedule of rules and wages will also apply to linemen.

Art. 30.

MINIMUM MONTHLY WAGES OF TELEGRAPHERS.

	Operators.	Agents.	Relief Agents.	Linemen.	Train Despatchers.			
					First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Relief.
East of Chalk riv.	$60·00	$66·00	$75·00	$74·80	$124·00	$129·70	$141·10	$118·30
West of Chalk riv.	66.00	73.00	78.00	80.30	129.70	135.40	146.80	124.00
West of Cartier...	73.00	78.00	78.00	80.30	135.40	141.10	152.50	129.70

Relief despatchers, after one year's cumulative service as such, will take the rating of a first year regular trick despatcher.

Relieving despatchers will receive fifty cents per day expenses while away from headquarters.

Relieving agents will be paid actual expenses not to exceed fifty cents per day, while away from headquarters.

Sgd.) C. MURPHY,
For the Company.

(Sgd.) G. D. ROBERTSON,
For the Telegraphers.

AGENCIES ADDED TO SCHEDULE.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, C.P.R. System, Div. No. 7.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19, 1912.

Memorandum of Agreement.

It is agreed that the agencies not heretofore included in the telegraphers' schedule shall be added as follows:—

Fredericton, N.B.	Muskoka, Ont.
Lowelltown, Maine.	Tilsonburg, Ont.
Brockville, Ont.	Port Burwell, Ont.
Orillia, Ont.	Parry Sound, Ont.

Those asked to be included on western lines to be agreed upon with western lines management, but a portion of them is guaranteed.

The minimum rates for agents and operators on western lines are to be arranged with the western lines' management, and the general increase of 12 per cent distributed on all divisions as the company's officers and local committees may agree.

In the event of the local officers and the local committee failing to agree upon the rate for any position the flat twelve per cent increase to that position shall be applied.

The twelve per cent increase to agents and operators and increase in salaries to despatchers and linemen, effective August 1, 1912. Overtime, hours and other changes effective October 1, 1912.

C. MURPHY,
For the Company.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
For the Employees.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees in the Station and Telegraph Service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

To the Hon. T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

HONOURABLE SIR,—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation appointed under the Act in this matter have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met in the office of the railway company above mentioned, in the city of Montreal, on the following dates: July 30, 31, August 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, and 16, when it adjourned and met in Toronto on August 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, and the sittings were resumed in Montreal on August 26, 27, 28 and 29.

The company was represented by Mr. D. McNicol, vice-president, Mr. James W. Leonard, Mr. C. Murphy, Mr. A. L. Smith, Mr. A. Hatton and Mr. G. Rooke, and the employees were represented by Mr. D. Campbell of Toronto, G. D. Robertson, Welland, Ont., Mr. D. McPherson, Nelson, B. C., A. H. McLeod, Weyburn, Sask., Mr. J. B. Mein, Winkler, Man., Mr. S. W. Crabb, Chalk River, Ont., Mr. D. McCaughrin, Mona Road, Ont., Mr. J. C. Rooney, Ottawa, Ont., Mr. G. Browe, Windsor, Ont., Mr. W. T. Watson, of Hosmer, B.C., and Mr. M. R. Clark, Onawa, Me.

At the above sittings of the Board evidence was taken and argument heard on behalf of the employees and the company upon the hours of labour, the cost of living, and the different conditions and rates of pay granted by other railroads to its telegraphers and linemen.

All matters in dispute were very thoroughly and exhaustively debated by the representatives of the company and the employees, and after hearing all the evidence and argument adduced by both parties, the board met and endeavoured to reach a conclusion amongst themselves as to the award which ought to be given.

The chairman and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, who represented the employees upon the Board, interviewed the representatives of the employees and endeavoured to get them and the company to agree, but without result.

The chairman and Mr. J. E. Duval, who represented the company upon the Board, then had several interviews with Mr. McNicol and Mr. Murphy, who represented the company, and endeavoured to have them grant such increase to the employees as would enable an amicable settlement to be reached.

The representatives of the company above mentioned, however, found it impossible to accede to the demands of the employees, and expressed their opinion that the demands of the men were exorbitant, and if granted would mean an increase in cost to the company of over fifty per cent in excess of the company's present expenditure for telegraphic service.

The Board then met and considered the matter, but Mr. O'Donoghue, the representative of the employees, stated that he could not agree with the majority of the Board upon their conclusions, and Mr. J. E. Duval and the chairman thereupon agreed upon the following award:—

> 'The amendments proposed in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 of the application of the employees are not allowed, and the present schedule, dated July 1, 1910, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its telegraphers, in so far as it refers to the matters proposed to be amended by the above numbered paragraphs, is hereby approved.
>
> 'With respect to paragraph nine of the application of the employees, claiming a general increase of fifteen per cent over the present rates of pay, we, the undersigned members of this Board, do not think it advisable to grant the same in its entirety, but we do recommend an increase of ten per cent, computed upon the aggregate sum produced by the present rates as the same is set forth in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's schedule, dated July 1, 1910, above mentioned; such increase to be divided amongst the train despatchers, agents and operators, and linemen, as follows:—
>
> (*a*) The train despatchers and linemen to be paid the sum of $5 each per month increase in wages and the total amount so obtained shall be distributed as the officers of the company and the members of the committee representing the telegraphers may agree. It is hereby recommended that in every case regard shall be had to the personal and family necessities of the recipient, and to his location and other advantages and disadvantages, as it is the opinion of the undersigned members of this Board that in making such distribution the amount of work done, the cost for house rent, &c., and the number of the recipient's family ought to be considered and ought to govern the distribution.

(*b*) That the balance of the said 10 per cent be distributed by the officers of the company and the committee representing the men, amongst the agents and operators, as fairly and justly as possible; and in making such distribution, the amount of work done by the recipient, the commission earned by him from express and other sources, his personal and family necessities, his location, whether in the east or west, or in town or country, his house rent, &c., and all other advantageous or disadvantageous circumstances affecting him ought to be carefully weighed when deciding the amount to be paid to each.'

The undersigned members of the Board, in granting this increase, have taken into consideration the fact that the train despatchers and linemen are now receiving excellent wages for the services rendered by them, and are therefore not entitled to receive the same percentage of increase that the agents and operators ought to get for the work which they do.

Consideration has also been given to the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is most generous in its treatment of its employees in the matter of granting holidays with pay to them, and free transportation for themselves and their families, and also in providing, at its own expense, old age pensions for its servants. These advantages are all in addition to the salaries given for the work done, and the employees directly benefited thereby.

Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, the representative of the employees on the Board, does not agree with the undersigned members of the Board upon the points above mentioned, and he has filed a minority report, which is annexed hereto, and expressed his views upon the matters at issue.

All the evidence and arguments, written and verbal, submitted by the parties in dispute have been duly considered, and the undersigned members of the Board would recommend to the company and the employees a fair consideration and trial of the above award, believing that the increase hereby recommended, if paid by the company and accepted by the men, would be fair and equitable as between the parties as a settlement of the dispute.

We beg to congratulate the representatives of the men and the company upon the very careful and efficient manner in which their respective cases were prepared and submitted to the Board, and we wish to thank them for the same, and to express our appreciation of the courtesy and kindly feeling which prevailed between them during the sittings of the Board.

This award shall become effective on September 1, 1912.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Montreal, P.Q., August 29, 1912.

(Sgd.) PETER MCDONALD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. E. DUVAL,
For the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report of Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, member appointed on behalf of the employees, is as follows:—

I am unable to join in the majority report for the reason that I think the men are entitled to more than the 10 per cent recommended by the majority of the Board.

The outstanding points in the men's claims are the questions of overtime, a shorter work-day, the inclusion of certain stations, and the increase of pay. I would recommend the recognition of the men's claims as to all these.

The exhibits filed by the company point to excessive overtime worked by the men. At least time and one-half should be paid to them for overtime, not so much for the purpose of increasing their earnings as to decrease overtime by penalizing it.

The twelve-hour day is a relic of old times, and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. It is too long, and public safety, apart from the injustice to the men, demands a shortening of the day.

Even with the 15 per cent increase asked for by the men, they would still be behind what the increased cost of living calls for. The increase in the cost of living, on the commodities ordinarily used by the men in this class of service, from 1897 to 1912 has been 80 per cent, whereas the increase in wages in that time has only been 38 per cent. It seems to me, therefore, that even with the 15 per cent increase asked for, the men would still be behind on the transaction.

It is conceded that this class of men is somewhat superior, with real responsibilities. Their services have not been as well recognized by the company as have other branches of the railway service. What they ask will no doubt cost money, but their claims are in my estimation just, and I would be disposed to concede what they ask.

Dated at Montreal, Aug. 29, 1912.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'Donoghue,
Representing the men.

VII.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF BRITANNIA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, BRITANNIA MINES, B.C., MEMBERS OF BRITANNIA MINERS' UNION.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—STRIKE NOT AVERTED.

Application received—July 3, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, Britannia Mines, B.C., and employees, members of Britannia Miners' Union.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages, conditions of employment, and recognition of union.

Number of employees affected—300.

Date of constitution of Board—August 6, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Jas. A. Harvey, K.C., Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. W. Ernest Burns, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. George Hetherton, also of Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—September 16, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by minority report signed by Mr. Burns. The employees concerned accepted the award of the majority of the Board, but the company declined to do so. Mining operations were continued until February 18, when the alleged dismissal by the company of one of the union officials brought the existing dissatisfaction to a head, and a strike was declared which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year.

The Minister received, on September 16, the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain matters in dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, Britannia Mines, B.C., and employees, members of Britannia Miners' Union, the minority report being submitted by Mr. W. Ernest Burns, member appointed on behalf of the employing company. The differences in question related to the alleged denial by the company to the secretary of the Miner's Union to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of collecting and organizing, and also to matters connected with the medical service furnished the employees. The number affected by the dispute was given as 300.

The Board, in its report, expressed the view that 'the company should in this case extend to the union the privilege of holding meetings in their bunkhouses or in some other suitable place on the company's property, and should allow the union officials to visit the men there for the purpose of collecting dues and transacting the business of the union.' The Board also held that if the right of meeting was accorded as above, the company would find it to their advantage to meet a committee of the union in adjusting any differences between the company and the members of the union in their employ.

Mr. W. Ernest Burns, in his minority report, contended that the application for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act should not have been granted, as it had not been shown, in his opinion, that the same was sanctioned by the employees concerned.

The employees concerned accepted the award of the majority of the Board, but the company declined to do so. Mining operations were continued until February 18, 1913, when the alleged dismissal by the company of one of the union officials brought the existing dissatisfaction to a head and a strike was declared which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and the Britannia Miners' Union.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The union state that the causes of dispute are:—

(1.) The denial by the company of the right of the secretary of the Miners' Union to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of collecting dues and organizing.

(2.) The discharge of the medical practitioner without the consent of the men.

(3.) Transferring of the charge for medical service to a charge for light.

And demand:—

(1.) The right of the secretary and duly authorized union officials to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of transacting union business and holding meetings.

(2.) Recognition of the union.

(3.) That the company live up to the Provincial Health Act.

The company files the following answer:—

(1.) The company admits that it denied the right of the secretary of the Miners' Union to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of organizing and holding meetings, and they claim that they have the right to so exclude them.

(2.) The dismissal of the medical practitioner without the consent of the men is no cause of complaint, the medical practitioner not having been engaged on the recommendation of the men but solely employed by the company.

(3.) In regard to the demands of the men, the company says:

'(1.) They deny the right of the secretary or any other official of the Miners' Union as an official to go upon their property.

'(2.) If the demand for recognition of the union is that there shall be what is known as a "closed shop," the company deny the right of the union to demand it. The company makes no difference between employment of union and non-union labour.

'(3.) As to the demand that the company comply with the Provincial Health Act, this the company is and always has been willing to comply with.'

Meetings of the Board were held on August 8, 9, 10, 12, 19 and 20, 1912.

The following witnesses were examined on behalf of the union:—

Mr. A. C. Webb, secretary of the Britannia Miners' Union; J. W. D. Moodie, vice-president and secretary of the company; Hon. Edward Dewdney, president and a director of the company; Donahue, a director of the company; and William Davidson, Local Representative of the Western Federation of Miners.

The company declined to call witnesses, as they claimed:—

(1.) That there never was a dispute between the company and its employees;

(2.) That if there was any dispute no application was made to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation by either the company or its employees, as required by section 5 of the Act.

To this Mr. Davidson, on behalf of the union, replied that no local union could go on strike or ask for the appointment of a Board without authority from the general organization; that it was impossible for the local union to meet and pass resolutions in the usual way, as the company refused them the right to hold a meeting; that he, as local representative of the general organization, acted for the local union throughout, and asked for the appointment of a Board only after he had failed to adjust matters with the company; and that the Honourable the Minister of Labour, when he granted the Board, was fully acquainted with all the facts.

Mr. Webb in his evidence made the following statement:—

'We hold that it is only right that the secretary and duly qualified officials of the union should be able to visit the men in the bunkhouses and homes and hold meetings, for owing to the position of the camp it is impossible in any other way to carry on the business of the union, the bunkhouses being the men's domicile they have no other place to transact their business. The Government of this country recognizes the right, and one might add necessity, for working men to join their labour unions, for their mutual benefit and protection, and it seems to us that an alien company (for we believe that the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, in spite of the fact that it has complied with the company laws of this country in having offices and officials in British Columbia, is in fact an alien corporation—the real owners and controllers of the company being domiciled in the United States) which forbids its employees the right to take the necessary means to organize and keep organized, is acting contrary to the spirit of the laws of this country. For in a case like this, situated as the men working at the Britannia Mine are, it is impossible to organize unless the union officials have access to the men in their bunkhouses and homes.

'There is really more reason why it is necessary for the men to organize in these out-of-the-way camps than in more accessible places, as it is in such places that the workingmen are more at the mercy of the employers. Especially is this the case where the company may not be living up to the laws of the country for the protection of the health of their employees.

'We consider that it is far better that business between the company and its employees, other than ordinary work, should be transacted between the company and the union. When men as individuals have any misunderstanding with the company, any man approaching the company with some complaint may be liable to be discharged, therefore many things are not brought to the notice of the company, which if they were the company would have no objection to altering to the satisfaction of their employees. We therefore hold that if the company were to recognize committees from the union it would be conducive to harmony between employers and employees.

'The denial by the company of the right of the secretary of the union to go up to the camp was after a dispute had arisen over the question of the discharge of the doctor and the transference by the company of the monthly charge for medical attendance and hospital to a charge for light.'

Mr. J. W. D. Moodie in his evidence says in part as follows:—

'I stopped Webb coming on our property without instructions from any one until after it was done; my action was approved in a general letter from

New York, also by Mr. Dewdney. I have been here seven months; I stopped Webb because this is private property and because of the insolent air in which he demanded this doctor to be reinstated after I dismissed him, and the general disposition to run my business. I don't care what a man's persuasion is as long as he gives me return for my money. I think men have the right to organize, but I think we have the right to keep men from coming on private property.

'I believe the men have the right to organize off of our property and I would just as soon have organized labour as any other kind.

'A man working here would have to lose two days going to Vancouver to attend union meetings; it isn't impossible for them to attend, but it is inconvenient, but the boat runs every day, the number of men belonging to the union going for that length of time would make no difference in our working.

'The effect on our business of a representative of the union visiting the mine is that if we permit him to go we have got to let everybody else go; we can't discriminate, and we don't allow strangers upon our property; we have no room in our bunkhouses for outsiders.

'I might allow the men to hold meetings in the school house under some circumstances which I am not prepared to state. Whether I would object to the men holding meetings among themselves would depend on circumstances that might arise after the thing was in force; I am not saying what I will do or won't do.

'They may be holding meetings right now for all I know, but if they are using our buildings that we want for other purposes I expect our foremen will stop them; I have never denied them the right to meet.

'I have denied Webb the right to go up on the hill, and everybody else. If you want to put it that way I deny the representative of the men the right to go on the hill to do business.

'I will make this general statement. I don't believe it is the wish of this company which I represent to use the grounds which they have purchased to conduct mining operations, for the purpose of holding meetings by anybody; there are other places they can hold their meetings.

'On the 5th of this month we had at the mine, 205 men; at the beach, 205; at the half way, 125; and on the tram, 27; that does not include the office force; altogether about 600 men on the pay-roll.

'I have made a general rule that no outsider should go up to the mine. People going up there can pick up information which we don't want to have known; they carry away valuable specimens.

'It would interfere with our business to have officers of the union go up there and hold meetings.'

Our conclusions on the questions submitted are as follows:—

(1.) That the right to form unions and to hold meetings of the same is one that should be freely enjoyed by every workman, and we hold that the company should in this case extend to the union the privilege of holding meetings in their bunkhouses or in some other suitable meeting place on the company's property, and should allow the union officials to visit the men there for the purpose of collecting dues and transacting the business of the union.

(2.) That the medical practitioner, referred to as discharged, was employed by the company, but his salary was paid, in part at least, by a fee of $1 per month, collected from the employees of the company.

The company has dropped the medical fee of $1 per month, but co-incident with dropping that fee they charged the men a new fee of $1 per month for electric lights in their bunkhouses.

The company now engage and pay the medical practitioners. The union claims that the men are now paying as much as they did before and are not entitled to the services of the medical practitioner after they leave the employ of the company, in spite of the fact that the substitute light fee is paid up to the end of the month in which they leave the service of the company.

We believe that if the privilege of holding meetings of the union was accorded by the company, this matter would be amicably adjusted between the parties.

(3) The union claims that the term 'recognition of the union' appearing in subsection 2 of their demand simply means that the company meet a committee of the union to discuss grievances.

We believe that if the right of meeting was accorded as above, the company would find it to their advantage to meet a committee of the union in adjusting any matters as between the company and the members of the union in their employ.

(4) After visiting the bunkhouses the union were of opinion that these bunkhouses did not in every respect comply with the conditions of the Public Health Act. The company, however, are constructing new bunkhouses at the 'Half-Way,' and in view of that fact the union were disposed to leave this matter in abeyance, pending the completion of these bunkhouses and other improvements now under way by the company.

Dated the 24th day of August, A.D., 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) J. A. HARVEY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Member of the Board.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report of Mr. W. Ernest Burns, member appointed on behalf of the employing company, is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and the Britannia Miners' Union.

To the Honourable, the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

I have come to a different conclusion to my co-members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in this matter and take occasion, therefore, briefly to set out such conclusion in a separate report.

This Board was appointed at the instance of an application under Act which purported to be an application on behalf of the employees of the company organized into what is known as Britannia Miners' Union, which is a local of the Western Federation of Miners, and I take it that the Board was appointed upon the assumption that the application was made by representatives of the employees or some of the employees of the company in reference to a dispute which existed between the company and its employees. As I read section 5 of the Act I take it that such a dispute must necessarily exist as a basis of the operation of the Act, and that one of the parties to such a dispute must be the applicant for the appointment of a Board.

The evidence taken before the Board shows that at the present time the Britannia Miners' Union is a union having its headquarters at the city of Vancouver, in respect

of which are eligible for membership all the miners in the vicinity of Vancouver, roughly speaking. There was, in May of this year, a total membership, approximately, of 349 and these are made up of miners and those doing mining work from different places near Vancouver. At the company's works at Britannia, about thirty miles from Vancouver, there are engaged about 500 men eligible for membership in this union, and on the books of the secretary of the union were enrolled for the month of May approximately 102 men who are employees at the works of the company.

The Britannia Miners' Union was organized in the first place in 1906 and at that time had its headquarters at Britannia. In 1907 the organization lapsed and in 1910 it was reorganized at Vancouver, having its headquarters in that city and apparently having a larger scope. From 1910 to the present time the secretary of this union was not an employee of the company. The union was carried on separately and distinctly from the company and less than one-third of its members were employees of the company. The secretary during this time was in the habit of going to Britannia and using the company trail to visit the works of the company to interview the employees, and the company did nothing to prevent him doing this. In June, however, this year, owing to a difficulty which arose with Mr. Moody, the resident manager of the company, the secretary was prevented from going from Britannia beach to the mines for the purpose of doing this work, and the dispute which has caused the appointment of this Board then arose. The secretary, supported by the executive of the Western Federation of Miners, claimed the right for himself and other officials of the general organization and of the local to use the company's trail up the mountain from the beach to the mines and interview the men for the purpose of soliciting membership and collecting dues, and also claimed the right of holding meetings on the company's property, presumably for the same reason. The company on its side denied such rights and took the position that it would allow none but employees to go on or make use of its property. Apparently up to this time, although the union had been running since 1910, there had been no attempt or endeavour on the union's part to hold any meetings of the union otherwise on the company's properties, but all meetings of the union had been held in Vancouver, its headquarters.

The dispute that thus arose was between the secretary of the union, a non-employee, and the company, and this dispute was taken up by Mr. Davidson, the representative of the general executive of the Western Federation of Miners. No meeting of the Britannia Miners' Union was held. No employees of the company took any action or appeared in the matter in any way whatsoever. Mr. Davidson took the matter up with the Minister, representing one side of the dispute, and doubtless that side was understood to be the employees or some of the employees of the company, but in no manner whatever is any indication given in the evidence before the Board or in its investigation that any of the employees of the company are parties to the dispute in question. Mr. Davidson stated in his evidence before the Board that the reason of this was that the company would not allow meetings to be held. This cannot be so, because the company, as stated in evidence before the Board, has never denied the employees the right to meet amongst themselves; and, further than this, there was nothing to prevent a meeting of the Britannia Miners' Union at Vancouver. Even if a resolution of the Britannia Miners' Union as constituted were in existence supporting the claim made in the application, there would be grave doubts in my mind whether such would be sufficient to base the operation of the Act. We would have to go further and find that employees of the company actually voted for such a resolution. The absence of this resolution, however, only makes stronger the fact that the Act has not been invoked properly in this matter. Mr. Davidson in his evidence stated that he had the power as representative of the general executive to call a strike of the union against the company unless the demands in this dispute were granted, and that he had already called the strike to take place in the event of the demands not being granted, by virtue of this power, and that this action was the authorization of a strike mentioned in the application.

My view of the matter is simply that the Act was not applicable to this situation. Although the Board has been appointed, it has been appointed on the representation that such a dispute existed which could base the operation of the Act, while, as a matter of fact, according to the evidence taken before the Board, such dispute in my opinion does not exist. No dispute has arisen between the employees, or any of the employees, and the employer. It is not within the power of either the secretary of the local or of the representative of the general executive to say that they are agents for or representatives of any of the employees of the employer in circumstances of this kind in order to say that the employees are parties to the dispute which arose as above referred to. As a matter of fact, however, there was no evidence even to this effect brought before the Board, and in fact such evidence was precluded by the evidence of Mr. Davidson himself, who stated he acted on his own initiative throughout.

I fully realize that in matters of this kind fine points or technicalities should be put aside, and I am strongly of that opinion personally. This, however, is not a technical point. The whole question is as to whether under these circumstances the Act can be invoked or not, and I am of the opinion that the Act cannot be invoked unless a dispute arises such as is contemplated in section 5 of the Act, and is not adjusted.

I endeavoured, with the rest of the Board, to bring about a settlement of the dispute which did exist, but without success. This endeavour was made simply as an individual, and although there was no function to perform under the Act, still, placed as we were and being seized of the features of the dispute that did exist, I undertook to see if it could not be adjusted. In my opinion such action could have no effect except in success, and as it has not been successful the matter has to be dealt with upon its true ground.

Having the above view, my opinion as to the merits and demerits of the dispute between the officials and the company I consider of no moment, because it could only be in line with my understanding of this matter a personal opinion and not an opinion of a member of the Board. It is for the parties, namely, the company on the one hand and the officials referred to on the other hand, to settle this in whatever manner they see fit, now that an adjustment so far as the efforts of the three individuals who were appointed on the Board are concerned has failed.

Dated at Vancouver, this 30th day of August, 1912.

(Sgd.) W. E. Burns,
Member of the Board.

VIII.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF HALIFAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY, MEMBERS OF DIVISION NO. 508, AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD.—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

Application received—July 18, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Halifax Electric Tramway Company and employees, members of Division No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 125; indirectly, 50.

Date of constitution of Board—August 1, 1912.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. George S. Campbell, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. John T. Joy, also of Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—August 22, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying the terms of an agreement which had been arrived at by the parties concerned.

The Minister received, on August 22, the unanimous report of the Board to which had been referred certain matters in dispute between the Halifax Electric Tramway Company and its employees. The matters in dispute related to wages and other conditions of employment, the number of employees affected being about 125 directly and 50 indirectly.

The Board's report showed that an agreement had been concluded between the company and its employees which disposed of all matters at issue. The agreement referred to contains a wage scale with provision for overtime, etc. It requires the investigation of all charges against employees and assures to them an opportunity of presenting any complaints or grievances which may subsequently arise to the proper officials of the company, with the privilege of appeal, if necessary, to the company's Board of Directors.

REPORT OF BOARD.

HALIFAX, August 19, 1912.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation appointed in relation to the differences between the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees met on Monday morning, August 5, all the members of the Board being present.

After each member of the Board had taken the oath prescribed by statute, an informal discussion took place regarding the feasibility of a prompt settlement of at least several of the items in dispute. It was finally considered desirable by the Board to adjourn until Tuesday, August 6, and then meet at half-past two in the afternoon.

At the request of Mr. Joy, the chairman was instructed to endeavour to secure from the provincial Government a committee room in the Provincial Building as a meeting place for the Board.

The Board met accordingly on Tuesday afternoon, August 6, at half-past two, all the members being present. There were also present representatives on behalf of the employees who had petitioned for the Board of Investigation, and officials of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Limited.

The alleged grievances of the employees were presented on their behalf very fully and a general discussion respecting various items in dispute took place.

The Board adjourned until the following day. The next meeting of the Board took place on Wednesday morning, August 7, at 10 o'clock, at which some compromise propositions emanating from the employees were discussed, and, it was understood, would be submitted to the company. A meeting of the Board again took place on Wednesday afternoon, all the members being present, and the Tramway Company's position in relation to the dispute was then explained by some of its officials, and was exhaustively discussed.

On Thursday morning another meeting of the Board took place, which was devoted to an attempt to devise, by further modifications of earlier propositions, some method of amicable settlement of all matters in dispute between the two parties.

On Friday afternoon the Board met again and, although very earnest efforts in the meantime had been made to secure a working settlement that would be mutually satisfactory to the company and its employees, and considerable progress had been made in that respect by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Joy, two of the members of the Board, who had reached a tentative adjustment in relation to several of the questions in dispute, it was, nevertheless, found that no arrangement mutually acceptable had been devised in relation to the important item of wages.

After a long discussion, in which the representatives of the employees and officials of the company and members of the Board participated, it appeared impossible to reach any satisfactory solution of this question of wages, and the Board resolved to adjourn until the following afternoon (Saturday) and then sit from two o'clock until seven in the evening and hear evidence in the dispute between the company and certain of its employees, not only upon the question of wages but upon all other differences, the settlement of which had been, to some extent, contingent on a satisfactory adjustment of the question of wages.

In accordance with this decision of the Board a stenographer was engaged and the Board met on Saturday afternoon, August 10, at 2 o'clock. At the beginning of the meeting it appeared that further efforts had been made by Mr. Joy and Mr. Campbell in the direction of a satisfactory settlement of the question of wages, and certain propositions were submitted by Mr. Joy which it was considered might result in a satisfactory solution of the differences. These propositions were discussed very fully by the Board and by the representatives of the employees and of the company. The discussion finally resulted in both sides arriving at a tentative agreement whereby it was understood that these propositions would be submitted to the Tram Company and to a mass meeting of the employees of the company for approval. In the meantime the Board decided not to take any formal evidence in relation to the various items in dispute, as it now appeared that there was at least a possibility of settlement of all such matters without the necessity of taking evidence.

The Board adjourned to meet again formally the following Tuesday morning at half-past ten. In the meantime a large portion of Monday was devoted by the Board to conferences with both sides and to negotiations for the purpose of effecting a final settlement of the dispute.

When the Board met again on Tuesday morning, August 13, Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the company, stated that the directors of the Tram Company had approved of certain propositions which had been submitted at the previous meeting of the

Board, a memorandum of which was read by him to the Board. Mr. Joy, on behalf of the employees, stated that the men would consider these propositions at a meeting to be held on Tuesday night. To prevent misunderstanding, a general discussion as to the precise meaning and scope of these propositions took place between the Board and the officials representing the company, and, subsequently, a similar discussion of each proposition took place between the Board and the representatives of the employees, the other parties to the dispute.

The Board then adjourned until Friday morning, and then until Saturday morning, August 17, when the Board was informed by Mr. Joy, who was duly empowered to make the settlement, that at a mass meeting of the employees aforesaid, and after a free discussion of the said propositions, a resolution was adopted ratifying the said propositions, on behalf of the said employees, and declaring that all matters in dispute between the company and its employees were thereby settled.

The following is the agreement as approved by the company and as submitted to the men and ratified by them:

'(1.) All matters of dispute between the company and the men are hereby settled.

'(2.) The wage schedule shall relate back to and be in full force and effect on and from August 1, 1912, and shall be as follows:—

'(3.) Motormen and conductors, per hour:

'For first year's service	20½ cents.
'For second year's service	21½ "
'For third year and thereafter	23½ "

'(4.) *Sunday work,* motormen and conductors:

'For first year's service	24½ cents.
'For second year's service	25½ "
'For third year and thereafter	27½ "

'(5.) *Overtime.* All time worked in excess of the regular scheduled run (not to include time when cars are late), shall be paid at the rate of four cents per hour over regular scale of wages.

'(6.) *Instructional work.* All motormen and conductors instructing new men shall be paid four cents per hour over regular scale of wages.

'(7.) *Motor and truck repairmen.* Men heretofore receiving 17 cents per hour shall be paid 19 cents per hour; men heretofore receiving 20 cents per hour shall be paid 22 cents per hour; men heretofore receiving 22½ cents per hour shall hereafter be paid 23 cents per hour; armature winder shall be paid 22 cents per hour; car cleaners shall be paid 18 cents per hour.

'(8.) *Sweeper work.* When sweeper or leveller is in service clearing snow from tracks, men operating same shall be paid at the rate of 27 cents per hour.

'(9.) *Uniforms.* Effective on and after July 1, 1912; men under three years' service to pay one-half price of uniform; over three years' service shall receive free uniform.

'(10.) *Grievances.* That all charges laid against employees will be fully investigated by an official selected by the company, and, after investigation, should the accused be found not guilty of the charge, he will be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

'(11.) That the proper officials of the company will be willing to treat at all reasonable times with any employee or any committee of its employees on any subject in the interest of the said employees. That all reasonable complaints or grievances will be heard by the proper officials of the company, or committee of the employees, failing to get satisfaction, shall have the right to appeal at any reasonable time to the Board of Directors of the Company.'

The situation that was presented when first the Board approached the consideration of the questions in dispute was one of considerable difficulty, and, for a time, it seemed as if a strike of the employees of the company was imminent, as each side in the dispute had seemingly determined to adhere to the contentions made at the early stages of the inquiry, and there seemed to be no basis for an adjustment of the dispute that would be regarded as mutually acceptable. The members of the Board felt that if the taking of evidence had once begun, the inquiry would not only have been a most protracted one, but would also have been liable to create and develop an antagonism between the disputing parties which would be quite opposed to the conciliatory spirit which is the essence of the beneficent legislation under which the Board was acting. The members of the Board therefore earnestly laboured to secure an amicable adjustment of the differences before any formal evidence was offered by either side, and the Board have now the pleasure of reporting that their labours eventually met with success.

The Board wish to express their appreciation of the aid received from the representatives of the men and company during the proceedings before the Board.

It was particularly gratifying to the Board to observe the good feeling which prevailed between the company and its employees throughout the whole of this inquiry now concluded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. B. Wallace,
Chairman.

G. S. Campbell.
Jno. T. Joy.

IX.—APPLICATIONS FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS, PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145, WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS, EMPLOYED BY SEVERAL MINING COMPANIES IN SOUTH PORCUPINE.—JOINT BOARD ESTABLISHED BY CONSENT OF PARTIES CONCERNED.—STRIKE NOT AVERTED.

Applications received—Employees of McEnaney Mines, Limited, July 20, 1912; employees of McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Limited, Jupiter Mines, Limited, Vipond-Porcupine Mines, Limited, and Plenaurum Mines, Limited, July 26, 1912.

Parties concerned—McEnaney Mines, Limited, McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Limited, Jupiter Mines, Limited, Vipond-Porcupine Mines, Limited, Plenaurum Mines, Limited, and employees, members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, Western Federation of Miners.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute—Proposed reduction in wages.

Number of employees affected—McEnaney Mines, Limited, directly, 40; indirectly, 1,000: other mines, directly, 225; indirectly, 1,000.

Date of constitution of Board—August 23, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Peter McDonald, Woodstock, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. H. E. T. Haultain, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. Wm. C. Thompson, South Porcupine, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—October 21, 1912; November 7, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Thompson. The majority report was not acceptable to the employees concerned, and on November 15 a strike was declared which had not been terminated at the end of the fiscal year. Operations had, however, been resumed in a number of the mines in question.

During the month of July two applications had been received on behalf of the employees in the above mentioned mines, the total number affected being given as 265 directly and 2,000 indirectly. The matters in dispute related to wages, the mine owners having given notice of a reduction in the scale of wages they were then paying.

The majority report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Haultain, and stated that in their opinion the scale of wages proposed by the mine owners was fair and reasonable and practically equal to that paid by the other large producing mines in the Porcupine mining district. It was recommended, however, that the deckmen, who, from the nature of their work, must be experienced miners, should be paid $3 per day instead of $2.75 per day as proposed.

Mr. Thompson, in his minority report, upheld the contentions of the men that their wages should not be reduced.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Limited, Vipond-Porcupine Mines, Limited, Jupiter Mines, Limited, Plenaurum Mines, and McEnaney Mines, employer; and their employees, being members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, Western Federation of Miners, employees.

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Honourable Sir,—The Board appointed to investigate this matter beg respectfully to report as follows:—

The Board met and took evidence in South Porcupine on September 10, 1912, and Timmins, Ont., from September 11 to September 17, 1912, inclusive. Mines and hospitals were inspected in the Porcupine District and in Cobalt in order to compare the working, living and sanitary conditions in these mining camps. The Board also met for two days in Toronto.

This dispute arose on account of a proposed reduction of wages by these mine owners who employ in all about two hundred and twenty-five men, and have been paying a slightly higher rate of wages than the Dome and Hollinger mines, which latter are the two largest producing mines in the Porcupine mining district, and together employ about six hundred men, and it was proposed to reduce the rate of wages to that paid by these two largest mines.

The employees objected to this reduction, and the dispute was referred to this Board for investigation.

Schedules of wages paid by other mines in Porcupine and Cobalt and other districts were filed and oral evidence and argument was heard from both parties to the dispute.

The employees also complained of the poor food supplied and of the lack of ventilation in the bunkhouses. The Board, therefore, inspected the boarding and bunkhouses, where the mining companies have contracted for their employees to be supplied with board and lodging for seventy-five cents per day each, and found the food and sleeping accommodation good, except that some method of enforced ventilation of the sleeping apartments is absolutely necessary, as the miners appear to abhor fresh air in their sleeping rooms. It is especially recommended that there be a regular monthly inspection by a public health inspector of all mining camps in order that all reasonable precautions may be taken for the preservation of the health of the men. A proper bath house and 'dry' ought to be provided by each mine, so that the men can wash and bathe themselves and change and dry their working clothes. Some of the mines now have this accommodation and the others state that they intend installing it at once.

At the Pearl Lake hospital at Schumacher, Ont., where the employees of these mines are treated, there were no patients, and the doctor and nurses reported that there was very little sickness and very few accidents. At the Dome Mines' hospital, where four hundred and sixty-eight men were entitled to treatment, there had been from April 1, 1912, to September 15, 1912, only thirteen medical cases and eight surgical or accident cases. At the Cobalt Mines hospital, where about three thousand two hundred men are entitled to treatment, there were only seventeen being treated on September 18, 1912, when the Board inspected the hospital. Five of these were typhoid and eleven were accident cases. From this it is apparent that mining in the Porcupine and Cobalt regions is not an unhealthy occupation.

The hospital and medical fees (which are one dollar and a half per month in the Porcupine District) are deducted from the wages, and after deducting the charges for board and hospital service, the surface labourer, who is the poorest paid employee, will have a surplus of $40.50, and the machine men, who are nearly the highest paid, will have a surplus of $66.50 per month of twenty-six working days of nine hours each. These are good wages in view of the fact deposed before us that a 'mucker,' who is an underground labourer, can learn to operate a hammer or piston drill in from three to four weeks, and so earn $3.50 per day.

The scale of wages as proposed by the mine owners is paid to and accepted by the majority of the miners in the Porcupine mining district, and is practically the same as the Cobalt union scale of wages, which is paid to and accepted by the union miners at Cobalt, where the work and conditions are very similar to those in the Porcupine mining district, and it is far higher than the Cobalt Mine Managers' scale of wages, under which the great majority of the miners at Cobalt are now working.

After due investigation and consideration, this Board is of the opinion that the scale of wages proposed by the mine owners is fair and adequate (except for the deckmen), and is practically equal to that paid by the other larger producing mines in the Porcupine mining district. We recommend, however, that the deckmen, upon whose knowledge and coolness in case of flooding or accident in the mine, the lives of the men would partially depend, and who ought to be experienced miners, be paid three dollars per day instead of two dollars and seventy-five cents as proposed.

Until recently, the Jupiter and Vipond mines have charged one dollar per day to each of their employees for board and lodging. The McIntyre, McEnaney and Plenaurum charged seventy-five cents per day. Provision has now been made to supply all the employees of these mines with board and lodging at seventy-five cents per day. So far, therefore, as the Jupiter and Vipond mines are concerned, while there is a proposed reduction of wages, there is also a reduction of twenty-five cents per day in cost of board which goes to offset the proposed reduction in wages.

At the Plenaurum mines the rate of wages paid and the price of board, with the exception of a few minor changes, has always been the same as the proposed reduced scale, so that no change worth considering is made in the condition of the employees of this mine by the proposed reduction of wages.

At the Vipond and Jupiter mines, after allowing the twenty-five cents reduction in price of board, there will be a general reduction by the proposed cut in wages of twenty-five cents per day in nearly every case for each employee.

The McIntyre and McEnaney mines will benefit the most by the proposed reduction, as no change in the price of board is made to offset the reduction in wages.

A close comparison of the proposed reduced wage scale shows that it is almost identical with the Cobalt Miners' Union scale which is paid to the employees of the Temiskaming and other mines at Cobalt, and under which about twenty-five per cent of the miners employed at Cobalt are working. It is also practically identical with that fixed by the Board of Conciliation for the employees of The Wettlaufer Lorrain Silver Mining Company on February 28, 1911, and is evidently based upon the above-mentioned scales of wages and, upon those of the Dome mines, the Hollinger mine and the North Dome Mine, which three latter mines employ in all about six hundred and fifty men and are all in the Porcupine mining district and are neighbouring mines to those now under investigation.

The proposed reduced scale of wages is also far higher than the 'Mine Managers' scale of wages at Cobalt,' under which about seventy-five per cent of the miners employed there are now working ten hours per day.

Attached to this report are the following schedules for the sake of comparison, namely:—

SCHEDULE 'A' being a 'comparative wage scale' showing the hours now worked, the wages paid, and the charges for board at the Jupiter, Vipond, Dome, McIntyre, Hollinger, McEnaney, North Dome and Plenaurum mines.

SCHEDULE 'B,' showing the proposed reduced wage scale for the Jupiter, Vipond, McIntyre, McEnaney and Plenaurum mines proposed to become effective on August 1 and September 1, 1912, together with the reasons given by the mine managers for adopting such scale.

SCHEDLE 'C' showing the Cobalt Miners' Union scale and the proposed Porcupine scale side by side.

SCHEDULE 'D,' showing the Proposed Porcupine scale and the Cobalt Mine Managers' scale side by side.

SCHEDULE 'E,' showing the scale of wages, hours of work and cost of board and lodging which this Board considers to be fair and just for the employees of the McIntyre, Porcupine Mines Ltd., The Jupiter Mines Ltd., The Vipond Porcupine Mines Co. Ltd., The Plenaurum Mines Co. Ltd., and The McEnaney Mines.

It will be seen from a perusal of this latter schedule that the proposed reduced scale has been adopted with a few changes by this Board as a fair and reasonable rate of wages, hours of work and charges for board to be paid to, and required of the employees of these mines, by their employers.

The Porcupine mining district is yet comparatively new, and the living and working conditions were undoubtedly rough and hard before the advent of the railway. Now, however, these conditions are improving daily and they will undoubtedly continue to improve steadily in the future.

The proposed scale of wages marked 'Schedule E,' if adopted, will become effective on November 1, 1912, and is recommended to both parties as a fair and equitable one which, if adopted by both parties and carried out in good feeling and good faith, will prove to be the standard rate of wages in the Porcupine mining district.

It is further recommended by this Board that, in all future disputes or differences, each party shall choose an arbitrator and they shall choose a third one and if they cannot agree on such third arbitrator, that the Minister of Labour be asked to appoint the third one and that the decision of these three arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall be accepted by both parties as a settlement of the matters then in dispute.

The Board desires to congratulate the employees and their representatives and the mine managers on the good feeling that prevailed between them during all the sittings of the Board and to thank them all for the unfailing courtesy and assistance manifested and given to the Board for the purpose of reaching a full understanding of the matters in dispute between them.

All of which is respectfully submitted this tenth day of October, A.D. 1912.

(Sgd.) PETER MCDONALD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) _____
Representing the Employees.

(Sgd.) H. E. T. HAULTAIN,
Appointed on the recommendation of the Employers.

SCHEDULE 'A.'

COMPARATIVE WAGE SCALE.

	Jupiter 9 hours.	Vipond 9 hours.	Dome 9 hours.	McIntyre 9 hours.	Hollinger 9 hours.	McEnaney 9 hours.	N. Dome 9 hours.	Plenaurum 9 hours.
Board rate	$ 1.00	$ 1.00	$ 20.00	$ .75	$ .60	$ .75	$ .75	$ .75
Machine men	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.75 8 h.	3.50	3.50
Sinking	4.25	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.50	.....	.....
Helpers	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.25	3.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Sinking	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....
Muckers	3.25	3.25	2.52	2.75	2.75	3 25 8 h.	2.75	2.75
Topcarmen	3.25	.....	.....	2.75	.....	3.00	2.75	2.75
Timbermen	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.75	4.60	3.75	.....	.....
" helpers	3.25	3.50	.....	2.75	3.00	3.25	.....	.....
Nippers	.....	3.25	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75
Powdermen	.....	.....	3.50	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....
Compressor engineer	.....	.....	4.05	8 h.	4.00	4.00 12 h.	.....	4.00
Compressor and hoist engineer	4.50 12 h.	4.50 12 h.	.....	4.00 8 h.	.....	.....	75.00 & bd	4.50
Hoist and boiler	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Hoistmen	.....	.....	2.70	.... 3.75	3.00	3.75	3.75	3.00
Carpenters	3.75	4.00	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	3.50
" helpers	3.50	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	.....	.....
Machinists	.....	.....	4.00	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....
" helpers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....
Steam fitters	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipe fitters	.....	.....	3.15	2.75	3.00	3.25	2.75	.....
Pumpmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmith	4.25	4.00	3.50	.....	4.00	4.25	3.50	4.00
" helpers	3.50	3.25	2.52	.....	3.10	3.25	2.75	2.75
Surface labour	3.00	3.00	2.25	.....	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.75
Firemen	3.50 12 h.	3.50	2.40 8 h.	3.00 12 h.	3.25 12 h.	3.25 12 h.	3.30 12 h.	3.50 12 h.
Teamsters	$60 & bd.	$60 & bd.	.....	2.61	.....	.....	$50 & bd.	$65 & bd.

SCHEDULE 'B.'

McENANEY MINES, PORCUPINE,

SCHUMACHER P.O., ONT., July 23, 1912.

F. A. ACLAND, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

'Re' Industrial Disputes Act.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your night letter received at noon to-day. I immediately wired you that this company's statement was being prepared and would be forwarded to you immediately.

The conditions are as follows:—

(1.) The company posted a schedule of the wages that they intend to pay on and after August 1.

(2.) The company has never at any time had or posted any regular schedule or scale of wages.

(3.) Exception was taken to this scale by the local branch of the Western Federation of Miners, but not by any representative body of the company's own employees. It was represented to the committee of the union that this company did not recognize the union officially or the camp as a union camp. It was pointed out to them that the scale of wages coming into effect August 1 was a higher scale than the Cobalt camp generally and was in every way similar to the scale now in operation in this

camp at the two largest mines, namely, the Hollinger and Dome, employing some six hundred men. Further, that the schedule is as high as in any mining camp in Canada.

(4.) That the union had not at any time taken any official or non-official standing in the matter of these two producing mines' wage scale.

(5.) That the wages paid in the last few months were looked upon by the company in the light of a bonus in so far as it was higher than that now adopted.

(6.) That in all new mining camps during that period in which there is much speculation and where properties are under option for large sums of money, extraordinary wages are often paid until such extraordinary conditions cease to exist. This company submits that those extraordinary conditions have now ceased to exist. That the future prospects and welfare of this company depends on intelligent and economical management, which fact forces us into the position we have adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) MAURICE W. SUMMERHAYES,
Manager.

P.S.—Enclosed is a copy of schedule posted.

NOTICE.

(Part Two.)

The following schedule of wages will be in force on and after August 1, 1912:—

Machine men	9 hours	$3.50
" (sinking)	9 "	4.00
Machine helpers	9 "	3.00
" (sinking)	9 "	3.50
Muckers	9 "	2.75
Timbermen	9 "	3.50
" helpers	9 "	3.00
Compressor and hoist engineer	12 "	4.00
Underground hoist man	9 "	3.00
Carpenters	9 "	3.50
" helpers	9 "	3.25
Machinists	9 "	3.50
" helper	9 "	2.50
Pipe fitters	9 "	3.00
Blacksmith	9 "	4.25
" helper	9 "	3.00
Surface labourers	9 "	2.50
Firemen	12 "	3.25
Teamsters	per month,	$60 and board.

(Part Three.)

Schedule of wages to become effective September 1, 1912:—

Machine men	9 hours	$3.50
" (sinking)	9 "	4.00
Machine helpers	9 "	3.00
" (sinking)	9 "	3.50
Muckers	9 "	2.75
Timbermen	9 "	3.50
" helpers	9 "	3.00
Compressor and hoist engineer	12 "	4.25
Surface hoistmen	9 "	3.50
Underground hoistmen	9 "	3.00
Carpenters	9 "	3.50
Tool sharpeners	9 "	4.00
Tool sharpeners' helper	9 "	3.00
Surface labourers	9 "	2.50
Firemen	12 "	3.25
Teamsters		2.75
Deckmen	9 "	2.75
Cage tenders	9 "	3.00

SCHEDULE 'B.'—*Continued.*

(Part Four.)

SCHUMACHER, Ont., July 27, 1912.

To the Registrar,
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation,
Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

SIR,—In compliance with the statutes we beg to submit the following statement in answer to the application made by the Porcupine Miners' Union for an appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Our reasons for posting the scale of wages, which has brought on the dispute, are as follows:—

(1.) A uniform scale of wages in a mining camp where conditions in each mine are practically the same is absolutely essential to the operators, in order that no one company have undue advantage over the others in securing labour.

(2.) The scale of wages to be paid is higher than the average miners' pay throughout the West, distinctly better than in Cobalt, where in many sections the hours are greater, and equal to that paid by the Dome Mines, Limited, and Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited, both of which are in the immediate vicinity and are producing mines working at a large profit.

(3.) The number of men affected by the new wage scale are a minority of the miners in the vicinity, most of whom are at present working for the same or less wages.

(4.) Many of the smaller mines (in contradistinction from the Dome Mines, Limited, and the Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited) were obliged to pay higher wages in the early development of their properties in order that as much work as possible should be accomplished before the entire purchase price of the mine was due, and labour was paid for on a scale commensurate with the managers' desire for speed.

(5.) During the early development of the mines, living conditions were rough and a high wage was the natural outcome of these conditions; but now that the railroad is completed, living conditions are the same as those prevailing in any other town of the same size in Northern Ontario. The workmen are lodged and fed for 75 cents per day, which is distinctly less than current rates in all western mining camps.

(6.) The majority of the local miners are of limited experience and efficiency and, when compared to the miner getting the same wages in western camps, gives a striking reason for the increased cost of mining in this country over that in similar camps.

We hereby append the proposed scale for your consideration.

(Signed.)

C. B. FLYNN,
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.

J. H. RATTRAY,
Mgr. Jupiter Mines, Ltd.

C. H. POIRIER,
Vipond Porcupine Mines, Ltd.

C. E. WATSON,
Plenaurum Mines.

SCHEDULE 'C.'

	Cobalt Union Scale.	Porcupine Proposed Scale.
Carpenters	$3.50 9 hours	$3.50 9 hours
Mechanics	3.50 9 "	3.50 9 "
Pipe fitters	3.00 9 "	3.00 9 "
Blacksmiths	3.50 9 "	4.25 9 "
Helpers	2.75 9 "	3.00
Engineers	3.25 (9 hrs. or 32½c. hr.)	4.25 (12 hr.)
Firemen	2.75 (9 hrs. or 27½c. hr.)	3.25
Ore sorters	2.75	
Hammermen	3.00	
Teamsters	2.75	2.75
Hoistmen	2.75 (9 hrs. or 27½c. hr.)	3.50 surf. 3.00 under.
Cage or bucket tenders	2.75	2.75 deck. 3.00 cage.
Other surface labour	2.50	2.50
Underground—		
Timbermen	3.50	3.50
Machine men	3.50	3.50
Helpers	3.00	3.00
Cage or bucket tenders	2.75	2.75
Other underground labour	2.75	2.75
Board	.60	.75
Shaft work	.25 extra.	.50 extra.
(Oil clothes to be furnished in wet shafts).		
Working hours underground	9 hours	9 hours
Working hours surface	9 "	9 "
Cooks, minimum	75.00	

SCHEDULE 'D.'

Wage scales of Cobalt mines paid by most of the mine owners of Cobalt:—

Occupation.	Hours per day.	New Porcupine Scale.	Cobalt Mine Managers'
Machine men	9	$3.50	$3.25 10 hrs.
Machine men (sinking)	9	4.00	3.50
Machine helpers	9	3.00	2.75
Machine helpers (sinking)	9	3.50	3.00
Muckers	9	2.75	2.50
Timbermen	9	3.50	3.25
Timbermen helpers	9	3.00	2.75
Compressor and hoist engineer	12	4.25	3.30
Surface hoistmen	9	3.50	2.75
Underground hoistmen	9	3.00	2.75
Carpenters	9	3.50	3.25
Tool sharpeners	9	4.00	3.75
Tool sharpeners' helpers	9	3.00	2.50
Surface labourers	9	2.50	2.25
Firemen	12	3.25	3.00
Teamsters	9	2.75	2.50
Deckmen	9	2.75	2.25
Cage tenders	9	3.00	2.50
Board		.75	.60

SCHEDULE 'E.'

Scale of wages proposed by Board of Conciliation for Employees of the Jupiter, Vipond, McIntyre, McEnaney and Plenaurum Mines.

Machine men	9 hours	$3.50
" (sinking)	9 "	4.00
Machine helpers	9 "	3.00
" (sinking)	9 "	3.50
Muckers	9 "	2.75
Timbermen	9 "	3.50
" helpers	9 "	3.00
Compressor and hoist engineers	12 "	4.25
Surface hoistmen	9 "	3.50
Underground hoistmen	9 "	3.00
Carpenters	9 "	3.50
Tool sharpeners	9 "	4.00
Tool sharpeners' helpers	9 "	3.00
Surface labourers	9 "	2.50
Firemen	12 "	3.25
Teamsters		2.75
Deckmen	9 hours	3.00
Cage tenders	9 "	3.00
Machinists	9 "	3.50
" helper	9 "	2.50
Pipe fitters	9 "	3.00
Blacksmith	9 "	4.25
Blacksmith's helper	9 "	3.00

Board and lodging 75 cents per day.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Thompson, member appointed on behalf of the employees concerned, is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and a dispute between McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., Vipond Porcupine Mines, Ltd., Jupiter Mines, Ltd., Plenaurum Mines, Ltd., McEnaney Mines, and their employees, being members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. of M.

To the Hon. T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I am just in receipt of the report of chairman of the Board of Conciliation *re* South Porcupine dispute, and after two days' deliberations on the questions at issue by Toronto sessions of the Board, and a careful perusal of its contents since reduced to writing, I must say that I do not think it a just award, consequently must refrain from attaching my signature. And to substantiate my opinion as to the award not being just, would offer the following for your consideration, all of which has been submitted to the Board as evidence, and while the dispute in the terms of the application for the Board had but reference to the above-named properties respecting wages, there was much evidence introduced relative to poor accommodations and food, all of which I would take merely as auxiliary evidence in support of the employees' claim that wages should not be reduced.

With reference to the Dome and Hollinger employing a larger force of men and at a smaller rate of wage, which though perhaps may appear to be true as to small wages, yet a close investigation, I think, would reveal figures that would startle those who are of the opinion that the Dome and Hollinger are paying less wages per man than adjoining mining companies if the statements of their employees can be taken as correct, and at the present time I have no reason to doubt their word. However, and for the sake of argument, should it be true that the Dome and Hollinger are actually paying a less wage per man than those companies with refer-

ence to the dispute, I don't think at any time that is a logical criterion to go by, simply because Dome and Hollinger are only paying $3.50 per day that is all anybody else is going to pay. Three dollars and fifty cents per day of eight hours has been recognized as a miner's wage for years past, and in view of the very material increased cost of the necessities of life in the past few years, a statement which the Canadian Government will bear me out in, I would then ask is it just to still ask a miner to work for $3.50 per day of 9 hours, even though he may procure board and lodging for 75 cents per day while in the company's employ; and I assure you that such prices can not be obtained outside of those company boarding houses which, in my humble opinion, further substantiates the statement that at least $1 per day is necessary to board and lodge a workman. Also, taking into consideration that he is working at a very hazardous and unhealthy occupation, and while just here the chairman makes mention of visiting hospitals in this and the Cobalt districts, and from figures submitted for his consideration it would appear that mining in the Porcupine and Cobalt district is not an unhealthy occupation, as to whether or not mining is unhealthy and hazardous I think can be safely left with those departments of various governments who have made a specialty of gathering data relative to that question, considering at the same time that mining in Ontario is practically the same as mining anywhere else in the mining world. And with those few remarks I may draw to a close, for arguments of this nature have failed so far to induce my colleagues on the Board that the employees were justified in resisting this reduction in wages, and the Board failing to agree upon an award, I think that in this case at least would designate failure on the part of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907, to bring about an agreement satisfactory to both parties to the dispute.

Yours very truly,

WM. THOMPSON.

X.—APPLICATION FROM STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, EMPLOYED BY THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD.—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

Application received—August 29, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, and street railway employees, members of National Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages; also demand for recognition of union and for reinstatement of certain employees.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 231; indirectly, 30.

Date of constitution of Board—September 25, 1912.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice C. E. Dorion, Quebec, Que., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. J. L. Perron, K.C., Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. P. N. Simard, Quebec, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—December 12, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board embodying an agreement, signed by both parties, which disposed of all points at issue.

The Minister received, on December 12, the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and its street car employees, members of the National Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees. The number affected was given as 231 directly and 30 indirectly. The dispute grew out of the employees' demand for increased wages, recognition of the union, and reinstatement of certain dismissed employees.

The report of the Board embodied the terms of an agreement signed by both parties concerned, which disposed of all points at issue. The agreement provides for an increased scale of wages, and states that the company does not recognize the National Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees, but has no objection to its employees belonging to the union; also that the company has reinstated two of the dismissed employees, the reports leading to their dismissal having been found to be erroneous.

In a letter received on December 24 from an official of the brotherhood on behalf of the employees concerned, satisfaction was expressed at the prompt adjustment of the dispute through the efforts of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The following is a translation of the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter:

QUEBEC, November, 1912.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and its street railway employees.

F. A. ACLAND, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed for the above dispute have the honour to report as follows:—

The proceedings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appear in the minutes hereto attached.

In consequence of these proceedings the parties consented to sign the following document, which ended the dispute submitted to the Board:—

Agreement between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and its street railway employees, to settle the dispute submitted to the Board of Conciliation and Investigation on August 27, 1912.

(1.) The company agrees to pay, and its street railway employees (conductors and motormen) accept, the following wages:—

From November 1, 1912, to November 1, 1913:—

First year employees	17½	cents an hour
Second year employees	18½	" "
Third year employees	20½	" "
Eighth year employees	21½	" "
Thirteenth year employees	22½	" "

From November 1, 1913:—

First year employees	18½	cents an hour.
Second year employees	19½	" "
Third year employees	21½	" "
Eighth year employees	22½	" "
Thirteenth year employees	23½	" "

(2.) The company does not recognize the union called the National Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees No. 1, of Quebec, but declares that it has no objection to its employees belonging to this union.

(3.) The company declares that it has reinstated two of the employees dismissed, namely, François Bilodeau and Laverdière, these employees having been dismissed on reports which after inquiry have been found to be erroneous, but which had been accepted in good faith and not because the dismissed employees were members of a union.

For the company:—
(Sgd.) H. G. MATTHEWS,
General Manager.

For the employees:—
(Sgd.) ROSAIRE FAUCHER.

(Sgd.) RAOUL BEDARD.

Quebec, November 30, 1912.

The greatest cordiality prevailed throughout the sessions of the Board between the employees and the representatives of the company. Both parties have been evidently animated with the desire to adjust their differences amicably and have shown a great deal of deference towards the members of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) J. P. N. SIMARD.

J. L. PERRON,

C. E. DORION,
Chairman.

XI.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF HALIFAX LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, EMPLOYED BY CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS AT THE PORT OF HALIFAX, NAMELY: PICKFORD AND BLACK, FURNESS WITHY COMPANY, T. A. S. DE WOLFE AND SON, CANADA ATLANTIC AND PLANT STEAMSHIP COMPANY, S. CUNARD AND COMPANY, AND ROYAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD.—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

Application received—September 11, 1912.

Parties concerned—Certain steamship companies doing business at the port of Halifax, N.S., namely: Pickford and Black, Furness Withy Company, T. A. S. DeWolfe and Son, Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship Company, S. Cunard and Company, and Royal Steamship Company, and employees, members of Halifax Longshoremen's Association.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Shipping.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—500.

Date of constitution of Board—September 21, 1912.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. George A. McKenzie, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. Arthur M. Hoare, also of Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report Received—October 15, 1912.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that an agreement had been arrived at by the parties concerned, effective from October 15, 1912, to December 31, 1913, and thereafter from year to year, unless either party gives notice to the contrary at least thirty days prior to the expiration of any calendar year.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

Re Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation appointed in relation to the differences between the steamship agents at the port of Halifax and the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax met on Monday afternoon, September 23, and subsequently almost every day until this evening.

The main question for investigation concerned the rate of pay for longshoremen at the port of Halifax, but there were other questions in the background which, it was claimed, constituted grievances to one or other of the parties in dispute.

Since the year 1907 the longshoremen at Halifax have been paid 25 cents per hour for day work and 30 cents per hour for night work. They asked that the day rate be increased to thirty cents and the night rate to thirty-five cents. The steamship agents had offered an increase of ten per cent on the existing day and night rate, which offer was refused by the longshoremen.

After full and exhaustive public hearings in relation to every phase of this question, and protracted private discussion and negotiation by the Board, in the endeavour to secure an adjustment acceptable to both sides of the dispute, it appeared impossible to reach a settlement that would be acceptable to both sides. At a meeting of the Board on Friday, October 4, it was therefore decided that the chairman should prepare the report to your department regretting that the Board had not been successful in securing a satisfactory settlement, and stating that the three members of the Board had each conflicting views on the main question between the parties in dispute. The representative of the longshoremen felt it his duty to insist upon the claim of the men being granted without any modification, as he believed that the facts which had been submitted to the Board amply warranted this course. The representative of the steamship agents would not agree to this view, but was willing to recommend an increase to 28 cents per hour in the day rate and to 33 cents per hour in the night rate. The chairman was prepared to recommend that a night rate of 35 cents be granted, but that the day rate should be 28 cents, and not 30 cents as requested by the longshoremen.

The report, setting out these facts, was prepared accordingly, and the Board adjourned, to meet on Saturday afternoon to sign it and forward it to your department. On Saturday morning, however, the chairman, with the concurrence of the other members of the Board, interviewed a number of the steamship agents at their respective offices, and subsequently conferred with Mr. Joy on behalf of the men, for the purpose of making another effort to secure a final settlement of the dispute. As a result of these conferences held on Saturday morning it was decided by the Board at its meeting on Saturday afternoon to delay signing and mailing its report until October 10, and thus enable the parties to the dispute to consider various new suggestions made in the hope of settling the dispute by a reasonable compromise on the question of the rate of pay and by the adjustment of outstanding differences on a large number of other questions.

In pursuance of certain negotiations, definite propositions dealing with all the points in dispute were approved of yesterday by the steamship agents and submitted to and accepted by the men at a mass meeting of the longshoremen held last night, which meeting empowered Mr. Joy to execute an agreement on behalf of the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax containing the terms so submitted. A copy of the said agreement is herewith enclosed. It embodies and adopts the following recommendations set out in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*l*), which were unanimously adopted by the Board.

(*a.*) The rate of pay shall be at the rate of 28 cents per hour for day work, and 35 cents per hour for night work.

(*b.*) Meal hours to be from 12 noon to 1 p.m., from 6 to 7 p.m., from 12 to 1 a.m., and from 7 to 8 a.m., as a breakfast hour when men have worked during the night. All work performed during meal hours shall be paid at double rate.

(*c.*) There shall be a uniform period for winter work, which shall be from November 15 until March 31, when work shall start from eight o'clock in the morning all over the waterfront, except in case of mail or passenger boats.

(*d.*) It shall be optional with any man not to work longer than twenty successive working hours.

(*e.*) Waiting time. From 7 a.m. to midnight, time to be paid at full rate for first hour of each period of waiting time, and at half rate for succeeding hours until midnight; after midnight full rate to be paid.

(*f.*) Where work is not to be carried on after midnight the day's work shall be concluded at 11 p.m. at Richmond, elsewhere at 11.30 p.m. This is not to apply whenever work on a ship is nearing completion, or to perishable cargo.

(*g.*) Work done on Sundays, Christmas Day and Labour Day to be paid for at double rate.

(*h.*) When work is suspended for lack of shunting facilities the rate of pay shall be the same as for waiting time under clause (*e*).

(*i.*) All men required to start work on ships in port on Sunday nights shall be ordered out and paid from a time not later than 8 p.m. This clause, however, shall not apply to coastal steamers.

(*j.*) In the event of minor disputes arising between longshoremen and their employer, or in the event of any doubt arising as to the interpretation of any term of this agreement, the business manager of the Longshoremen's Association shall be empowered to confer with the employer, and if a settlement is arrived at between them the longshoremen shall be bound by his decision.

(*k.*) The Longshoremen's Association shall use all the powers of its organization to prevent irregularity of attendance at work on the part of the men, and to ensure that a sufficient supply of men shall be hereafter available.

(*l.*) An agreement embodying these terms shall come into operation from the 15th day of October, 1912, and continue in force until December 31, 1913, and shall continue thereafter from year to year unless or until either party gives notice to the contrary at least thirty days prior to the expiration of any calendar year.

The Board have decided to refer to your department the letter of Mr. de Wolfe dealing with the grievance of the steamship agents in relation to the right of the consignee to take delivery of the cargo from the ship's tackle: Herewith enclosed is the original letter, which the chairman and the representative of the steamship agents consider undoubtedly discloses a grievance and asserts a right, which is not waived, and the legality of which cannot be questioned.

The Board wish to state that they found the question of the rate of pay submitted for investigation a very difficult one.

In other classes of employment where men are engaged regularly it may not be difficult to devise some mode of wage determination which would be reasonably fair, but the Board felt that the peculiar nature of the work of longshoremen, and the special conditions prevailing at the port of Halifax, made this question of the rate of pay a very difficult one to decide justly to all concerned. In comparing the wages paid to workmen in other employments which were cited to the Board as similar to that of stevedores, the Board recognized distinctions which give to stevedores a strong claim for special consideration. A stevedore must possess not only the physical endurance and strength of a workman belonging to the other classes referred to, but must also have certain skill which an ordinary workman is not supposed to possess. Again, owing to the heavy and wearing and sometimes hazardous nature of the labour of stevedores there is apt to come earlier in life a physical disability and, in some cases, an impairment of efficiency through the misfortune, rather than the fault, of this class of workman. The Board were anxious to give due weight to these considerations. On the other hand, the chairman and the representative of the steamship agents on the Board felt that the problem of wage adjustment in this matter would be more easily solved if a system of classification on the basis of skill could be devised which would guarantee to the more skilled workman adequate payment. At present the absence of a satisfactory system of classification is liable to result in injustice not only

to the employer of the labour but also to the more skilled class of longshoremen which, in the present case, admittedly would include a large majority of the longshoremen of Halifax.

The Board wish to express their appreciation of the aid received from Mr. Joy, representing the Longshoremen's Association, and from the committee representing the steamship agents. Such aid was not only helpful in the deliberations of the Board but was essential in obtaining ultimately the maximum of concession from the parties to the dispute and in securing a settlement mutually acceptable and thereby preventing a strike which at one time seemed inevitable and which, if it had occurred, would doubtless have been protracted, bitter and disastrous not only to the immediate parties to the dispute, but to the poor of Halifax.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. B. WALLACE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. M. HOARE.

(Sgd.) G. A. MACKENZIE.

HALIFAX, October 10, 1912.

XII.—APPLICATION FROM CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN, MEMBERS OF DIVISION No. 591, AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, EMPLOYED BY THE HULL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD.—SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Application received—September 18, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Hull Electric Railway Company and conductors and motormen, members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Electric railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 68; indirectly, 74.

Date of constitution of Board—October 1, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. Peter McDonald, K.C., Woodstock, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. George D. Kelly, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. George C. Wright, Hull, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—November 2, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.

The Minister received, on November 2, the report of the Board of Conciliation and investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Hull Electric Railway Company and its conductors and motormen. The report is signed by all three members of the Board, namely, Mr. Peter McDonald, of Woodstock, Ont., chairman; Mr. George D. Kelly, of Ottawa, Ont., the company's nominee; and Mr. George C. Wright, of Hull, Que., the employees' nominee. The dispute grew out of an application of the employees for increased rates of wages, which they claimed were necessary on account of the increased cost of living, the number of employees concerned being 68 directly and 74 indirectly.

The Board found unanimously that the employees were entitled to an increase of wages, and accordingly recommended that the following scale of wages should take effect on and from November 1, 1912, namely: Employees less than one year in the company's employ, 20 cents per hour during the first year of their employment; 21 cents for second-year men; 22 cents for third-year men; and 23 cents for men over three years in the company's employ. The report deals also with other conditions of employment, the Board recommending that the award, if adopted by the parties, shall remain in force for two and a half years, and that all future disputes should be referred to arbitration.

The award was accepted by both parties concerned.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Hull Electric Railway Company, employer, and Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, being the conductors and motormen of the Hull Electric Railway Company, employees.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour.

Honourable Sir,—The Board appointed to investigate this matter beg respectfully to report as follows:—

The Board met and took evidence at Hull, Que., on October 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, and 24, on which latter date the taking of evidence was concluded. The three members of the Board then met at Hull, Que., on October 25, and at Ottawa, Ont., on October 31 and November 1, 1912, and discussed the matter; interviews were had by the Board with Mr. Gale, manager of the Hull Electric Company, with Mr. Magnus Sinclair and Mr. J. A. Hopart of the committee representing the employees. After considerable trouble it was found impossible to effect an agreement between the parties and this award became necessary.

The dispute arose on account of an application by the men for an increased rate of wages which they claimed was necessary on account of the increased cost of living, and these employees claimed to be paid the same rate of wages as is paid to the Ottawa Electric Company's employees in Ottawa, Ontario, and they submitted the following schedule which they asked to be allowed, viz.:—

Twenty-five cents per hour for week days;

Twenty-seven cents per hour for Sundays;

Time exceeding ten hours, time and a half.

The company was represented before the Board by C. C. Gale, manager, and Mr. E. J. Daly, and the employees were represented by Messrs. Magnus Sinclair, J. A. Noel, Jas. Boutliffe and Wm. Sutherland. Exhibits were filed and oral evidence given as to the rate of wages paid to employees of street railways in different parts of Canada and the United States and also as to the cost of living in the different places cited in their evidence before the Board. Evidence was also given as to the rate of wages paid in other trades and employments. Particular attention was drawn to the conditions existing in the city of Ottawa, which is situated just across the river from the city of Hull, and to the hours of labour and the conditions under which the conductors and motormen of the Ottawa Electric Railway are working as compared with those of the Hull Electric Company.

After a thorough investigation and mutual consideration of the matters before us, this Board is of the opinion that the conductors and motormen employed by the Hull Electric Railway Company are entitled to an increase in wages and would therefore recommend that the following scale of wages, to take effect on and from November 1, 1912, be paid by the company and accepted by the men, viz.:—

(1.) That all conductors and motormen who have been in the employ of the company for less than one year be paid the sum of twenty (20) cents per hour during the first year of their employment.

(2.) That all conductors and motormen employed by the company be paid the sum of twenty-one (21) cents per hour during the second year of their employment.

(3.) That all conductors and motormen employed by the company be paid twenty-two (22) cents per hour during the third year of their employment.

(4.) That all conductors and motormen employed by the company for over three (3) years be paid the sum of twenty-three (23) cents per hour.

The above provisions will apply to all present and future conductors or motormen employed by the company and in computing the years of employment necessary to entitle these employees to the above scale of wages, their present time of continuous service with the company shall be included.

It is further recommended that the company do supply to such of the motormen and conductors as shall require the same an overcoat every two (2) years, and that the company shall pay one-half of the cost of the overcoat and the employee requiring the same shall pay the other one-half of the cost thereof. This provision for an overcoat shall not interfere with or derogate from the company's present arrangement with the men as to supplying them with uniforms.

It is also recommended that the company do furnish to each conductor twenty-five dollars worth of tickets and cash to make the necessary change each day, and that such conductors who are furnished with tickets and cash as aforesaid by the company do give to the company a satisfactory bond with such surety as the company may consider adequate for the proper accounting for the above money and tickets.

The members of this Board recommend that this award if adopted by the parties shall remain in force for two and one-half years from November 1, 1912.

The above proposed scale of wages is recommended to both parties as a fair and equitable one and, considering the different conditions of employment and the difference in cost of living, is practically equal in remuneration to that paid by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company to its conductors and motormen, and the Board is of the opinion that if it be adopted by both parties and carried out in good feeling and good faith it will prove to be a satisfactory settlement of this dispute.

With regard to section 2 as to seniority, and section 3 of the employees' claim as to overtime, this Board recommends that the present arrangement between the men and the company be continued.

The members of the Board are of the opinion that in view of the proposed increase of wages and considering the financial condition of the company as shown by its annual statement and the evidence given before the Board, the company would be justified in increasing its charge for fares.

It is further recommended by this Board that, in all future disputes or differences, arising after the expiration of the time fixed for the duration of this award, each party shall choose an arbitrator and they two shall choose a third one and, if they cannot agree on such third arbitrator, that the Minister of Labour be asked to appoint the third one, and that the decision of these three arbitrators or a majority of them shall be accepted by both parties as a settlement of the matters then in dispute.

The Board desires to congratulate the employees and their representatives and the company and its representatives on the good feeling which prevailed between them during all the sittings of the Board and also upon the facts proven to the Board that the utmost good feeling had always existed between the company and its employees, and that except in the matter of wages no dispute or difference of opinion had arisen between them, and the Board also desires to thank one and all of them for the unfailing courtesy and assistance manifested and given to the Board during this investigation.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 1st day of November A.D., 1912.

(Sgd.) PETER MCDONALD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) GEO. D. KELLY,
Representing the employer.

(Sgd.) GEO. C. WRIGHT,
Representing the employees.

XIII.—APPLICATION FROM CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN IN STREET RAILWAY SERVICE, EMPLOYED BY THE CITIES OF PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received—September 25, 1912.

Parties concerned—Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and conductors and motormen in street railway service.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Street railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged breach of agreement by company and unsatisfactory investigation of charges against employees.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 72; indirectly, most of the industrial workers in the two cities.

Date of constitution of Board—October 7, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. George H. Rapsey, Port Arthur, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. P. Cooke, Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing cities; and Mr. Frederick Urry, also of Port Arthur, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—December 16, 1912.

Result of inquiry—The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. Urry dissenting, however, in one particular. A resolution was adopted by the Joint Board of Management of the two cities accepting the findings of the Board. The employees, however, refused to accept same.

The Minister received, on December 16, the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and their employees in street railway service, being conductors and motormen. The number affected was given as 72 directly, and it was stated in the application that most of the industrial workers in the two cities would be affected indirectly. The dispute grew out of the alleged failure of the Board of Management to live up to the terms of the agreement and the unsatisfactory investigation of charges—particularly in the case of one conductor who had subsequently been dismissed.

The report of the Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Urry, however, dissenting in one particular. This related to the dismissal of Conductor Enright. The chairman and Mr. Cooke reported that in their opinion the action of the Joint Board of Management had been properly taken to support the authority of the manager, to preserve discipline, and in the best interests of the public. Mr. Urry, on the other hand, thought that in view of the conflicting evidence it would be wise to concede the claims of the men by reinstating this conductor. It was recommended that, when practicable, in future cases where the grievance committee of the union had to meet the management of the railway both the demands of the men and the decision of the company should be presented in writing; that Conductor McGregor should receive back pay for the time of his suspension; that 60 hours' work in six days should be adhered to as closely as possible; that all cars should be equipped with permanent seats for the use of the motormen; and that the management should adhere more closely to the terms of the agreement.

On December 23 the department was informed that the Joint Board of Management had held a meeting on the 19th instant, at which the following resolution was adopted:—

> 'That the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation be received and filed and that the secretary be and is hereby instructed to advise the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the secretary of the employees' union that this Joint Board accept the findings of the Conciliation Board dated December 16, which is signed by the three members of the Board of Conciliation, viz., Messrs. Rapsey, Cooke and Urry, and that the manager be and is hereby instructed to carry out all the suggestions and recommendations contained therein, and that a copy of this resolution with the thanks of this Board be forwarded the chairman and members of the Conciliation Board.'

The employees concerned, however, refused to accept the award.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the Port Arthur and Fort William Street Railway Company, employer, and its conductors and motormen, employees.

We, the duly constituted members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed in respect to the above dispute, beg to report our findings in regard to the various matters and clauses of the agreement, as follows:—

(1.) *Enright case.* The Board has gone exhaustively into every phase of this matter, and from the minutes and affidavits, which are given in our record of minutes and proceedings accompanying this report, we regret to find such conflicting sworn evidence, rendering the truth of the matter very difficult to reach. We therefore cannot decide for or against the statements, as contained in Mr. Enright's and Mr. Roberts' affidavits and sworn evidence, but taking into consideration all the evidence furnished the Board, and in view of the feelings and conditions now existing between the manager and the employees of the railway, we feel that the action taken by the Joint Board of Management was properly taken to support the authority of the manager, to preserve discipline, and for the best interests of the public, and with the conviction that the manager was right in the statements he had made against Conductor Enright.

(2.) *Clause 3 of the agreement.* In respect to this clause this Board would advise that in all future cases where the grievance committee of the union have to meet the management of the railway, it would be better if the case under discussion be presented in writing and, after conferring with the management thereon, that the decision arrived at should be presented to the men in writing, so that they would have a definite understanding in the matter, and proper records would be kept. This would not debar the men from having the privilege of conferring with the management, nor the management with the men, according to clause 3 of the agreement, in case they feel that the subject matter to be discussed could not well be presented in writing. It is the opinion of this Board that a written statement of the case, and answer to the same would be the means of removing a great many misunderstandings which we now find to exist, and would tend toward a better spirit between the management and its employees.

(3.) *Clause 4 of the agreement.* After hearing a full discussion on all matters and conditions existing on the railway by both parties to the dispute, this Board

finds that while the schedule in operation is not as perfect as either party would desire, and that sub-sections 1 and 3 of clause 3, page 483 of R.S.O. of 1912, are not being lived up to, we would therefore recommend that the intent of the law, viz., 60 hours work in six days, be adhered to as closely as possible.

(4.) *Clause 7 of the agreement.* In respect to the claims of Conductor McGregor this Board finds that this conductor should receive pay for the time he was suspended in proportion to his earnings for two months prior to his suspension, such earnings to include all regular and supplementary runs, but not to include any special or emergency runs. We find the Joint Board of Management breaking the conditions of this clause by delaying their decision in Mr. Enright's dismissal.

(5.) *Clause 8 of the agreement.* This Board did not receive evidence that this clause was violated in any way and would request the Board of Management to carry out this clause in every way in the future.

(6.) *Clause 13 of the agreement.* Evidence regarding this clause was taken from both parties to this dispute, and in the opinion of the Board all cars should be equipped with a permanent seat for the use of the motormen.

(7.) *Clause 14 of the agreement.* Full discussion on matters in connection with this clause was given by both parties to the dispute and the Board is of the opinion that a more conciliatory feeling should exist between the men and the management. We are also of the opinion that conditions would be better if the ideas, advice, and recommendations of some of the more experienced employees were considered when schedules and promotions are about to be made. It must, however, be borne in mind by the employees that the general manager is of necessity the final authority on all matters under this clause, and the general manager, having this authority, should act in a definite and reasonable manner with the men, who should co-operate with him for the successful running of the road.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) GEORGE H. RAPSEY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. P. COOKE,

(Sgd.) FREDERICK URRY.

In agreeing to the above I wish to recommend that as the affidavits of Messrs. Roberts and Enright conflict, and seeing that two other affidavits confirm that of Conductor Enright, that in the best interests of the road it would be wise to concede the claims of the men by reinstating Conductor Enright.

(Sgd.) FREDERICK URRY.

XIV.—APPLICATION FROM FREIGHT HANDLERS, FREIGHT CLERKS, &c., MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ON THE OTTAWA DIVISION, &c.—STRIKE PRIOR TO APPLICATION.—BOARD'S REPORT NOT EFFECTIVE IN ENDING STRIKE.

Application received—November 21, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers, freight clerks, &c., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, employed on the Ottawa Division, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged unfair dismissals and refusal of company to negotiate with employees respecting schedule of rules and rates of pay.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,300; indirectly, 15,000.

Date of constitution of Board—November 28, 1912.

Membership of Board—His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. E. Duval, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. A. McDonald, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—December 11, 1912.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Duval. Prior to the date of the application the men had gone out on strike and remained out from November 4 to February 3, when the department was informed that an agreement had been reached by the parties concerned and the employees had accordingly resumed work.

In the application the locality affected was given as 'Ottawa Division, Canadian Pacific Railway, Fort William, Port Arthur, and points east of Port Arthur, where special evidence is required on any special phase of the dispute.' The dispute grew out of the alleged refusal of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to deal with the employees' representatives or consider an application for certain rules and rates of pay submitted through the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and later by a committee of employees direct. It was further alleged that certain employees had been dismissed by the company for refusing to withdraw the proposed schedule of rules and rates of pay and for refusing to resign from the brotherhood.

The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. McDonald, the employees' nominee; the minority report by Mr. Duval, appointed on behalf of the company. In the majority report certain recommendations were made for the settlement of the dispute, including the reinstatement of the strikers. A schedule of rules was also recommended to take effect as on the first day of May, 1912, and to remain in force for one year and from year to year thereafter unless and until revised by three months' notice given by either party. In his minority report Mr. Duval expressed the opinion that the Government should not have granted the Board under the circumstances. As no evidence was given by the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-

pany, he considered that no recommendations should be made on the points at issue. However, in view of the fact that the men had, in his judgment, gone on strike at the instigation of a group of agitators, he would recommend that no discrimination be shown as regards the re-employment of the men, provided their services were required on the date of the report.

In a letter received in the department from the officials of the Canadian Brotherhood, the following statement was made:—

> 'On behalf of the employees we accept the findings of the Board, but as you are aware the employees are on strike, and consequently the dispute cannot be adjusted unless the company also accepts the findings and reinstates the men forthwith.'

The department was later informed on behalf of the company that the latter declined to have anything to do with the report of the Board, but that the company's officers would be advised that where vacancies occurred an opportunity for re-employment would be given to such employees as made application within a specified time.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the majority report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees, being freight handlers, freight clerks, &c., employees.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa:

The undersigned members, a majority of the members of the Board appointed under the Act in this matter, have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met at Ottawa on the 29th day of November, 1912, to the 7th day of December, 1912, inclusive.

Upon examining the application to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, we find that the Minister of Labour was wise in limiting the scope of the investigation to the district extending from Fort William and points east of Port Arthur, except where special evidence is required on special phases of the dispute. Had the investigation included the whole system of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it would have caused such protracted inquiry that the men would have long been delayed, greatly to their detriment, in obtaining a hearing of their grievances before the investigation would have been completed.

The Board recommends the following:—

(1.) The strikers should be reinstated in their old position forthwith at same salaries they were receiving at time of strike.

(2.) The strikers should receive back pay for the time they have been on strike.

(3.) The men who were discharged for their connection with the Brotherhood of Railway Employees should be treated as strikers, receiving the same treatment.

(4.) Increases of salaries recommended, but left to parties interested to arrange at a future date.

(5.) This report to cover all districts affected within the scope of the application.

The following rules will govern the members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

(1.) Seniority will count from the date an employee last entered the service.

(2.) All vacancies and permanent appointments shall be bulletined by each superintendent to the employees on his district in that class of service, the bulletin to clearly define the duties required and rate of pay. Application for vacancies must be made within five days from date bulletin is received by head of department, who will be responsible for seeing that its contents are promptly brought to the attention of the employees affected.

(3.) Any employee declining to accept promotion in any instance does not forfeit his right to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority rights when a vacancy occurs.

(4.) A vacancy will be filled within thirty days after it occurs by the appointment of the man entitled to it.

(5.) Employees governed by this schedule will be entitled to similar vacancies or openings on extensions or new lines of the general division in order of seniority.

(6.) In case of a reduction in the number of employees in any class of service, the junior employee in the class of service affected will be first dispensed with. If any employee who is thus affected is senior to an employee holding a similar position on the general division at some other point he may displace such employee. Men employed as checkers, stevedores, coopers and sealers during the season of navigation shall be given preference for position on the winter staff.

(7.) A complete list of the employees governed by this schedule on each general superintendent's district, showing their seniority standing, will be kept on file in the office of the local head of each department, who shall have it displayed so that it can be inspected by all employees of the department concerned. This list will be subject to correction on proper representation from any employee, and a copy corrected to date will be furnished the grand secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood at the beginning of each year.

(8.) The senior clerks on each general superintendent's division to be considered in filling similar positions in general offices at Montreal and Winnipeg. Seniority, merit, fitness and ability to count.

(9.) Each employee on monthly salary shall be entitled to two weeks' holidays with pay, annually, and no employee will be required to work overtime to keep up work of an employee on holidays. If the company finds it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to an employee entitled to it under the rules, the employee shall at his option receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period or, in the next year, additional leave of absence for a like period. Application for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicant, and applicants will be advised in February of date allotted to them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants, and applicants after the thirtieth of September will not be entitled to salary compensation if railway will, as far as practicable, relieve all applicants during the summer season when so desired.

(10.) No employee shall be suspended (except for investigation), discharged, or disciplined until his case has first been investigated and he has been proven guilty of offence charged against him, the decision in such case to be arrived at within ten days from date of such suspension. If an employee is found blameless in the matter under investigation he will be allowed full time from time lost and reasonable expenses while attending at investigation if away from home, and be reinstated. If detained more than ten days awaiting investigation at the company's instance, he will be paid schedule wage for the time in excess of ten days, whatever the decision may be. The employee may have the assistance of a fellow employee if so desired. A written statement setting forth the result of an investigation and the reasons thereof will be furnished by the company to the local grievance committee if requested by it.

(11.) Employees serving on local grievance committee will be relieved without unnecessary delay and will be furnished free transportation for such purpose.

(12.) Employees will be granted free transportation and leave of absence to attend their meetings.

(13.) When an employee is transferred from one point to another on the company's behalf he shall suffer no loss in wages. When necessary to move his household effects he shall be provided with free transportation for same and allowed reasonable leave of absence, without pay, to arrange for shipment of same.

(14.) Employees attending Court of Investigation at request of proper officials of the company will have any expense incurred thereby paid by the company in addition to their schedule wage.

(15.) Employees shall, on application, have returned to them all service cards or letters of recommendation that may have been taken up for inspection. An employee on leaving the service will be provided with a certificate of service from the proper official and if discharged cause of dismissal shall be stated, such certificate of service to be furnished within five days after such employee has been notified of his dismissal or employee will be allowed regular rate of pay for each day therefor kept waiting such certificate.

(16.) Employees not directly connected with passenger train service will, when required to work any portion of Sunday, be allowed overtime at the rate of a day and a half at regular monthly rate of each Sunday worked. When it can be otherwise arranged no employee shall be required to work on two Sundays in succession. All employees required to work on legal holidays, or any portion thereof, will be allowed a day and a half at the regular monthly rate.

(17.) Time for monthly rated men to be computed on number of working days in the month.

(18.) The hours of duty shall be prescribed by the local superintendent and a day's work for office staff shall be equivalent to starting at eight a.m. and ending at five-thirty p.m., with one and a half hours for lunch between twelve noon and two p.m., and where it can be arranged without interfering with the work Saturday afternoons will be allowed, subject to local schedule.

(19.) The maximum number of hours to constitute a day's work for all employees mentioned herein shall be ten hours, but in no case shall an employee have his present hours of duty increased.

(20.) Employees required to work beyond regular prescribed hours shall be entitled to overtime at the rate of time and a half.

(21.) Employees will not be discriminated against for being a member of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, or for serving on Boards of Adjustment representing such employees.

(22.) Employees shall be granted the following legal holidays, or if required to work will be paid time and a half therefor: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Sundays.

(23.) An employee off duty on account of sickness for a reasonable length of time, and not exceeding six months, will not lose his seniority rights to the position held by him before reporting sick.

(24.) For the purpose of this schedule the word 'employee' shall be understood to mean any person permanently employed on the above railway, for the performance of duties pertaining to the various classes of service enumerated herein and provided for in this schedule. A person who works six months or more during one year will be considered as a permanent employee.

(25.) Any employee called upon by the proper authority to do relief work, temporarily, will receive the same rate of salary or wages as the person relieved, provided

it is not less than his own, and provided that he occupies the position for five consecutive days or over, and for fifteen days in the case of relieving the employee on holiday leave, provided the position does not carry with it a specific official title and provided also that the employee doing relief work temporarily is not employed as a reliever, at a stated rate of salary. An employee relieving away from home will be entitled to one dollar per day expenses.

(26.) Employees having a grievance shall endeavour to adjust same through the agent or proper person immediately in charge, failing which, the right to appeal to the superior officer next in rank and ultimately to the general manager or official assigned by him to hear such appeal.

(27.) The proper officials of the railway will hear any reasonable complaint made by the authorized committee representing the men.

(28.) The right of promotion of employees will extend over each general superintendent's division and will be governed by seniority, merit, fitness and ability; where these are sufficient the senior man will be given the preference, provided the employees of not less than two years' service will, on application, be transferred from one superintendent's district to another on the same general division within thirty days from date of such application. All vacancies shall be bulletined over each general superintendent's district for a period of five days.

(29.) The rules and rates of pay will govern the following employees, when not provided for by other arrangements:

Freight clerks, cashiers, and accountants.
Freight clerks in city offices.
Freight collectors and stenographers.
Freight shed foremen and assistants.
Freight checkers.
Assistant freight checkers.
Shed sorters and porters.
Freight shed and yard watchmen.
Superintendent's chief clerks.
Superintendent's office clerks and stenographers.
Superintendent's accountants and clerks.
Roadmaster's clerks.
Building and bridge master's clerks.
Station ticket agents and clerks.
Ticket clerks.
Baggage masters.
Assistant baggage masters.
Baggage and station porters.
Policeman.
Yardmaster's clerks.
Weighmasters.
Car checkers.
Stock yard clerks.
Wharfingers.
Gateman.
Store clerks.
Locomotive foreman's clerks.
Car foreman's clerks.

(30.) This schedule shall take effect as on the first day of May, 1912, and remain in effect for one year, and from year to year thereafter unless and until revised by three months' notice being given by either party after one year.

During the investigation the Board was greatly assisted in the discharge of its duties by the Minister of Labour and his deputy, who were unfailing in their efforts to assist in expediting the proceedings of the investigation. We might mention the fact that we found the Department of Labour ably managed by the Minister and his deputy. After examining into the particulars of this dispute we found the delay in granting the request of the men for a Board was justified by the fact that the Minister exhausted every effort in first trying to secure an amicable arrangement between the contending parties before appointing the Board of Conciliation.

Dated at Ottawa, December 9, 1912.

(Sgd.) D. McGibbon,
Chairman of Board.

(Sgd.) J. A. McDonald,
For employees.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report of Mr. J. E. Duval in this matter is as follows:—

Montreal, December 11, 1912.

Re dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—At the sitting of the Board appointed to inquire into the above dispute, it developed that the application was made on behalf of several classes of employees engaged by the Canadian Pacific Railway in dissimilar capacities, and who work under different conditions, and are compensated therefor by different methods, that is, hourly, daily, or monthly, and whose employment in many cases is but temporary and depends upon the quantity of traffic moving. The matter appears to be one of national importance, and any recommendation which might be made by this Board would necessarily be applicable to future like disputes with other railways, and in view of the various classes of employees involved would lead to the conclusion that the Government would be expected to intervene in all matters of dissatisfaction between employer and employees and conclusively to the Government regulations of prices, returns for investments and conditions relating thereto; involving the right of free contract and giving to the masses the right to disregard the law of supply and demand, upon which is based the employment of labour; place in the hands of an individual, or group of individuals, the power to paralyze the development of the country and entail hardship on the public at large. The Lemieux Act undoubtedly did not contemplate any such power on behalf of the Government, and any Board appointed to inquire into such conditions can only bring in a report of general information. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the Government should not have recognized the application or appointed a Board, under the circumstances. The railway company, being a public utility and virtually under Government control as to rates charged for transportation and services performed, any recommendation that can be made would, in my opinion, undoubtedly seriously interfere in the performance of its duties, and without recourse for failure to perform these duties.

The investigation also developed the fact that a number of employees had left the service of the company prior to the formation of the Board.

The evidence presented on behalf of the employees convinced me that it was not possible to make regulations governing the employment of so many classes of employees, and that the action taken by them was based upon misrepresentations on the part of paid agitators.

There was no evidence presented on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the chairman considering that it was unnecessary for them to produce any. Therefore, I am of the opinion that no recommendation should be made on the points at issue, but in view of the fact that a certain number of individuals attempted to force the issue by striking, or leaving their employment, under which in my opinion was a visionary scheme apparently fostered by a group of agitators not employees of the company, I would recommend that no discrimination be shown as regards the re-employment of such individuals, provided that their services are required on the date of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. E. Duval.

XV.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE OWNERS OR CONTROLLERS OF VARIOUS METALLIFEROUS MINES IN EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE EMPLOYEES BEING MEMBERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, NAMELY: NELSON, B.C., SILVERTON, B.C. SANDON, B.C., KIMBERLEY, B.C., AND YMIR, B.C.—JOINT BOARD ESTABLISHED BY CONSENT OF PARTIES CONCERNED. —NO CESSATION OF WORK.

Application received—Employees of Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Company, November 30, 1912.

Employees of Standard Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited, Van Roi Mines, Limited, and Silverton Mines, Limited, December 3 1912.

Employees of Queens Mines, Inc., December 3, 1912.

Employees of Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Limited, Rambler Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond Eureka Mines, and Idaho-Alamo Mines, December 9, 1912.

Employees of Blue Bell Mine, No 1 Mine, Highland Mine, Hope Mine, Silver Horde Mine, Molly Gibson Mine, Eureka Mine, and Poorman Mine, December 10, 1912.

Parties concerned—Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Company and employees, members of Kimberley Miners' Union No. 100, Western Federation of Miners.

Standard Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited, Van Roi Mines, Limited, Silverton Mines, Limited, and employees, members of Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, Western Federation of Miners.

Queens Mines, Inc., and employees, members of Ymir Miners' Union No. 85, Western Federation of Miners.

Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Limited, Rambler Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond Eureka Mines, Idaho-Alamo Mines, and employees, members of Sandon Miners' Union No. 81, Western Federation of Miners.

Blue Bell Mine, No. 1 Mine, Highland Mine, Hope Mine, Silver Horde Mine, Molly Gibson Mine, Eureka Mine, Poorman Mine, and employees, member of Nelson Miners' Union No. 96, Western Federation of Miners.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Metal Mining.

Nature of dispute—Wages.

Number of employees affected—Employees of Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Company, 140.

Employees of Standard Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited, Van Roi Mines, Limited, and Silverton Mines, Limited, directly, 325; indirectly, 50.

Employees of Queens Mines, Inc., directly, 45; indirectly, 200.

Employees of Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Limited, Rambler Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond Eureka Mines and Idaho-Alamo Mines, directly, 210; indirectly, 90.

Employees of Blue Bell Mine, No. 1 Mine, Highland Mine, Hope Mine, Silver Horde Mine, Molly Gibson Mine, Eureka Mine, and Poorman Mine, 300.

Date of constitution of Board—December 21, 1912.

Membership of Board—Mr. W. S. Bullock-Webster, Victoria, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Chas. R. Hamilton, Nelson, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies; and Mr. J. W. Bennett, Fernie, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Reports received—January 27, 1913; February 4, 1913.

Result of inquiry—Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Bennett. The majority report of the Board found against the demands of the employees. No cessation of work occurred.

During the latter part of January and the early part of February the Minister of Labour received the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the various owners of metalliferous mines in eastern British Columbia and their employees, being members of unions located severally at Kimberley, Silverton, Ymir, Sandon and Nelson, B.C., local branches of the Western Federation of Miners.

Five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation had been made to the department, but, as a result of communications between the department and the parties concerned, and through the efforts of an officer of the department who had been instructed by the Minister to proceed to the locality for the purpose of lending any assistance in his power, it was agreed by all parties concerned to refer their differences to a joint Board. The dispute in each case grew out of the employees' demand for increased wages, the total number affected being 1,200 directly and 340 indirectly.

The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Chas. R. Hamilton, K.C., the companies' nominee. In this report it was stated that the men based their claims for higher wages on (1) the increased cost of living with but little increase in wages; and (2) the increased price of metals during the past year. As a result of its investigation the Board reported that in spite of the fact that the general tendency in the cost of food and clothing had been upward, the men concerned earned sufficient to procure the best of these commodities, but that they had not such a large surplus as formerly. From the evidence secured the Board found that the present scale of wages is sufficient to maintain a married man and his family in comfort, with some margin for incidentals such as insurance, sickness, etc. The mine owners stated that they were not in a position financially to continue operations if they granted the increase asked for, and claimed that they were paying the wages prevailing in British Columbia and the western States. The Board found that most of the properties involved had paid neither principal nor interest to their shareholders, and that the increase, if allowed, would have to be paid by the shareholders. In conclusion, the Board expressed the opinion that present conditions in the district and mines concerned did not justify any increase in wages or any disturbance of the relations existing between employers and employees in the mines pertinent to the inquiry.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, in his minority report, stated that in his opinion the higher or lower price of metals should not enter into the question at all, the workers being concerned only with the increased cost of living, the existence of which was conceded by all. In this connection he quoted the result of a recent investigation by Prof. McKenzie, showing that the cost of living had increased eighteen per cent during the past few years, and since the men's demands equalled an increase of only fourteen per cent, he considered the scale of wages asked for a very moderate one. It was also recommended by Mr. Bennett that any increase granted by the operators to the employees should be made applicable to the surfacemen as well as to those working underground.

The employees refused to accept the award of the majority of the Board. No cessation of work, however, occurred.

REPORT OF BOARD.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Your Board of Conciliation and Investigation in regard to the demand of some of the miners' unions in Kootenay for a flat raise of fifty cents per man in the following mines, namely:—

The Rambler-Caribou,
Hope (Ruth Mines, Ltd.) Sandon,
Bluebell,
Standard,
Van Roi,
Queen-Salmo,
Silverton Mines, Ltd.,
Lucky Jim,
Surprise or Noble Five,
Granite Poorman,
and Sullivan at Kimberley,

convened at Nelson on Monday, January 6, 1913, pursuant to notice given to all parties. In addition to the three members of the Board, there were present during the proceedings, representatives from the federation of local unions on behalf of the men, and of all the mine owners concerned except the Noble Five and Lucky Jim Mines.

The Board sat and heard evidence in Nelson on January 6, 7, 10, and 11. Travelled to New Denver on the 13th, heard evidence there on the 14th; returned to Nelson, both sides in Nelson, on the 16th, and spent the 17th and 18th in discussion and deliberation for the purpose of making this report.

The miners stated that their claim for an increase of fifty cents per diem was based on (1) the increased cost of living with but little increase in wages; (2) the increased price of metals during the past year.

To this the mine owners replied that they were not in a financial condition which would allow them to continue with the increase asked, and that they were paying the wage prevailing in British Columbia and the western States. Evidence was given by both sides of the increase and, in some instances, decrease of price of food and clothing, and while there was some difference as to the amount of the increase, the evidence established to the satisfaction of the Board that the general tendency in the cost of food and clothing had been upwards.

The following facts, however, were brought out in the evidence and not contradicted and have been taken into consideration in making this report:—

(1.) The men demand and obtain in both food and clothing the best of their kind, and the tendency in this regard is more marked now than a few years back.

(2.) The boarding houses at which the single men and some of the married men, together forming a large majority, at least 80 per cent of the workers, live, are maintained by the mine owners, and a flat charge of $1 per day per man is charged to the men, and this has always been the charge throughout past years.

(3.) No evidence was furnished as to the relation of the average married man's living expenses to his wages, except by—

(*a.*) Mr. Roberts, secretary of Moyie Miners' Union, whose monthly cheque averaged $88, who was not in debt, owned his own house and other real estate and some mining stock bought out of his earnings, carried no insurance.

(*b.*) Mr. Villeneuve, secretary of Kimberley Union, and married, was called but did not give any evidence supporting the men's contention that the wage at present paid is insufficient for their proper maintenance.

(*c.*) Mr. Armstrong, of Van Roi mine, who boarded at the company's boarding house, owned his own house in Slocan city, where his wife and four children lived for the sake of education, carried insurance and had a bank balance.

(*d.*) In the case of single men two witnesses were called by the union's representative. One Shaler, 26 years old, stated that he had been working six years, that he was qualified as a miner, timber framer's helper and timber framer, that he earned from three to four dollars a day, that he could not live as he considered he ought to live on this wage. That a miner, taking everything into consideration, would only work about seven months in the year or, as he expressed it, that he had found seven months as long as he could stand it day in and day out. That in his opinion a miner should have $1,800 a year to make life worth living, or in other words, a wage of more than $9 a day. His evidence also showed that the amount of his earnings, after paying for his board and lodging, amounted in July to $50, in August to $78.25, in September to $74, in October to $92 and November to $90.

The other, David Murphy, also a single man, claimed that he could not live on the existing wage, but he also admitted that since he came to British Columbia in 1895 he had put into the ground in mineral claims which he owned between six and seven thousand dollars, including his own time, and that this came from his earnings as a miner.

(4.) At the Van Roi mine, $3,000 to $3,500 is put to savings in the bank by the men each month out of a total monthly pay-roll of $10,000.

(5.) At the Hewit mine, where nine men are working, these nine have savings amounting to $10,908.50 in the bank, of which $6,984 was saved by married men and the balance by single men; saved during an average period of two years and two months.

(6.) At the Rambler-Caribou mine, at a time when the manager had to ask the men to postpone pay-day, to which they agreed, six or seven of the miners, including the foreman, brought the manager $3,000 in cash and lent it to him at 8 per cent to continue the work.

The Board went specially to New Denver in order to sit nearer to some of the mines affected in order that all evidence desired might be given, and though a number of miners were present, some of them married, in spite of an invitation by the chairman, twice repeated, to any and all who desired to give evidence to come forward, none came to speak of the condition of married men except Mr. Armstrong, already mentioned, who gave evidence under subpœna at request of the mine owners. The other married men already mentioned gave their evidence in Nelson.

Though shyness or diffidence in coming forward might be present, the Board feel that if the claim for an increase had been deep rooted in the increased cost of living, witnesses would not have been lacking.

From the evidence adduced, of which the foregoing are examples, your Board find no difficulty and have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the present scale of wages is sufficient to maintain a married man and his family in all the food and clothing they need for health and comfort with some margin for incidentals, such as insurance, sickness, etc.

The only contention in this direction of which the evidence will allow is that the margin of the income of a miner over his expense in food and clothing may be less than it has been during some period or periods a few years back. The question is, do the present conditions justify the increase of the present margin, not in order to preserve to the men the means of obtaining a reasonable sufficiency of the necessaries of life, but to provide them with a surplus over these necessaries at least equal to those which they have had at every time in the past.

In this regard we note the following of the properties involved in this inquiry:—

(1.) The Standard is paying at present $50,000 a month but has not yet repaid the capital invested, using the profits for the development of other properties.

(2.) If the increase demanded was added throughout to the pay-rolls of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company it would increase them by $272,000, while the profits of that company last year were $304,000, i.e., the increase would reduce a surplus representing five per cent on the capital to one equal to half of one per cent.

(3.) Of all the other properties involved in this inquiry the evidence shows without exception that the shareholders have received back nothing in the shape of either principle or interest on their outlay, and that the increase, if allowed, for a long time to come must be supplied by the shareholders, and this in spite of the fact that the life of a mine must sooner or later come to an end, and therefore principal as well as interest have to be provided for out of the product.

Finally, the scales of wages in fifty properties taken from all over the western states of America and British Columbia have been collected and introduced as evidence in the inquiry and an average struck by your Board with the following results:—

	Scale in force here.	Average above mentioned.	Of the scales collected.
Miners	3.50 3.50 in one mine	3.53	3.50 is paid by 29 mines out of 43.
Handminers	3.40 and 3.25 in one mine	3.35	3.50 is paid by 23 mines out of 37.
Muckers	3.00	3.12	3.00 is paid by 26 mines out of 49.
Timbermen	3.50 and 4.00	3.82	4.00 is paid by 24 mines out of 37.
Surfacemen	3.00	2.97	3.00 is paid by 25 mines out of 38.
Board	30.00	31.38	.....

The lead producers in the United States get one per cent more for their lead than those here do, based on a comparison of London and New York quotations for the years 1902–1911.

One other comparison.—As already shown, with two exceptions, none of the mines here concerned have repaid their shareholders anything.

In the Cœur d'Alene District, United States of America, about 150 miles distant, where most conditions are similar, and there is no evidence of any difference in the cost of living, the following properties have paid to their shareholders as follows:—

Bunker Hill	over	$13,000,000
Hecla	"	2,600,000
Federal Mining Company	"	9,000,000
Success		80,000

and the following is the comparative scale of wages of this district and the Cœur d'Alene:—

——	In this District.	In the Cœur D'Alene.
Miners	3.50	3.50
Handminers	3.50	3.50
Muckers	3.00	3.00 & 3.50
Timbermen	3.50 & 4.00	3.50 & 4.00
Surfacemen	3.00	3.00

It appeared in the evidence that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company made an offer of a certain increase before this inquiry was demanded, and it has been suggested that this is evidence than an increase can and ought to be paid. Your Board has eliminated the fact of this offer entirely from its consideration because they consider—

(1.) That an offer made under stress of a demand and for the sake of peace is not to be taken as an admission of the justice of anything.

(2.) That if taken as an admission here the Board will erect an obstacle to amicable settlement of future disputes, as all parties will be afraid to make offers which will be construed into admissions.

(3.) That such a course would provide a temptation in the future to procure such admissions by extortionate demands.

(4.) That the offer was only made for the sake of peace and was not made by all or even a majority of those affected.

In view of the foregoing, in the opinion of your Board the present conditions in this district and in the mines concerned do not justify any increase in the scale of wages prevailing at, or any disturbance of the relations now existing between employees and employers in, the mines pertinent to this inquiry.

W. H. Bullock-Webster,
Chairman.

Charles R. Hamilton,
Member of Board.

27th January, 1913.

MINORITY REPORT.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—After an exhaustive review of the evidence presented and to the many details of which painstaking deliberation to the main points involved were given by Mr. Hamilton and myself, it is with feelings of regret that I am constrained to submit for your consideration a minority report. I am free to confess, however, that despite the personal disappointment, there is an element of compensation derivable from the contemplation of the exceedingly pleasurable manner in which the entire proceedings connected with the Board have been conducted, both by the representatives of the two parties immediately concerned and my colleagues, C. R. Hamilton, K.C., (operators' representative) and W. H. Bullock-Webster (chairman).

With the cause of the dispute you are so thoroughly cognizant that it would be superfluous for me to make any comment thereon except to cite and dilate upon the two points upon which it is based, namely, the increased cost of living, and the higher prices of metals that have obtained for some time past. As the higher prices of metals was the minor premise from the standpoint of the miners I will deal with it first.

To accept as a principle that, the profit derived from the sale of a given commodity I deem economically unsound, illogical and, in the main, impracticable, because if it be admitted that employees should share when a profit is made then it must follow as a corollary that, if loss ensue in an industry the employees should likewise be parties to the loss. That there are instances where the employees are allowed to share in the profits may be practicable under certain peculiar conditions as a utilitarian expediency, but these exceptions in no wise affect the basic principle that undertakings are not entered upon primarily for the benefit of the employees *per se*, but for the profits that may be derived therefrom; and any advantage that the worker may extract from the proceeds of his efforts is incidental only, not fundamental. That this was recognized (whether consciously or otherwise is of little import) was demonstrated quite clearly in the evidence submitted by the different representatives of the mine owners.

It was acknowledged that some could pay the scale demanded because they were on a dividend-paying basis, but would not do so because the investors had moneys in other enterprises that did not pay at present; others averred that they could not pay the scale because they were not making any profit, whilst in many of the camps in Idaho, Montana and other states of the U.S.A., from a statement presented, it was shown that the profits made were exceedingly large and yet the wages paid were but little different to those in vogue in the districts included in the present controversy; therefore, the question of wages in relation to the higher prices (or profits) of metals is not entertained as a factor in the administration of companies' affairs.

In reality wages are contingent upon the law of supply and demand, as was so tersely asserted by Mr. Finch in his evidence. In short, profit sharing may at times be indulged as a practice by individual institutions, but the amount of wage paid (or for that matter for every other commodity that is bought) must, in the main, conform to economic law, in the realm of production, depend upon its average cost of production; and in the realm of circulation, the price of a commodity is influenced by the law of supply and demand. The worker selling his only commodity (physical and mental energy) is subject to these inexorable economic laws, i.e., cost of production and the law of supply and demand, hence the higher or lower price of metals is, in plain English, none of his business.

The main point at issue, the cost of living, is of vital import to the mine worker, and because of the increased price of the commodities he must have access to, it is imperative that he should have an increase in his money wage if he is to prevent a reduction of his present standard of living.

That the price of living has materially advanced is conceded by both parties to the dispute, the difference be one of degree, not of fact. Government statistics for the past ten years were cited, as giving 31 per cent as the increase, while a recent investigation by Professor Mackenzie was quoted as giving 18 per cent (in Canada) increase from what obtained several years ago.

Fifty cents a day increase per man was the wage scale demanded, this, according to calculations made by Mr. S. G. Blaylock, meant an increase of 14 per cent in the pay-roll of his company, therefore, in my opinion taking even 18 per cent as a basis of calculation, the men were modest in their proposed amended scale, and this is more pronouncedly so when it was conclusively proven that despite the constant upward tendency during the past ten years there has been no appreciable difference in the wages paid to quartz miners since 1900.

That some of the companies tacitly acknowledge there was merit in the demands of the miners is evidenced by their action in offering a slight increase when they learned what the men proposed to do, assigning as the reason therefor, desire to keep the best men; this cannot be admitted as wholly sound because it was made to all men in certain grades but was not offered to the outside men at all, and it is natural to assume that there are varying degrees of efficiency in the grades that were offered the advance as well as in the surface men who were not included in the proposed advance.

Accepting as correct that 18 per cent is the increase in the cost of living and as already mentioned 50 cents a day means but 14 per cent of an increase, then the demand made by the men is to me a most justifiable one, and therefore upon this point I do not concur with the other members of the Board in their contention that there was not sufficient evidence forthcoming to show cause why it should be paid.

The documentary and oral evidence submitted by the representatives of the mine owners was greatly in excess of that submitted by the representatives of the miners, especially in the oral portion, for which there is a good and sufficient reason although not readily appreciated or understood by those who have never had the experience, viz., many of the miners when requested to testify asked that they be excused lest they lose their jobs. To those on the outer ridge of the industrial arena of the labour world it is not so regarded, on the contrary it is common knowledge of the workers in practically every industry.

To sum up, I do not consider that the men are entitled to an increase simply because of the higher price of metals, but do hold that, if the purchasing power of their wages has been reduced consequent upon the enhanced price of the commodities they must have to keep their own commodity (i.e., their energies) up to the standard they have heretofore enjoyed, then indeed the higher (nominal) scale asked for is, in my estimation, a moderate one.

This I do most strongly recommend that it be suggested to the operators, that should they decide to give an advance to their employees to be applicable not only to those working underground but likewise to the surfacemen (outside labourers), because the increased cost of living is felt by that section more (proportionately) than it is to the higher paid grades.

I am, sir, yours truly,

J. W. BENNETT,
Miners' Representative.

STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING MINORITY REPORT.

NELSON, B.C., January 18, 1913.

To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and *re* differences between various owners of metalliferious mines in eastern British Columbia and their employees respectively concerned, being members of unions of miners located severally at Kimberley, Silverton, Ymir, Sandon and Nelson, local branches of the Western Federation of Miners.

SIR,—Upon receipt of telegram from F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, on December 17 notifying me that I had been appointed by you to represent the miners and that Mr. Charles R. Hamilton, K.C., of Nelson, was the appointee to represent the interests of the operators, I immediately entered into communication

with that gentleman regarding the time of meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of selecting a chairman. On Thursday, December 19, 1912, went to Nelson, and on the following morning (Friday) met Mr. Hamilton, when we mutually agreed to recommend for the chairmanship of the Board of Conciliation, Mr. W. H. Bullock-Webster, barrister, Victoria, B.C., and you were notified accordingly. On December 21 I was informed by wire sent by Mr. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, that you had appointed the gentleman designated and due notification thereof had been telegraphed to him at Victoria. As a result of the correspondence that passed between us it was decided to fix the date of our first session at Nelson, B.C., on the sixth day of January, 1913.

The proceedings were begun in the court house of the city of Nelson on Monday morning, January 6, 1913. After the preliminaries had been disposed of, Mr. M. Johnson, barrister, made application to appear as counsel on behalf of some of the mining companies interested, but upon protest being made by Mr. William Davidson, acting on behalf of the miners, the Board declined to accede to Mr. Johnson's request conformably to chap. 20, sec. 41, of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Mr. S. G. Blaylock, of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, asked whether a stenographer would be employed by the Board, this additional expense the chairman ruled should not be incurred. Mr. William Davidson presented the scale of wages demanded by the men and the same was duly filed with the Board, stating that the grounds for seeking to obtain the increase were the increased cost of living and the higher price of metals that has obtained during the past year.

Mr. S. G. Blaylock, representing the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, stated the men in their employ in the various mines involved in the dispute had been offered, without prejudice, the Rossland scale, but as this had been refused the offer had been withdrawn. Owing to the fact that many of the other representatives of the mining companies were delayed in arriving because of the difficulties of transportation, the sitting was closed for the day and resumed in the city hall, Nelson, on Tuesday, January 7, 1913. The following gentlemen were noted in attendance:—

W. E. Zwickey, Rambler Cariboo.
J. A. Anderson, Hope (Ruth Mines, Ltd.)
S. S. Fowler, Bluebell.
S. G. Blaylock, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.
Ernest Levy, Van Roi Mining Company.
Geo. Stillwell, Hewitt (Silverton Mines, Ltd.)
E. V. Buckley, Queen.
James Cronin, Standard.
William Davidson, President District No. 6, W. F. of M.
Frank Phillips, Secretary Miners' Union, Nelson.
J. D. McNiven, Fair Wage Officer.

As the above mentioned constituted the bulk of the representative interests involved, the Board suggested to them as per clause 24, chap. 20, of the Act, that they might confer together for the purpose of endeavouring to reach an amicable understanding without necessitating that the functions of the Board should take on the second part of its duties, viz., investigation. After lunch, as no conciliation had been arrived at, the Board again convened at two o'clock, when Mr. Wm. Brown was called upon by Mr. Davidson to testify relative to the cost of clothing, stated that he had been in business in Nelson for the past 12 or 13 years. Interrogated as to the increased cost during the past 10 years said that in some lines it was fully 20 per cent, shirts 10 to 15 per cent, suits (especially serge) fully 20 per cent, overalls, cotton shirts, in fact all apparel worn by the miners had appreciably advanced. Boots and shoes had been going up steadily, leather goods generally fully 20 per cent. In reply to questions put by Mr. Blaylock, witness stated that underclothing, collars, shirts, etc., had gone

up about 10 per cent. Asked as to the increase in women and children's wear, replied that in the lines he carried it was on the average increased in like proportion with men's wear.

I. J. Lucia, butcher, Nelson, upon being examined by Mr. Frank Phillips, gave a full and detailed statement regarding the prices of meat products that were ruling to-day and what they were four years ago, showing that the rise generally had been very marked.

H. Amas, retail grocer, said that he did not have actual figures with him, but would give his evidence based upon over twenty years' practical experience. Some lines had advanced while others had receded somewhat from what they were last year, still the tendency, speaking on the average, had gone up in the last ten years 10 to 15 per cent.

Thos. D. Stark (A. Macdonald, Wholesale Grocery Company) considered that in the past five years the approximate average advance in the prices of the commodities they handled would be 5 to 8 per cent (wholesale).

S. G. Baylock was then called to the stand and after stating that the Consolidated were operating the mines known as the Mollie Gibson, No. 1, and the Highlander, located in the Nelson districts, involved, gave a very lucid statement as to the number of men employed, the price of board ($1 a day) and the cost of operating the boarding house, the price of metals, etc. In answer to a question put by Mr. Davidson, witness said that they had paid 25 cents extra per day to some of the men employed at the Mollie Gibson mine in the hope of settling the existing difficulty, but upon being further questioned as to whether this additional 25 cents was still being paid, replied that it was discontinued from January 1, 1913. Interrogated further as to whether he had given the thirty days' notice, witness replied that he had not, as it was made without prejudice. After some further observations regarding the correspondence that had passed between his company and their employees to the effect that the men directly involved had been written to and not through the organization of miners, at the request of Mr. William Davidson the sittings of the Board were adjourned until Friday, January 10. The reason for the request was the holding of the District Convention of the W. F. of M. at Nelson, Wednesday, January 8, and Thursday, January 9.

Friday, January 10.

Upon the Board's resumption of the proceedings at the city hall, Mr. James D. Anderson of the Hope mine said that the property in question was in the development stage with no present possibilities of reaching a dividend-paying basis. He acknowledged that it had been a producer but that the proceeds obtained therefrom had been put back into the ground. Number of men employed, twenty to twenty-two. Asked by Mr. Davidson if they were not already paying some of the men the advanced scale, replied, 'Yes,' that the timber framer was receiving $4, ore sorter $3.50, but to miners and muckers they paid the going rate; $8 a day would be the increased expenditure of granting the scale submitted.

S. S. Fowler, of the Bluebell mine, claimed that because of the low grade character of the ore his company was unable to pay the increased scale. He gave a history of the operation of the property and submitted figures connected therewith since he took over the management. Speaking of the living conditions at Riondel, gave a description of these both as regards the board, lodging and other conveniences that were furnished their employees, of which there were at present about ninety. He did not make any distinction when engaging a man as to whether he was single or married. Asked by Mr. Frank Phillips if he did not think the cost of board increased since 1906-7, replied that he thought there was a slight increase but could not state specifically.

E. V. Buckley, Queen mine, stated that the price of metals did not concern them, as their mine was a gold producer. Answering Mr. Davidson said that there were forty-two men employed and to some of these the company was paying a higher wage in some instances than the going scale. Cost of boarding the men $1.07 a day each, not including hauling ($10 a ton from Salmo), and wood gathering. In further answer to Mr. Davidson said that some men were working at the mines in the vicinity at a higher rate than he was paying. That he had made overtures to the miners working under him relative to a slight increase but that he (Davidson) and McIsaacs (secretary of the Ymir union) had refused it. That the offer was made without prejudice. S. G. Blaylock, 'Is it not a fact, Mr. Buckley, that the "Mother Lode" is very wet?' 'Yes, and some men say they would rather work for me at $3.50 than get $4 at the Mother Lode.'

At the afternoon session, Mr. Davidson made a statement regarding his interview with Mr. Buckley. In part, he said: 'On November 13 I visited the Queen mine at the request of the men, made through their local secretary, when the question of their position should they go on strike was discussed, and I explained their legal status and advised them to comply with the law and apply for a Board. Upon interviewing Mr. Buckley he informed me that he could not pay the increase demanded. I explained to him my mission and assured him that the men had said they would continue to work conformably to the law, but that as an officer of the miners' organization I simply gave them my advice, as it is the men who decide what course they shall pursue.'

James Roberts was then called. Said that he was assistant secretary of the Kimberley Miners' Union, with headquarters at Moyie, where he was working as blacksmith in the St. Eugene mine, the property of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. That the demand for a 50 cent all round raise in wages was not because of the findings of the 1907 award at Moyie, but the outcome of a special convention held at the request of the local unions on August 23, 1912, at Nelson, for the purpose of discussing the question. Demand was made on the Fort Steele Mining Company that is operating the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, and that a reply was received from Marysville, dated October 1. That the company did make an offer of 25 cents a day, but this was not applicable to the outside men. He then proceeded to talk about the cost of living, stating that it was an acknowledged fact that had been clearly demonstrated before the Board which sat in Moyie in 1907, that there had been a great increase in the cost of living all around. Asked for his opinion of what constituted a fair wage for an average man, he handed a newspaper clipping giving the report of a decision handed down by a judge at Bunker Hill, Australia. Questioned as to whether he did not think that the men had participated in the benefits resultant from the lead bounty, said that he did not so regard it. With reference to the sliding scale basis upon which the wages should be determined, said the men favoured a flat scale. In the course of his observations he alluded to the precarious character of the miners' vocation: isolation and consequent inconveniences, such as distance from medical aid, social advantages, etc. Answering a question as to what he considered a living wage, witness replied '$4 a day.' Asked regarding his monthly cheque, said 'about $88,' and that he went sometimes 'in the hole.' He then explained that he was a married man with one child, had no life insurance, a few dollars in the bank, some cheap land near Curzon and owned his home.

M. P. Villeneuve, secretary of Kimberly Miners' Union, living at Kimberly, miner at Sullivan mine, said that he thought that the men would have accepted the 25 cents advance offered had it applied to the outside men as well as the underground workers. Asked about his own wage, said that he received the usual $3.50 a day, married, paid life insurance premium out of his wages, which average about $60 a month.

H. Gregerich, of Ainsworth, merchant, called at the request of Mr. S. G. Blaylock. Testified that the prices of boots were slightly higher than three years ago. Cost of

woollen goods, shirts, socks, but little different from five years ago. Replying to Mr. Davidson, said that he disposed of No. 1 mine to the Consolidated Company about a year and a half ago.

E. Guille, secretary-treasurer of the Granite Poorman, stated property a gold producer, operating under difficulties; to increase pay of men meant cease operations; now paying miners $3.75, muckers $3.25, timbermen $4, and others 25 cents more than prevailing scale. Compelled to do this to hold good men. Average employees twenty-seven.

Saturday, January 11.

Allan Calhoun, formerly employed at the Mother Lode, called at the request of Mr. E. V. Buckley, gave data *re* contract work and day's pay results.

C. H. McDougall, superintendent at Kimberley about two years, dwelt at some length on the prices of metals. Said in 1908 underground men were reduced 50 cents, surface men only 25 cents, hence explanation why when recent offer of 25 cents a day more was offered it did not include the outside men. Described the workings of the camp and the conveniences in detail. Preferred married men as they are more attentive and easier to retain. Replying to Mr. Villeneuve relative to the prices of meats and provisions, said that the increase was particularly noticeable in the meat department.

Tuesday, January 14.

Held at court house, New Denver. Ernest Levy, manager of Van Roi, read statement; employ about 130. Estimate that to concede increased scale would mean about $2,500 additional expenditure monthly.

Mr. Douglas Lay, superintendent of the above mine, also testified on similar lines to Mr. Levy. Said some of their employees have bank accounts. Details were furnished *re* boarding house.

Thomas J. Armstrong, outside foreman at Van Roi, said he had eleven men working under him, that he was paid $4 a day, married and had family living at Slocan; owns his home, had $1,000 life insurance, and had some funds in the savings bank.

James Cronin, manager of the Standard, gave a most lucid description of the mining industry culled from his own experiences, ranging from mucker to mine manager. Interrogated by Mr. Davidson as to whether his company paid dividends, replied about $50,000 a month since May. Asked if his company couldn't afford to pay the increased scale, said that was for the directors to decide when they got on velvet; and another reason for not doing so, that the men who were interested in the Standard also had holdings in other properties which were not on a paying basis.

George Stillwell, manager of Hewitt, considered present wage scale more than fair, paying miners (single jack) $3.25. Gave details relative to the savings of many employees. Asked by Mr. Davidson if he were the private secretary for the men, replied 'No,' and upon also being asked by Mr. Davidson what wages he received, declined to answer.

Alec. Smith, manager Surprise, stated that he was paying all he could afford. Asked if when the mine was on a dividend paying basis what about increase, replied could give no encouragement, as the company had 130 to 140 thousand tied up and that both the merchants and the men had all been paid.

W. E. Finch, manager Idaho Alamo, said that the question of what they paid the men was governed largely by the law of supply and demand. Employed about thirty men. Idaho was at present closed down owing to snow blockade.

W. E. Zwickey, manager Rambler Cariboo, recited his experiences since 1900 in the Slocan district, and said that if it had not been for the lead bounty their property would have closed down six years ago. Asked as to chance for men to get the

increase demanded when property was a dividend payer, said there was no chance until the company have had a return for the money invested, that capital has some rights and it will take a long time to recover what has already been invested.

Thomas Staley, formerly worked at Standard as a timber framer, but not employed at present, said that on the wages he got at the end of the year he came out about even. Asked as to what he considered a good living wage, replied that under existing conditions about $1,400 a year, but what constituted a good living was a question of degree, that for himself he was anxious to sell his labour for all he could get.

David Murphy, a prospector and miner for the past thirty-five years, single, supporting a cripple brother, difficult to get steady employment of late years, said that he had put all the money he earned back into the ground. Worked in British Columbia since 1895.

Thursday, January 16, Nelson.

Anthony Shilland, secretary of Sandon Miners' Union, also district secretary of the W. F. of M., on the question of the voting 'Do you endorse this proposed district wage scale?' vote was 703 for, with 10 against. On the question, 'Are you willing to strike, if it be necessary in order to secure it?' vote stood 623 for, and 58 against. Upon interrogation from Mr. Ernest Levy, explained the method of taking vote. Questioned by the chairman said that he (Shilland) considered the demand justifiable because of the increased cost of living, that clothing and provisions had gone up in price. Married, no family. Did not think that the average miner worked more than eight months out of the year.

S. S. Fowler put in a tabulated statement relative to the cost of operation of boarding house at the Bluebell.

C. H. McDougall, superintendent at Kimberley, said that a miner should be physically able to work 300 shifts a year, that many in Rossland do this; to increase the wage to the scale demanded would reduce the profit on the investment from 4 per cent to about ½ per cent.

John M. Turnbull, mining engineer for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, filed statement showing the wages paid at the mines operated by their company, also those operated in other parts of British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, &c., as well as a voluminous correspondence which was handed to the Board to be used as reference.

S. G. Blaylock then read a summarized summing up of the case for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which was signed by Messrs. E. Levy, W. E. Zwickey and S. S. Fowler, as subscribers to the same.

In the summing up for the miners' case:

Frank Phillips explained how the vote had been obtained in the Nelson district. Some companies, he said, had posted a wage scale of their own after the miners' demands had been made known. Further stated that the consensus of opinion among the men was in favour of a standard flat advance in preference to a sliding scale.

William Davidson reviewed the case, dwelt at length upon the conditions largely peculiar to the workers in the quartz mines. In many instances the men work in camps remote from civilization, that one of the reasons why so many single men were to be found in the mines enumerated was because of the difficulties that a married man had to contend against, such as inadequate medical aid, and when there were children of school age usually meant that they had to live in towns, thus materially increasing the cost to the married man of the upkeep for himself and those dependent upon him. Pointed out that a bunkhouse standard, based on the living wage of a single man, should not be the ideal for this period of prosperity about which so much had been said. Another expense which the miner had to consider was the extremely

high rate of insurance that he must pay because of the hazardous character of his employment or else, as many did, he carried the risk himself and because he did so by placing his money in the bank this was adduced by the representatives of the operators as an argument that the wages paid was a living wage. He contended that the 50 cents additional demand would not meet the increase that had arisen in the last ten years in the cost of living, as the Government had furnished statistics that in that period the increase had been 31 per cent. With reference to the claim for an increase because of the higher price of metals, that this was merely incidental, that the increased cost of living was the main reason for demanding an increased scale so that the standard of living of the miners should not be diminished because of the decreased purchasing power of the dollar compared to what it was ten years ago.

Alluding to the risks of capital, of which mention had been made, he said that the worker was constantly risking the most valuable asset he possessed, viz., his life, and spoke about the four men who were recently buried under a snowslide near Sandon. Capital's share resolved itself in the last analysis what it had the power to take, and that the present dispute was an attempt on the part of the workers to prevent a sliding back in the standard of living.

J. W. Bennett.

XVI.—APPLICATION FROM LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS MANAGING BOARD ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.—DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS RENEWED AND DISPUTE ADJUSTED.

Application received—December 9, 1912.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Government Railways Managing Board and Locomotive Engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, employed on the Intercolonial Railway of Canada.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of Dispute—Employees demand for reinstatement of certain employees and for the payment to these and to others who had been suspended.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 8; indirectly, 350.

Result of inquiry—Proceedings under the Act were stayed pending further negotiations between the Government Railways Managing Board and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which had not been concluded at the end of the fiscal year. (Slightly anticipating the course of events, it may be remarked that the dispute was adjusted by direct negotiations between the parties concerned.)

XVII.—APPLICATION FROM MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, MEMBERS OF LODGE NO. 412, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AND LOCAL NO. 446, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, EMPLOYED BY THE OTTAWA CAR COMPANY.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD.—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

Application received—January 9, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Ottawa Car Company and machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, in its employ, being members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists and Local No. 446, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Machinists, blacksmiths and helpers.

Nature of dispute—Wages and hours.

Number of employees affected—69.

Date of constitution of Board—January 11, 1913.

Membership of Board—Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. George F. Henderson, Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. J. C. Watters, also of Ottawa, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Report received—January 17, 1913.

Result of inquiry—A unanimous report was presented by the Board embodying an agreement, signed by both parties to the dispute, which disposed of all points at issue. The agreement is to remain in force for one year from January 17, 1913, and thereafter until terminated by sixty days' notice by either party.

The industry here affected was not one of the public utilities class to which the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act primarily applies and, under section 63 of the Act, could be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for adjustment only by mutual agreement of both parties concerned. In the employees' application it was stated that the same had been made 'by mutual consent of both parties to the dispute.' This was confirmed by the company, and a Board was accordingly established by the Minister on January 9, being constituted as follows:—Hamnett P. Hill, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, and Messrs. George F. Henderson, K.C., and James Cameron Watters, also of Ottawa, Ont., nominated by the company and the employees respectively.

The report of the Board embodied an agreement signed by both parties concerned, which disposed of all points at issue. It had been deemed advisable to make parties to the agreement other trades than those mentioned in the application. The agreement provides for a ten-hour day up to the end of October, 1913, or until the discontinuance of the Saturday half holiday, the working day from November to April, inclusive, to be from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the working day is to end at 5 p.m. From May to October, inclusive, work on Saturdays will cease at 12 o'clock noon. The agreement further provides that any work done outside of the regular working hours is to be counted as overtime and is to be paid for at a rate of time and a half; that wages are to be increased 10 per cent;

and that so long as the men continue to work ten hours each day they shall be paid at a rate per hour as shall total the equivalent of a ten and a half-hour day at the increased rate of wages. When the hours are reduced to nine the men are to be paid at the hourly rate which they had been receiving while working ten hours per day. The agreement is to remain in force for one year from January 17, and thereafter until terminated by sixty days' notice given by either party.

Word was received in the department from the company and the employees, respectively, confirming their acceptance of the terms of the above mentioned agreement.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Car Company, Limited, employer, and its machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, employees.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, and composed of James Cameron Watters, of the city of Ottawa, recommended by the employees; George Frederick Henderson, of the same place, recommended by the company, and Hamnett Pinhey Hill, of the same place, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board by the Minister of Labour as chairman of the Board, have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met on the 15th day of January, 1913, and having subscribed and taken the oaths of office, it immediately procured a conference between representatives of the men and the manager of the company, looking to a settlement of the matters in dispute.

The Board met further on the 16th and 17th days of January, 1913, continuing the negotiations in the direction of settlement to a successful result, a written agreement being eventually entered into between the company and certain representatives of the men, whom the Board understand to have been appointed by the men at meetings held for that purpose. During the course of the discussion it was deemed advisable that an effort should be made to make parties to the agreement other trades engaged in the company's works not formal parties to the investigation, and it will be seen that the agreement, a copy of which the Board has the honour to submit herewith, is so signed by representatives of such other trades. The members of the Board are unanimously of the opinion that the agreement is fair and reasonable and in the mutual interests of the parties concerned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HAMNETT P. HILL,
Chairman.

J. C. WATTERS.

GEO. F. HENDERSON.

OTTAWA, Ont., January 17, 1913.

This agreement made (in triplicate) the seventeenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, between The Ottawa Car Company, Limited, hereinafter called the 'company,' of the first part; and the machinists, blacksmiths and helpers employed by the said company, together with such other employees of the said company as may be their representatives sign this agreement, hereinafter called the 'men,' of the second part.

Whereas, the works of the company have heretofore been operated on the basis of a ten-hour day and the men have requested the company to operate such works on the basis of a nine-hour day and to increase the wages heretofore paid to such an amount that the amount payable for a day of nine hours shall be equivalent to the amount heretofore paid for a day of ten hours.

And, whereas, the company has agreed to accede to the said request, subject, however, to the agreement of the men to continue to work for ten hours each day (subject to Saturday half holidays as hereinafter set out) until the end of the month of October, A.D., 1913.

Now therefore this agreement witnesseth, that the parties hereto have agreed in manner following, that is to say:—

(1.) From and after the date of this agreement, the principle of a nine-hour day shall be considered as the working principle of the company's works.

(2.) Up to and until the last day of the month of October, A.D. 1913, or until the discontinuance by mutual agreement of the Saturday half holiday, should it be discontinued before that date, the men agree to work for ten hours each day.

(3.) The regular working hours up to the last day of October, A.D. 1913, or the discontinuance of the Saturday half holiday as in the last preceding paragraph mentioned, shall be from 7 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock a.m. and from 1 o'clock p.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. for the first five days of the week, and from 7 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock a.m. and from 1 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. on Saturdays during the months from November to April, both inclusive, and from 7 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock a.m. and from 1 o'clock p.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. for the first five days of the week, and from 7 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays during the months from May to October, both inclusive.

(4.) From and after the last day of October, A.D. 1913, or the discontinuance of the Saturday half holiday as in the second paragraph hereof mentioned, work shall be discontinued at 5 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock on each of the first five days of the week, the other hours remaining as in the third paragraph hereof mentioned.

(5.) Any work done by day employees outside of the regular working hours as hereinafter set out will be called overtime and will be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

(6.) Wages now paid to the men shall be increased 10 per cent from and after the date of this agreement, so that the next ensuing pay list will be on the new basis.

(7.) From and after the date of this agreement and so long as the men continue to work ten hours each day, as hereinbefore set out, they shall be paid at a rate per hour as shall total per day the equivalent of a ten and a half hour day at the increased rate of wage as set forth in section five of this agreement. When the hours of working are actually reduced to nine hours, the men shall continue to be paid at the hourly rate which they shall have been receiving while working ten hours each day under this agreement.

This agreement shall remain in force for one year from date and thereafter until it is terminated on sixty days' notice to be given by either party to the other, a notice to be effectively given to the men by posting in a conspicuous place on the company's works.

As witness the signatures of the properly appointed representatives of the parties hereto.

For the Men:

WM. MACPHERSON.
W. J. CROFT.
J. L. BROWNRIGG.
A. SCOTT.
WM. FORTIN.
W. C. FARLEY.
H. HODGES.
L. MORRISON.

For the Company:

THE OTTAWA CAR CO., LIMITED.
W. K. JEFFREY,
Manager.

XVIII.—APPLICATION FROM CERTAIN EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOILERMAKERS, AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOILERMAKERS' HELPERS, EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS MANAGING BOARD ON THE INTERCOLONIAL AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAYS.—PROCEEDINGS DISCONTINUED OWING TO SETTLEMENT THROUGH NEGOTIATION.

Application received—January 31, 1913.

Parties concerned—Canadian Government Railways Managing Board and certain employees, members of International Association of Machinists, International Association of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Association of Boilermakers, and International Association of Boilermakers' Helpers, employed on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Hours and revision of schedule.

Number of employees affected—1,500.

Result of inquiry—Proceedings under Act were stayed pending negotiations between the Minister of Railways and Canals and a committee of the employees concerned, which resulted in a settlement of the matters in dispute.

XIX.—APPLICATION FROM CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, BEING MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.—BOARD ESTABLISHED.—PROCEEDINGS UNFINISHED AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

Application received—March 11, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Northern Railway Company and employees, members of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Wages, hours and working conditions.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 450; indirectly, 2,200.

Date of constitution of Board—March 29, 1913.

Membership of Board—Honourable Mr. Justice A. Hagart, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Wm. Cross, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. J. Harvey Hall, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Result of inquiry—Proceedings were unfinished at the close of the fiscal year. (Early in the new fiscal year the dispute was adjusted, following closely the lines which had been recommended by the Board.)

XX.—APPLICATION FROM SCAVENGERS, WATERWORKS EMPLOYEES, AND MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION MEN, EMPLOYED BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, B.C., BEING MEMBERS OF EMPLOYEES' CIVIC UNION, AND LOCAL OF INTERNATIONAL UNION OF HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS.—PROCEEDINGS UNFINISHED AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

Application received—March 14, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Corporation of the City of Vancouver, B.C., and scavengers, waterworks employees, and maintenance and construction men, members of Employees' Civic Union, and Local of International Union of Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Municipal employees.

Nature of dispute—Increase for waterworks men and alleged discrimination against members of the union.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 1,200; indirectly, 1,200.

Membership of Board—Messrs. H. O. Alexander and George E. McCrossan, both of Vancouver, B.C., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employing City and the employees, respectively. At the close of the fiscal year the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman. (Judge Murphy of Vancouver was appointed chairman on joint recommendation and early in the new fiscal year the Board made a unanimous report, on the lines on which the dispute was adjusted.)

XXI.—APPLICATION FROM THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY.—EMPLOYEES STRUCK PRIOR TO APPLICATION OF COMPANY.—CONFERENCE ARRANGED BY THE DEPARTMENT RESULTED IN SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE.

Application received—March 17, 1913.

Parties concerned—The British Columbia Telephone Company and employees, members of Local Union 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Applicants—Employer.

Nature of industry concerned—Telephones.

Nature of dispute—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected—320.

Result of inquiry—Through the good offices of the department conferences were arranged between the officials of the company and the committee of the men who had gone on strike on March 14. These conferences resulted in a settlement of the main points at issue and the men returned to work on March 24.

On March 17 a telegram was received in the department from the British Columbia Telephone Company, stating that its employees had gone out on strike on the 14th and requesting that an investigation should be held. Formal application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter was received on March 21. The dispute grew out of the employees' demand for increased pay, double time for overtime, and a ratio of one apprentice to every four journeymen. The number affected by the dispute was said to be 320.

Immediately upon receipt of the company's message the department notified its western fair wages officer of the occurrence of the strike and instructed him to do all in his power to assist in bringing about a settlement of the dispute. Meetings were accordingly arranged between the officials of the company and a committee of the strikers, which resulted in the settlement of all the main points at issue, a few minor points being left for future settlement after the men returned to work. The company agreed that there should be no discrimination against union men, and the men returned to work on March 24.

XXII.—APPLICATION FROM CERTAIN EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN, EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ON THE ALBERTA DIVISION.—PROCEEDINGS UNFINISHED AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

Application received—March 31, 1913.

Parties concerned—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees on the Alberta Division, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Applicants—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned—Railways.

Nature of dispute—Alleged breach of agreement by the company.

Number of employees affected—Directly, 2,659; indirectly, 7,000.

A Board had not been established at the close of the fiscal year.

CASES WHERE PROCEEDINGS WERE UNFINISHED AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

In addition to the applications received and disposed of prior to the close of the fiscal year, the following applications have been received concerning which proceedings were still pending on March 31, 1913:—

1. Application from certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the number of employees concerned being estimated at 450 directly, and 2,200 indirectly.

2. Application from certain employees of the Corporation of the city of Vancouver, B.C., the number of employees concerned being estimated at 1,200 directly, and 1,200 indirectly.

3. Application from certain employees on the Alberta Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the number of employees concerned being estimated at 2,659 directly, and 7,000 indirectly.

Appeal proceedings were also under way in Montreal in connection with a Board which had been established in August, 1911, to deal with a dispute between the Montreal Street Railway Company and its employees.

BRITISH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

ON THE

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

(Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., Chief Industrial Commissioner of Great Britain, visited Canada during the summer of 1912 to make an official inquiry on behalf of the British Government into the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Sir George Askwith's report to the British Government is here reprinted.)

REPORT ON THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OF CANADA, 1907.

December 9, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the desire of His Majesty's Government, I have visited Canada during the months of September and October and inquired into the working of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6 and 7 Edw. VII, cap. 20, as amended by 10 and 11 Edw. VII, cap. 29), popularly known as the 'Lemieux Act.' In the course of that inquiry I travelled from Quebec to Vancouver island via Calgary, returning to Ottawa and Montreal via the Crowsnest Pass, and interviewed several hundred employers, workmen, trade union officials, public men, and Government officials at most of the principal industrial centres.

Among those particularly connected with the administration of the Act from whom I received aid and information, were the Right Honourable R. L. Borden, the Premier; Honourable T. W. Crothers, the Minister of Labour; the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, the Premier and Minister of Labour respectively in whose terms of office the Act was passed; and Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister and afterwards Minister of Labour, who was largely responsible for the Act becoming law. I would specially thank Mr. F. A. Acland, present Deputy Minister of Labour, who supplied me with every kind of document and grudged neither time nor trouble in assisting me. The High Commissioner for Canada, the Right Honourable Lord Strathcona, aided me with letters of introduction.

Throughout the Dominion, at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, the Trade Union Congress at Guelph, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson, Cranbrook, Frank and again at Ottawa every possible assistance was given by employers, trade union officials, and public men, and also by chairmen and members of the Boards established under the Act. In short, nothing could exceed the courtesy shown to me and to Mr. I. H. Mitchell of my department, who accompanied me, and whose assistance I most gratefully and cordially acknowledge.

My attention was chiefly directed to seeing representatives of the trades specially affected by the Act, viz., mines and industries connected with public utilities, and hearing the views expressed by men who had practical knowledge of the Act, and I am of opinion that I met most of the principal persons haivng such knowledge both in the east and west of Canada. Though time did not permit of a visit to Nova Scotia, I was able to see at Toronto and Ottawa representatives of both employers and men connected with the Nova Scotia coal and iron industries. Time also did not allow of any examination of labour questions in the United States, but I was able to obtain official documents in an interview with Honourable Charles P. Neill, the Commissioner for Labour, at Washington. An examination of systems employed in the United States, if it could be made at some future date, would, I think, be valuable.

The impressions and conclusions at which I have arrived after the present inquiry are mentioned in the following report. In that report I have purposely avoided detailed examination of each particular dispute and the accounts given of the disputes by other persons. Such details can be found in the reports of the Department of Labour (Canada): the bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, Washington, and especially the reports of Mr. Victor S. Clark, May, 1908 and 1910; and our own Report on Laws in the British Dominions and Foreign Countries affecting Strikes and Lock-outs, Cd. 6081, presented to Parliament in 1912. Such accounts generally and necessarily omit circumstances behind the scenes which often cannot be ascertained or openly defined. They can take no notice of the tact and skill, or the reverse, of the Boards appointed to effect a settlement or make a recommendation. They do not as a rule reflect the opinions, whether they are right or wrong, of those who have been practically engaged in the dispute and have been affected by it. Consequently, although I have carefully studied every available document upon the subject, my intention has been to examine, from the British point of view, and succinctly express the live criticism directed for or against the Act, and the real advantage or disadvantage of the Act, and from practical knowledge of trade disputes to consider how far any development upon the lines of the Act can be of service generally in this country.

I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) G. R. ASKWITH.

Right Honourable SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P.,
President of the Board of Trade.

REPORT.

Before examining the 'Lemieux' Act, it may be well to consider the conditions under which it was introduced, and the position relative to trade disputes which had been developed by legislation in Canada prior to 1907.

In 1900 'The Conciliation Act' had been passed, a purely voluntary conciliation measure framed largely on the lines of the 1896 Conciliation Act of this country, but providing for the establishment of a Department of Labour. [For text of this Act see App. B, p. 182.] In 1902 the new department, under the direction of Sir Wm. Mulock as Minister and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King as Deputy Minister, was active in prosecuting inquiries into methods whereby industrial disputes might be avoided. These inquiries ultimately concentrated upon the conditions existing between railway companies and their employees, largely owing to a dispute which took place upon the Canadian Pacific Railway during 1902. The result was that an Act was passed in 1913, entitled 'An Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes,' cited as 'The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903.' [For text of this Act see App. C, p. 184.]

The main feature of this Act, which was confined to industrial disputes on railways, was the power given to the Government, where a difference was threatened which was likely to occasion a strike or lockout and thereby endanger the lives of passengers or persons employed, or interrupt the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers, and freight, or where a strike or lockout actually existed, to refer such difference to a Committee of Conciliation, and, failing a settlement by this committee, subsequently to a Board of Arbitrators. The powers of the Conciliation Committee are limited to the lending of friendly offices with a view to adjusting the difference. The Board of Arbitrators, on the other hand, have the power to compel the production of documents, the attendance of witnesses, and the taking of evidence under oath, and to recommend terms of settlement. The recommendation is not in the nature of an award, enforceable in courts, but rather an adjudication designed to carry with it the sanction of public opinion. Although the Board is entitled 'the Board of Arbitrators,' they have no power of decisive arbitration.

The Acts of 1900 and 1903, which were consolidated in 1906, were so far successful that no strike of moment occurred on any railway in the Dominion between the passing of the Act of 1903 and 1907, when the more comprehensive measure (the 'Lemieux' Act) became law, and the same position has continued to be maintained.

An explanation of this success, so far as railway trade unionism in Canada is concerned, is not difficult to find. I was struck by the remarkable difference in attitude displayed by railway union officials generally as compared with that of some trade union leaders in other trades. The former appeared to recognize that the holding up of the railway system by a strike was a procedure only justifiable as a last resort, and that it was due to the public that every possible step should be taken to arrive at a settlement before recourse was had to a strike as a means of adjusting differences. The result of this attitude has been that the Canadian railway unions, of which there are several, covering the various grades, have frankly accepted the spirit of the 1903 and 1907 Acts, and apply as a natural course for Boards of Investigation and Conciliation when difficulties which threaten to become acute arise. This acceptance of the theory that the public have a right to be informed impartially of the merits of questions which gravely threaten their wellbeing and of the spirit of the Acts has so far been adopted by those concerned with the Canadian railway system as to place the country in almost as safe a position against a serious stoppage as it is possible to reach.

The contrary policy sometimes advocated is that of bringing pressure to bear upon employers by causing the public a maximum of inconvenience and loss. I think there can be no doubt that, apart altogether from the ethics of the question, the principles of good citizenship, and the rights of the public, the actual results of the former policy to both workmen and employers have been advantageous.

Prior to 1907 Conciliation Acts were also passed in some of the provinces, notably Quebec, where 'An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for settling Industrial Disputes in the Province of Quebec' became law in 1901. In principle this Act follows the 1896 Conciliation Act of this country, but instead of being purely voluntary, the Quebec Act stipulates that 'the registrar shall visit the locality in which such difference exists, and earnestly endeavour to act as mediator between the parties.'

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

In 1907 a further step was taken in the direction of Government action in disputes by the passing of the 'Lemieux' Act. [For text of this Act see App. A, p. —.] Before describing this Act it is necessary to preface that during my inquiry I found it constantly necessary to keep clearly in my mind the scope and purpose of the Act, as there seemed to be a frequent tendency to read into and expect from the Act features which, as far as I could gather, were never intended by those responsible for its becoming law, and are not in fact included in it.

The simple purpose of the Act is to ensure the recognition of the interests of the public, as a third party, in trade disputes, and the insistence that that third party, through the Government, shall have a voice in regard to a dispute affecting their interests, and, according to the Act, before a stoppage of work takes place. In practice the recognition extends to cases arising before or after a stoppage of work. While this principle of the recognition of the public interest in trade disputes is emphasized in the Act, the actual interference with the parties in the settlement of their differences is sought to be reduced to a minimum by the Act being confined—

1. To industries whose uninterrupted continuance is of high importance to the well-being of the nation (mining, railways, shipping, and other public utilities); and

2. To a brief suspension of the right to stop, as distinct from a complete prohibition of stoppage.

CONDITIONS PRECEDING THE PASSING OF THE ACT.

The 'Lemieux' Act became law on the 22nd March, 1907. The immediate cause which brought about the passing of the Act was a prolonged strike of miners at Lethbridge, Alberta, which had the effect of seriously threatening the supply of coal in western Canada. The dispute was ultimately settled by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, who induced the parties to meet and come to a settlement. A peaceful continuance of the coal industry in western Canada appeared, however, to be extremely doubtful, as the relationship between the two parties was far from cordial. The men, on the one hand, had for a year or two previous to the strike been vigorously organizing under the auspices of the United Mine Workers of America, and the operators (owners) had also been organizing. The outcome of this massing of forces on either side might conceivably culminate in either a recognition of each other's position and the acceptance of negotiation as the method of arriving at a settlement of differences, or a resort to a trial of strength, which, if it occurred in the winter, would have been most disastrous to the public. It was evidently feared that there was grave possibility of the latter course being followed.

In reporting to the Minister of Labour the circumstances surrounding this strike at Lethbridge, Mr. Mackenzie King dealt at length with the danger and loss to the country which resulted from such stoppages, and made certain recommendations which were largely instrumental in inducing the Minister to sanction the introduction of the Bill. An extract from this report may be quoted:—

'In the settlement which was reached, both parties, I believe, made concessions in view of the great public emergency, which they would not have made had they not been moved by humanitarian considerations. Up to this point, however, the struggle, so far as third parties were concerned, appears to have been purely selfish. Until brought face to face with the serious situation which the long continuance of the dispute had produced, the public does not seem to have come in for any consideration whatever.

'When it is remembered that organized society alone makes possible the operation of mines to the mutual benefit of those engaged in the work of production, a recognition of the obligations due to society by the parties is something which the state is justified in compelling if the parties themselves are unwilling to concede it. In any civilized community private rights should cease when they become public wrongs. Clearly there is nothing in the rights of parties to a dispute to justify the inhabitants of a province being brought face to face with a fuel famine amid winter conditions, so long as there is coal in the ground and men and capital at hand to mine it. Either the disputants must be prepared to leave the differences which they are unable to amicably settle to the arbitrament of such authority as the state may determine most expedient, or make way for others who are prepared to do so.

'What I know of conditions in the Canadian West leads me to believe that the labour troubles in the mines, which this country has been forced to witness during the present year, will not be without repetition at some future time, unless, and this, I fear, is improbable, the attitude of the parties towards each other becomes vastly different than it has been in the past, or some machinery is devised by the State—either the federal or provincial Government—whereby the parties will be obliged to refer to an impartial tribunal such differences as, failing of amicable adjustment, are likely to lead to a lockout or strike.'

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S RECOMMENDATION.

'The Parliament of Canada has already enacted legislation which has done much towards preventing industrial conflicts and furthering industrial peace,' and he proceeds to mention the Acts of 1900 and 1903, and continues:—

'The purpose of Parliament in enacting both the Conciliation and Railway Labour Disputes Acts might, it seems to me, be considerably furthered were an Act applicable to strikes and lockouts in coal mines, similar in some of its features to the Railway Labour Disputes Act, also enacted. Inasmuch as coal is in this country one of the foremost necessaries on which not only a great part of the manufacturing and transportation industries, but also, as the recent experience has shown, much of the happiness and life itself depends, it would appear that if legislation can be devised which, without encroaching upon the recognized rights of employers and employees, will at the same time protect the public, the State will be justified in enacting any measure which will make the strike or lockout in a coal mine a thing of the past. Such an end, it would appear, might be achieved, at least in part, were provision made whereby, as in the case of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, all questions in dispute might be referred to a Board empowered to conduct an investigation under oath, with the additional feature, perhaps, that such reference should not be optional but

obligatory, and pending the investigation, and until the Board has issued its finding, the parties to restrained on pain of penalty from declaring a lockout or strike.

'In view of past experience and the present situation, I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the attention of Parliament be, at as early a date as possible, invited to a consideration of some such or other measure, with a view of preventing a possible recurrence of an experience such as this country has been forced to witness during the past month, and of promoting in the interests of the whole people the cause of industrial peace.'

The recommendation with which this report concludes was promptly accepted and acted upon by the Government. The report was made to the Minister on the 8th December, 1906; a week later it was published in the Canadian *Labour Gazette;* and on the same day the Minister of Labour gave notice in the House of Commons of his intention to introduce a Bill to aid in the settlement of disputes. A Bill drafted upon the lines of the suggestion contained in the report was presented, and, after considerable debate, was enacted on the 22nd March, as 'The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.'

This Act, it will be seen, constituted another step in the direction of Government action in dealing with trade disputes. The development, as has already been indicated, had been:—

(1.) The Conciliation Act of 1900.

(2.) The Act of 1903, establishing the right of Government investigation in differences affecting railways, and, failing settlement by conciliation, the recommendation to the parties of terms upon which a settlement might be reasonably based.

Neither of these Acts purported to interfere in any way with the right to strike or lockout.

(3.) The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

The 'Lemieux' Act requires that any dispute arising in connection with the class of industries named, that is, mining, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility, shall be submitted to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, with a view to arriving at a settlement before a strike or lockout can be legally brought about. It also stipulates that at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours shall be given, and that pending the proceedings before the Board, in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute, the relations to each other of the parties to the dispute shall remain unchanged, and neither party shall do anything in the nature of a lockout or a strike.

Section 5 says:—'Wherever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which Board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act. . . . .'

Section 56 says:—'It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike on account of any dispute, prior to or during the reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. . . .'

Section 57 deals with the question of intended changes affecting conditions of employment with respect to hours and wages.

The Act provides that the Minister of Labour shall, within fifteen days from the date at which he receives an application for the appointment of a Board, if satisfied that the provisions of the Act apply, establish such Board. The Board shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed by the Minister, one on the recommendation of the employer concerned in the dispute, one on the recommendation of the employees, and the third of the recommendation of these two. Should the two members fail to agree upon the appointment of a third member the Minister shall appoint a fit person to be the chairman, or should either party fail to make a recommendation the Minister shall appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board.

The application for a Board must be accompanied by a statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to the best of the knowledge and the belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained.*

In the course of the investigation the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the Board, the Board is required to make a full report thereon to the Minister, and make such recommendation as it sees fit for the settlement of the dispute. The Board is invested with powers for summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, administering oaths and otherwise, so far as may be necessary for a full investigation of the matters put before it. The Board has further the right to inspect and to allow those whom it may indicate to inspect all books, documents, etc., brought before it, but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems expedient, be made public. The Act makes provision for imposing penalties where the summons or order of the Court has been disobeyed or where any person may be guilty of contempt of the court.

Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine of not less than 100 dollars nor more than 1,000 dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists, while any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine of not less than 10 dollars nor more than 50 dollars for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike. Any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than 50 dollars nor more than 1,000 dollars.

Although the finding of the Board is not in itself binding, and when delivered leaves the parties to the dispute free to take such action as they may respectively choose, the parties to the dispute may agree to be bound by the recommendation of the Board, when such recommendation can be made binding on both parties as parties are bound by an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a Court of Record.

Industries not covered specifically by the Act may voluntarily, upon application, have cases decided under its provisions.

The Act does not appear to contemplate that the Government shall institute proceedings when the provisions are believed to have been infringed. This action is left to be taken by the parties aggrieved.

DIFFERENCE FROM COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

It will be seen that the Act differs essentially from compulsory arbitration. It only endeavours to postpone a stoppage of work in certain industries for a brief

* The provision relating to a dispute affecting employees in more than one province was inserted in the amending Act passed in 1910. (See section 15 [2b], page 20, for the full requirements of the declaration.)

period and for a specific purpose. It does not destroy the right of employers or workpeople to terminate contracts. It does not attempt to regulate details of administration of business by employers or interfere with organization of associations of employers or of trade unions. It legalizes the community's right to intervene in a trade dispute by enacting that a stoppage either by strike or lockout shall not take place until the community, through a Government department, has investigated the difference with the object of ascertaining if a recommendation cannot be made to the parties which both can accept as a settlement of the difference. It presupposes that industrial differences are adjustable, and that the best method of securing adjustment is by discussion and negotiation. It stipulates that before a stoppage takes place the possibilities of settlement by discussion and negotiation shall have been exhausted, but, and here it differs from compulsory arbitration, it does not prohibit a stoppage either by lockout or strike if it is found that no recommendation can be made which is acceptable to both sides. If no way out of the difficulty can be found acceptable to both parties, there is no arbitrary insistence upon a continuance of either employment or labour, but both sides are left to take such action as they may think fit. As a result, it does not force unsuitable regulations on industries by compulsory and legal insistence, but leaves an opportunity for modification by the parties. It permits elasticity and revision, and, if it does not effect a settlement, indicates a basis on which one can be made.

WORK UNDER THE ACT AS REPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA.

It may be useful to indicate the figures published by the Department of Labour of Canada in relation to the number of disputes dealt with by the Act. Full particulars are given in the annual publications of the department, but they may be generally summed up in the following statistical tables showing:—

(1.) The proceedings under the Act from the date of its enactment, the 22nd March, 1907, to September, 1912.

(2.) Proceedings under the Act by calendar years, 1907 to 1911.

The following table summarizes the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from the date of its enactment, the 22nd March, 1907, to the 2nd September, 1912:—

—	Disputes referred for Adjustment under Act.	Strikes not averted or ended.
Mines and smelters—		
Coal mines	40	6
Metalliferous mines	10	3
Transportation and communication—		
Railways	53	5
Street railways	10	1
Longshoremen	3	....
Freight handlers	2	....
Teamsters	1	....
Sailors	1	....
Ship-liners	1	....
Deck hands	1	....
Commercial telegraphers	2	....
Telephone workers	1	....
Civic Employees—		
Labourers	1	....
Electrical workers	2	....
Industries other than mines and public utilities	4	....
	132	15

The total number of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Act during the period is 118.

Of the 132 cases in which application was made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, 20 cases were settled before hearing; 107 were reported upon by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; 5 were before Boards which were still in session.

TABLE showing proceedings by Calendar Years 1907-11.

	1907* 9 months.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911† 3 months.	Total.
Number of applications	25	27	22	28	4	106
Number of Boards granted	25	23	21	23	3	95
Strikes averted or ended‡	24	26	18	24	3	95
Strikes not averted or ended	1	1	4	4	0	10

* The Act became law on the 22nd March, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.
† To the end of the financial year, the 31st March.
‡ In the case of one of the applications recived during 1911 the company had gone into liquidation at the time of the investigation.

THE ATTITUDE OF LABOUR IN CANADA WHEN THE ACT WAS INTRODUCED.

The influence which induced the Government to pass the measure has been explained as being mainly the condition of affairs in the coal mining district of western Canada, so markedly contrasting with the relationship existing between the railway companies and their employees. It was no doubt hoped that the acceptance of the spirit of the 1903 Act by the railways would be repeated by the mining and the other public utility industries when the 1907 Act became law. It would appear, however, that this expectation was scarcely realized, as almost immediately following the pasing of the Act a strike of miners took place in the western coalfield. This possibly was to some extent due to a lack of knowledge of the provisions of the Act, but from my interviews with the officials of the United Mine Workers' Association I gathered that the trouble was more deep-rooted than mere lack of knowledge of the Act.

It will be seen from Mr. Mackenzie King's report, already quoted, that he attributes the cause of the long strike at Lethbridge in 1906 to 'the attitude of the parties towards each other.' He further says in another part of the same Report:—

> 'I cannot but feel that a little more tact and a disposition to understand aright the position of the other by each of the parties might have averted the trouble. Certainly, had the parties been prepared to view their actions with the same regard to the interests of the public that they finally came to view them the strike would never have continued so long.'

These remarks could, I felt, with equal truth be written of certain critics of the Act in Canada to-day.

As showing the attitude of the miners towards the Act on its introduction, it may be mentioned that when, during the sitting of their conference at Calgary late in March, 1907, they first heard of the intention to pass such an Act, they immediately concluded that its purpose was to prevent them taking quick action against their employers, and so assist the employers by delays in such a way as to enable them to prepare for any stoppage that might take place. So much were they imbued with this feeling that a proposal was made to cease work at once as a protest against the passing

of the Act. It was urged, however, that they should wait until they knew what the provisions of the Act were, as up to the day of the Act becoming law they claimed to have had only meagre knowledge. Although this course was followed, the resentment against what was conceived to be an attempt to prevent them from striking was sufficiently strong to bring about a stoppage without regard to the Act. This attitude of the coal miners of western Canada is instructive, as it has been more or less sustained since that time.

In considering the attitude of labour towards the Act, it should be remembered, therefore, that the Act had a hostile reception from some of those most immediately affected, not so much because of any demerits it might possess, but because it was believed to have been introduced with a view to frustrate their efforts in the effective use of the strike weapon.

I believe this conception to have been erroneous, but my present point is simply to show that the Act was prejudiced in the early stages of its work, which prejudice has retarded the full benefits that might have resulted from its becoming law.

The reception given to the Act by the United Mines Workers of western Canada was, then, frankly hostile, and labour generally was, to say the least, suspicious. Even the railway trade unions, whose members are amongst the best organized workmen in Canada, and who were then working under the Act of 1903, were opposed to the new Act being applied to them, so much so that when it was proposed to include railways in the Bill (railways not having been included when the measure was first introduced) strong representations were made by the railway unions against the proposal, a joint deputation from these organizations waiting upon the Minister who had charge of the measure, the plea being that the Railway Labour Disputes Act of 1903 was all that was necessary so far as railways were concerned. Notwithstanding this representation, railways were included, the only concession made being that they were given a choice, so far as procedure was concerned, of the machinery of either Act. In effect, however, they came under the new measure, the machinery of which is more simple and does not involve the appointment of two courts, conciliators and arbitrators.

The Act was launched, therefore, in face of the strong opposition of unions covering two of the largest sections of labour dealt with by the Act—the western coal miners and the railwaymen—an opposition supported, for a variety of reasons, by many trade union officials in trades outside the Act.

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

As regards the western coal miners, this attitude of opposition has been maintained, and has been more or less supported by many leading trade unionists. With respect to the railway unions, however, a reversal of their former attitude has resulted from their experience under the Act, and no more warm supporters of the Act are now to be found in the Dominion than leaders of railway unions. At the meeting of the Trades Union Congress which I attended at Guelph it was the officials of the railway unions who spoke most strongly in defence of the Act. One of them frankly admitted that he had been one of those who were strongly in opposition when the Act was first introduced, and had in fact taken part in the deputation which waited upon the Minister responsible for the Act in order to urge that railway employees should not be included. His experience under the Act, probably as extensive as that of any trade union official in Canada, had, however, quite convinced him as to its usefulness. In a very able speech, this official dealt in detail with every objection taken by previous speakers, and his attitude was all the more a remarkable tribute to the excellence of the Act as an instrument for adjusting labour difficulties inasmuch as at that moment his members—the telegraphists employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway—had almost unanimously rejected a recommendation made by a Board which had been

appointed to consider a demand made by them under the Act. The position was, therefore, that at the moment of his speech the Act had practically failed, so far as this particular demand was concerned, to adjust the difference between his members and the Canadian Pacific Railway, but this did not in the slightest degree minimize his defence of the Act. His argument was, I thought, sound, namely, that the Act had exhausted the possibilities of settlement; the community, through the Board, had investigated the matter, had made its recommendation, but had failed to induce his people to accept it. They were now free under the Act to take such action as they deemed wise. He, in fact, took the Act as it stood, and if it failed to adjust the difference, as on occasions it no doubt would, then the parties were in the same position as if no Act existed, with the added satisfaction of having exhausted the possibilities of peace. (As it happened, in the case then pending, the parties met after the Board had given its recommendation and, taking the recommendation as a basis, agreed upon certain alterations which enabled them to reach a settlement. While, therefore, the Act ostensibly failed, in reality it was instrumental in bringing the parties to agreement.)

It was admitted to me by opponents of the Act that it had been beneficial to weak trade unions, but that where unions were strong it was a disadvantage; this, however, could not be the case; the telegraphists, for example, were probably in as strong a position as it was possible for a body of workmen to be, yet they and the other strong railway unions endorse the Act.

I may here perhaps deal with the attitude adopted by the Canadian Trade Union Congress.

At the congress held the previous year (1911) at Calgary, the following resolution was passed:—

> 'While this congress still believes in the principle of investigation and conciliation, and while recognizing that benefits have accrued at times to various bodies of workmen under the operation of the Lemieux Act, yet, in view of decisions and rulings and delays of the Department of Labour in connection with the administration of the Act, and in consequence of judicial decisions like that of Judge Townsend in the province of Nova Scotia, determining that feeding a starving man, on strike, contrary to the Act, is an offence under the Act: Be it resolved that this congress ask for the repeal of the Act.'

This resolution was endorsed at the congress I attended, the resolution indicating that the unions concerned in this congress, chiefly those connected with international associations, stood where they were, nothing having specially occurred in the interval to cause them to change their attitude.

The points of opposition to the Act, as gleaned from conversations and interviews which I had throughout Canada, and also as raised at the congress at Guelph, may be summed up as mainly consisting of the following:—

(1.) That the Act hindered the workers from taking advantage of the best moment for securing better conditions.

(2.) Refusal of employers to accept recommendations of the Boards.

(3.) Unnecessary delays by the Boards in arriving at a conclusion.

(4.) Exploitation by employers of the period during which strikes are not legally permitted.

(5.) The right of the parties themselves to settle their own differences.

(6.) Refusal to grant Boards.

(7.) The alleged partisan character of some of the Boards.

(8.) Certain judicial decisions in connection with the Act.

(9.) The absence of a method of interpretation of decisions of the Boards

These objections sum up generally the more salient criticisms of the Act from the labour point of view.

The first of these objections raises the whole question of the main principle of the Act. A section of trade union opinion favours freedom to cease work at a moment's notice. It is contended that the owners of all other commodities can sell or withhold them without any restrictions whatever, and, it is asked, why should workmen, who have only their labour to sell, be prevented from disposing of it or withholding it at the moment most favourable to them? These advocates instance wheat, coal, iron, or any other article, and say it is not proposed to compel the owners of these commodities to give thirty days' notice and await the result of an investigation before they can withdraw their wheat or coal or iron from the market, so why should it be so with labour?

Without attempting to discuss the question of cornering the necessities of life, and how such a development could best be met, I think the answer to this criticism is obvious. If wheat, or coal, or iron, or any other commodity were to be held up in such a way as to endanger society, and active steps taken to hinder all importation from any other source, no doubt society would take steps to protect itself, and it was the danger which society was in of being held up by a cessation of labour which apparently induced the Canadian Government to pass the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Carried to its logical conclusion, the claim to cease work at a moment's notice, if acted upon, would make business impossible, and in a civilized community business must be made possible; it is therefore not unreasonable for a community to say both to employers and workmen: If you desire to engage in this or that business under the protection of our laws you can only do so under certain conditions, one of which is that before bringing about a cessation of work which may seriously jeopardize the public wellbeing, certain notice must be given. This principle has indeed long been recognized both by the Government in dealing with labour (see 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 86, s. 4) and in every-day business contracts.

A great deal might be said from the workman's own point of view in criticism of this policy of sudden stoppage, but I need not touch upon that, beyond pointing out that the policy of every well-established trade union, both in this country and America, is in the direction, not of the sudden attack, but of obtaining discussion, and exhaustive discussion, before a stoppage is resorted to. The Canadian Act is an extension of this principle of exhaustive discussion. In effect it stipulates that not only shall the principals themselves exhaust their own effort at securing agreement, but the community must also have full knowledge of the matter, with a view to seeing if a tribunal, free from the prejudices of both parties, cannot suggest some way out of the difficulty. With a view to obtaining this result the Act gives a right of obligatory discussion, and enforces the production of witnesses and books for the purpose of proving whether contentions are right or wrong.

The second of the objections—namely, the refusal of employers to accept recommendations from the Boards—is, of course, expressly permitted by the Act, just as the workmen are also permitted to refuse recommendations; otherwise it would be a compulsory arbitration measure.

The third criticism—that of the delays occasionally arising before a conclusion was reached—was, I felt, a real difficulty, not so much because of the actual loss sustained by the one side or the other, but on account of the irritation which always accompanies trade movements if they are delayed by apparently unnecessary obstacles. In a country like Canada, covering an area of thousands of miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, delays cannot well be avoided. The Act stipulates that thirty days' notice must be given, and further that no stoppage can take place pending the Board making a recommendation. Thirty days' notice certainly appears a long time, but

the difficulties experienced in securing a Board by a responsible department sitting at Ottawa, Ontario, on a difference which may have occurred at the extreme corner of British Columbia are very great, not only because of the enormous distance, but also because of the time necessary to obtain accurate knowledge, and to secure that the best men available should act as chairmen of the Boards. No doubt with experience this matter of delays will be gradually remedied, as it is obviously to everyone's advantage that the recommendations of Boards should not be unduly postponed. At the same time I am not sure that any very great actual loss is sustained by either the one side or the other; the recommendations can be made to date back to the time when the application for a Board was first made, and frequently, judging from my own experience in this country as well as from what I learned in Canada, time proves a great healer. In any case this objection is capable of remedy, and, although often irritating enough, is not vital.

The fourth objection raises a point which, as far as I could gather, is made by both sides. Inasmuch as large numbers of employers and workmen are involved, it was to be expected that certain of them might take advantage of the period during which the investigation was being made to strengthen their position in view of the possibility of no settlement being reached; this, however, is, I believe, the exception, and is probably not altogether inseparable from negotiations of any kind. It cuts both ways, and with the growing acceptance of the spirit of the Act will, as a factor in the relative position, gradually, I believe, disappear. This difficulty had been anticipated, as the Act expressly forbids under penalties any exploitation of this character.

The next objection—that of the right of the parties themselves to settle their own differences—is one which, if the differences did not seriously affect others, might be maintained; but in highly civilized countries like Canada, where the interests of every section of the community are closely interlocked with those of other sections, and where the lack of smooth working of one section may seriously affect the welfare if not the lives of large numbers of people in other sections, it is idle to suppose that when a section cannot agree the others are obliged calmly to stand by until, by the process of exhaustion, one or other side—and that not necessarily the right side—gives way. I know that some employers and workmen advocate the policy of non-interference very strongly, and the Canadian Act so far accepts their view as to stipulate that 'to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared,' though before the strike actually occurs interference must take place. Ample oportunity is, however, given the parties to settle their own differences, and it is only when a strike or lockout is considered to be the sole alternative that the Act becomes operative. Apart from this aspect it is by no means certain that the parties to a dispute are always best qualified to bring about a settlement. Occasionally feeling between the principals runs so high that calm consideration of the matter in dispute is impossible, and the services of a third party are a necessity. This must be evident to everyone with any knowledge of disputes, whether industrial, commercial, or indeed of any kind.

Another point of objection was the alleged refusal to grant Boards by those responsible for the administration of the Act, and the possible legal position of the parties in the event of such refusal. No doubt good debating points could be made out of this and other minor difficulties. The Act stipulates that no cessation of work shall take place unless certain conditions have been fulfilled. The fulfilment of some of these conditions, such as the appointment of a Board, does not rest with the party making the application, and the question arises whether, in the event of a Board not being appointed, the party is free from the restrictions of the Act. In actual practice where such a case arises there is little danger of a stoppage taking place, but if it was to take place and a technical infringement of the Act committed, the consequences from the legal point of view would not, it may be assumed, be very serious.

From my investigations I concluded that the tendency in regard to the appointment of Boards had been, if anything, rather on the side of granting Boards too freely.

Another objection was the alleged partisan character of some of the Boards; this objection it was impossible to investigate, but probably the best answer is that a large number of the recommendations were unanimous, the findings being endorsed by the chairman, the employers' and the workmen's representatives alike. The complaints as to partisanship were mutual, coming both from the employers' and the workmen's side, and it may be taken, therefore, that the Boards as a whole have pursued a fairly independent course. Under the Act it is open to each side to appoint an avowed partisan as their representative on the Board, and the contrary procedure has not always been followed.

Probably the most serious objection was in relation to certain decisions given in the law courts, which made it illegal to assist in any way men engaged in an illegal strike; these decisions have been seized upon by opponents of the Act and made the most of, and in particular a decision in Nova Scotia, to which allusion is particularly made in the resolution of the Calgary and Guelph Congresses. Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, the able representative of the men's side on several Boards, argues that the 'decision plainly determines that giving food to a hungry striker is an offence under the Act. It means that if men go on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act an ordinary benefit concert could not be held to provide funds to maintain them and their families without a breach of the Act. If a hungry striker asked you for a quarter (of a dollar) to buy breakfast and you gave it to him you could be punished under the Act. . . . . Nothing more startling has occurred in Canada at any time, in so far as the effects upon trade unionists are concerned, than this decision.'

I agree that the effect of the decision has been considerable, but whether the judgment is so far-reaching as is suggested can best be judged by lawyers who examine the actual remarks of the learned Chief Justice. I append the decision as reported (*vide* App. D, p. 187). I understand that a private Bill is now being promoted in the House of Commons of Canada to amend section 60 of the Act by adding the words, 'Provided, however, that the paying, giving, or receiving of any benefits from a trade union to its members shall not be an offence under this section.'

With regard to the last point—the absence of methods of interpretation of decisions of the Boards—this is a matter which has been omitted from the Act, the Boards ceasing to exist after their decision has been given.

Generally the objections to the Act appeared to me to be either such as would disappear as the Act became better understood, or could be remedied by some amendment of the Act without altering its main principles.

In contradistinction to these criticisms, I found a strong and healthy body of approval from many trade union officials who have had large experience of the Act. The railway unions have already been mentioned, and no less enthusiastic were the miners of Nova Scotia, who were organized in the Provincial Workers' Association. The miners of this part of the country have unfortunately been engaged in a long internecine struggle resulting from a conflict between two trade unions—the Provincial Workers' Association and the United Mine Workers of America—which cater for the same class of workers, a condition of affairs which does not help towards the peaceful settlement of differences between employers and their workmen.

The supporters of the Act appeared determined to hold to it, and pointed out that, as the opponents placed no value upon public opinion, the Act was no real hindrance to their methods of securing better conditions, while it was of great value to those who supported it. One official, in the debate at the Guelph Congress, asserted that his union was responsible for ten Boards having been established and, while dissatisfied with some of the results, had on the whole found the Act of great benefit.

THE ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS AND GENERAL PUBLIC IN CANADA.

With the exception of one employer, who was averse to any interference, and anxious to fight out any differences which might arise between himself and his employees, I found the many employers whom I interviewed generally favourable to the Act, certainly to its principle and policy. Many expressed themselves as being willing to accept any tribunal which promised a fair and impartial consideration of industrial differences, and pronounced the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as being the best that had been devised. Others stated that the Act did not go far enough, but agreed with it so far as it did go.

There can be no doubt that for some time after the Act was passed some employers objected to the action of the Government. The objection may have been due to various reasons, but I think mainly to the distrust frequently felt to any interference by Government action in industrial matters. This distrust has, so far as I could judge, almost entirely disappeared, and some of the strongest opponents of the Act, particularly among the railway employers, have been convinced of its value. I was afforded good opportunities for ascertaining the views of many railway officials, and found that they, and employers generally, had a high opinion of the moral weight of the findings of the Conciliation Boards, and generally of the usefulness of the Act.

The public men with whom I discussed the Act were practically, without exception, favourable to it, and thought that it might be extended with advantage to other trades. They particularly emphasized the advantages of the conciliatory work effected under the Act, and the value of the mutual understanding which had been in many instances obtained by means of it.

While the attitude of employers was thus generally favourable to the principle of the Act, some of them formulated criticisms upon it, mainly to the following effect:—

(1.) That the recommendations of Boards should be fully brought before the men for their consideration;

(2.) That partisans should not be appointed to the Boards;

(3.) That penalties should be enforced by the Government;

(4.) That unions should be incorporated, and be responsible for penalties or damages; and

(5.) That there should be a method of interpretation of recommendations and settlements.

The first point was raised in consequence of the feeling that men who had not heard the arguments, or who possibly had not seen the recommendations, had only an opportunity of deciding for acceptance or rejection upon the statements of partisans, which it was alleged were occasionally misleading. The suggestion was made that the Government should make a statement of the facts, should publish the recommendations, and continue to act until they had ascertained the true feeling of those affected with respect to the recommendations.

On the second point, to which reference has been made under the heading of objections by the men, opinions differ whether it is advisable for each side to appoint men who are frankly partisans, but who have the advantage of knowing the ins and outs of the case and of the trade, or to appoint impartial men, more or less acquainted with the views of each side, but prepared to act as arbitrators and not as advocates, without leaving the whole decision to the umpire. There appears to be a tendency to pursue the latter course, which, in this country at least, has generally been found to be the most suitable.

On the third point the Government have taken the line that the infliction of penalties should be left to the parties, as they would be in a case of trespass, and that it would be difficult for the Government to treat a lockout or a strike as if it were a

crime. On the other hand the penalties can seldom be exacted by the parties with any advantage, as, if the proposals are accepted, a settlement is reached, and it is undesirable to raise bad feeling after a settlement. In addition, it is almost useless for employers to demand money from their own men, who may have been asking for higher wages on the ground that they have not enough money, or who have to be employed by the very persons who would be endeavouring to exact penalties from them. Attempts to penalize officials of the union would be likely to have, and in fact have had, the effect of causing unnecessary labour resentment against the Act, and of adding to the popularity of the officials upon whom punishment is proposed to be inflicted, without acting in any sense as a deterrent for the future.

The fourth point would entail important alterations in the laws affecting trade unions.

On the fifth point, I have already pointed out that the Act does not provide methods of interpretation.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In considering the working of the Act, no one could properly shut their eyes to special factors existing in Canada. Among these might be cited the international relations of some of the unions with the unions of the United States of America, where divisions of the same union are not subject to the terms of the Lemieux Act. Railway unions, for instance, are in that country subject to the terms of the Erdmann Act, the provisions of which are different. Further, Canada has in its mining industry large numbers of foreigners (Belgians, Poles, Italians, etc.), and the staple industries of different divisions of Canada are either dissimilar or do not include so many workpeople, or are not confined within so small an area as in Great Britain.

But, apart from these and other divergencies, the relative strength of which it would not be easy to estimate, it appears to me that the two most divergent features between this country and Canada, in making a comparison with a view to estimating the suitability of such an Act, are:—

(1.) The immense distances in Canada.

(2.) The much larger number of disputes in this country.

The compact nature of the industries here as compared with Canada would greatly simplify the administration of the Act. On the other hand, the comparatively small number of disputes in Canada makes it possible to deal with them with very much greater ease than would be possible here.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with under the 'Lemieux Act' in the principal industries affected by the Act, and the number of strikes and lockouts occurring in similar industries in this country during the five years 1907-11. (The figures for Canada relate to the five years from March, 1907, to March, 1912. Those for the United Kingdom are for the five calendar years, 1907-11):—

	Canada.	United Kingdom.
Mining, etc.	47*	867†
Transport	70	187

These figures show an average in Canada of 23 disputes per annum in these trades dealt with under the Act, and an average in this country of 211 which would have come under the Act had it been in force here.

To bring more than 200 disputes under the operation of such an Act in this country would mean a very extended Government department with a large supply of conciliators always available to act as members of Boards.

* Mines and smelters. † Mining and quarrying.

The divergencies generally, allowing for the larger numbers involved in some of the disputes which occur in this country, are not so vital as to create great difference in the type of labour disputes in the United Kingdom and the various provinces of Canada.

SUITABILITY OF THE ACT TO THIS COUNTRY AND CONCLUSIONS.

It will have been gathered from the preceding explanation of the working of the Act that where it was frankly accepted as a means of preventing disputes it has worked extremely well, but where, for reasons, some apparent and others which can only be guessed at, its introduction has been resented, it has not succeeded to the same extent. In such latter cases where, by the imposition of penalties, efforts have been made to enforce the Act the results have not been satisfactory.

The question then arises, what is the real value of the Act, and can any points in the Act be suitably adapted to this country? Is the restriction upon the right of proclaiming a lockout or strike so much of the essence of the Act as to make the Act of no effect if such restrictions were not compulsory? And do the penalties which are proposed to be enforced for breach of the restrictions of the Act add to its value?

In my opinion the real value of the Act does not lie in either of these propositions, and certainly not in the second. The pith of the Act lies in permitting the parties and the public to obtain full knowledge of the real cause of the dispute, and in causing suggestions to be made as impartially as possible on the basis of such knowledge for dealing with the existing difficulties, whether a strike or lockout has commenced or not. This action on behalf of the public allows an element of calm judgment to be introduced into the dispute which, at the time, the parties themselves may be unable to exercise.

It is claimed, and the claim is backed up by statistics, that the restrictions upon a strike or lockout prior to such a judgment have been of great assistance in causing a calm discussion or investigation at an early date. If the power of giving such judgment had existed without the restrictions, and if the various trades affected had been gradually educated to see the advantage of discussion prior to a dispute and had had the means by and through which such discussion could take place, it may be that practically similar results would have been obtained, without the difficulty of having a law, the complete enforcement of which is almost impracticable, and which, while it has been accepted in cases where education has existed, has been found very difficult in cases where the law is resented and joint consent has not been in being.

The conditions under which such judgment may be exercised continually occur in strikes or lockouts, and are well shown by the remarks of Mr. Mackenzie King upon a mining dispute where the men were off work contrary to the provisions of the Act. Although the parties in this case came to a settlement prior to the sitting of a Board, his description serves to illustrate the conditions under which discussion, investigation, and recommendation may be advisable, and were in fact brought into use by Mr. Mackenzie King himself. Concerning this dispute he says:—

> 'A mistrust by each of the parties of the good faith and purpose of the other, which in part was the outcome of differences of months previous, and which happenings in recent negotiations had only served to accentuate, lay at the root of the whole matter. This lack of faith in each other's sincerity found its strongest expression in the suspicion with which the principals of the respective sides viewed the purposes and actions of each other. . . .
>
> 'Had suspicion and personalities not played so large a part in the negotiations between the parties, an agreement might, I believe, have been arrived at without any cessation of mining operations or the appointment of any Board

of Conciliation and Investigation. When I reached Fernie and began looking into the causes of the dispute, it seemed to me that suspicion was present everywhere, that passion and prejudice were outdoing argument, and that mistrust had supplanted reason. Each side had become suspicious of the other, to the extent that the slightest degree of confidence no longer existed between them. Each was seeking in the action of the other evidences of sharp practice which might strengthen the barriers already holding them apart, rather than the existence of motives or actions which might serve as avenues of approach. I was fortunately in the position of being able to see both sides of the question from the points of view of the respective parties, and was thus enabled to secure a consideration of the matters involved upon their merits, without permitting the real issue to be lost sight of through prejudices and antipathies purely personal such as an industrial conflict is apt to engender. My endeavour was directed wholly towards restoring confidence between the parties. . . .

'This confidence and mutual trust both the operators and labour leaders should do all in their power to cultivate. The value of any agreement will depend upon the spirit which underlies the intentions of the parties.'

I agree with Mr. Mackenzie King's statements as aptly describing a condition of affairs in strikes and lockouts which is not unknown in this country, and I think that it might be feasible in the United Kingdom, with advantage both to employers and employed, to give opportunity for such investigation and recommendation as would bring into light the real causes of difficulties, and create in the public mind and in the minds of employers and employed the opinion that when opportunity exists by law such opportunity should be taken advantage of, and that strikes and lockouts ought not to be commenced, and certainly not supported by 'sympathetic' strikes, while such investigation and recommendation are pending. Investigation and recommendation would not be necessary in all cases, and could well be confined, at any rate in the first instance, to cases in which the public were likely to be seriously affected.

From the point of view of the public the advantage of such a course is obvious. The public have no use for strikes or lockouts, and such a course might reasonably be expected to lessen their number. While the public might often have much difficulty in bringing opinion to bear in favour of acceptance or rejection of technical decisions, which in many trades it would be impossible for persons who had not examined the question to understand, their support to the principle that the ordeal of battle should give place to reasonable judgment would probably be emphatic and frequently effective.

From the point of view of the employers such a course need not interfere with the administrative details of business or discipline, but should give better opportunity for regular and consecutive business by reducing the number of strikes, by bringing strikes to an earlier conclusion, and by the powerful effect which I am convinced would result in the direction of rendering unnecessary and ineffective the progress of those sympathetic strikes by which employers having no quarrel with their own workmen are now so frequently disturbed.

Further, at the present day when business is becoming so huge and complicated, the redress of grievances becomes more and more difficult by reason of the absence of the 'personal touch' in the conduct of many businesses. Consequently, in the interest of such businesses, as well as in the interest of other trades which are becoming closely affected by a disturbance in any connected trade, or even in trades in the same town or district, it becomes more and more necessary to clear the issues and to go down, even at a late stage, to the actual source from which the trouble has arisen.

From the point of view of the employees such a course would enable them to bring forward valid grievances with some opportunity of their being heard, and afford that chance of discussion, or of opening the way towards discussion, which is so often found

by the workpeople to be impracticable either in fact or in belief. Everyone who has had any experience of strikes or lockouts knows how very often the main difficulty consists in bringing the parties together, or even if the parties do not meet, in examining the case of each party. Neither is there any express power of making recommendations nor of informing the public on the rights and wrongs of the dispute.

If such opportunity did exist it may be expected that a large number of trade unions would be quite willing voluntarily to afford time for investigation and recommendation, and, as I have previously said, an atmosphere would be created in which the voluntary granting of time would be deemed to be a proper course to pursue. Workpeople themselves now frequently coming out in sympathetic strike over disputes in which they have no primary concern would understand that such action was unnecessary prior to examination of the initial dispute, and workpeople forced to cease work because some allied section, necessary to the conduct of the business, was not continuing work would be likely to exercise their influence in favour of examination before a cessation of work involving innocent persons should take place.

Discussion with men who have been practically connected with the Boards in Canada only endorsed the view that personal experience in this country has given. I found that in the opinion of several of those who had acted as members of Boards, the surest method of securing settlements was by the power given by the Act of conciliating the parties, and, if conciliation did not avail, of making recommendations. One chairman, Professor Adam Shortt, so successfully adopted this method that in the twelve or fourteen cases with which he was connected settlements were reached in every instance by agreement.

The Act has been marked by success where the policy followed by Professor Shortt has been adopted.

I consider that the forwarding of the spirit and intent of conciliation is the more valuable portion of the Canadian Act, and that an Act on these lines, even if the restrictive features which aim at delaying stoppage until after inquiry were omitted, would be suitable and practicable in this country. Such an Act need not necessarily be applied in all cases, but neither need it be confined to services of public utility. It could be generally available in cases where the public were likely to be seriously affected. Without the restrictive features it would give the right not only to conciliate but fully to investigate the matters in dispute, with similar powers in regard to witnesses, production of documents and inspection, as are vested in a court of record in civil cases, with a view, if conciliation fails, to recommendations being made as to what are believed to be fair terms.

Such an Act, while not ensuring complete absence of strikes and lockouts, would be valuable, in my opinion, alike to the country and to employers and employed.

APPENDICES.

(Appendix A consists of the text of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as amended in 1909-10, and is omitted at this point. The text of the statute and amending statute will be found in the final section of the present publication.)

APPENDIX B.

63-64 VICTORIA, CHAP. 24.

An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Trade Disputes, and to provide for the publication of Statistical Industrial Information.

[*Assented to 18th July, 1900.*]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as 'The Conciliation Act, 1900.'

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression 'Minister' means the member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada to whom, for the time being, the Governor in Council may assign the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

3. Any Board established either before or after the passing of this Act, which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration, or any association or body authorized by an agreement in writing made between employers and workmen to deal with such disputes (in this Act referred to as a Conciliation Board) may apply to the Minister for registration under this Act.

(2.) The application must be accompanied by copies of the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the Conciliation Board, with such other information as the Minister may reasonably require.

(3.) The Minister shall keep a register of Conciliation Boards, and enter therein with respect to each registered Board its name and principal office, and such other particulars as he thinks expedient; and any registered Conciliation Board shall be entitled to have its name removed from the register on sending to the Minister a written application to that effect.

(4.) Every registered Conciliation Board shall furnish such returns, reports of its proceedings, and other documents as the Minister may reasonably require.

(5.) The Minister may, on being satisfied that a registered Conciliation Board has ceased to exist or to act, remove its name from the register.

4. Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer or any class of employers and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely:—

(*a.*) Inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference;

(*b.*) Take such steps as to him seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by him or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference;

(*c.*) On the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as Conciliator or as a Board of Conciliation;

(*d.*) On the application of both parties to the difference, appoint an Arbitrator or Arbitrators.

(2.) If any person is so appointed to act as conciliator, he shall inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference by communication with the parties, and otherwise shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difference, and shall report his proceedings to the Minister.

(3.) If a settlement of the difference is effected either by conciliation or by arbitration, a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the Minister.

5. It shall be the duty of the conciliator to promote conditions favourable to a settlement by endeavouring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence, and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and also to promote agreements between employers and employees with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lockouts.

6. The conciliator or Conciliation Board may, when deemed advisable, invite others to assist them in the work of conciliation.

7. If, before a settlement is effected, and while the difference is under the consideration of a conciliator or Conciliation Board, such conciliator or Conciliation Board is of opinion that some misunderstanding or disagreement appears to exist between the parties as to the causes or circumstances of the difference, and, with a view to the removal of such misunderstanding or disagreement, desires an inquiry under oath into such causes and circumstances, and, in writing signed by such conciliator or the members of the Conciliation Board, as the case may be, communicates to the Minister such desire for inquiry, and if the parties to the difference or their representatives in writing consent thereto, then, on his recommendation, the Governor in Council may appoint such conciliator or members of the Conciliation Board, or some other person or persons, a commissioner or commissioners, as the case may be, under the provisions of the *Act respecting inquiries concerning public matters*, to conduct such inquiry, and, for that purpose, may confer upon him or them the powers which under the said Act may be conferred upon commissioners.

8. Proceedings before any Conciliation or Arbitration Board shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of such Conciliation or Arbitration Board, as the case may be, or as is agreed upon by the parties to the difference or dispute.

9. If it appears to the Minister that in any district or trade adequate means do not exist for having disputes submitted to a Conciliation Board for the district or trade, he may appoint any person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or trade, and to confer with the employers and employed, and, if he thinks fit, with any local authority or body, as to the expediency of establishing a Conciliation Board for such district or trade.

10. With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, the Minister shall establish and have charge of a Department of Labour, which shall collect, digest, and publish in a suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister.

11. The expenses incurred in the carrying out of this Act shall be defrayed out of the money provided for the purpose by Parliament.

12. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor-General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

APPENDIX C.

3 Edward VII., Chap. 55.

An Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes.

[*Assented to 10th July, 1903.*]

Whereas from time to time differences may arise between railway companies and their employees which the parties thereto failing to adjust, may result in lockouts and strikes; and whereas railway lockouts and strikes may interfere with the proper and efficient transportation of mails, passengers and freight, interrupt the trade and commerce of the country, cause railways to fall into disrepair to the danger of the lives of passengers and employees, and in various other ways occasion serious injury both public and private; and whereas it is desirable to aid in the settlement of such differences: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as 'The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903.'

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a.*) The expression 'Minister' means the Minister of Labour;

(*b.*) The expression 'department' means the Department of Labour;

(*c.*) The expression 'railway' means any railway whether operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of any province;

(*d.*) The expression 'railway employers' means any company or government owning or operating wholly or to a lesser extent any railway operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of any province;

(*e.*) The expression 'railway employee' means any person engaged to perform any work or service in respect of any railway, whether operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of any province;

(*f.*) The expression 'difference' means any dispute, disagreement, or dissension which in the opinion of the Minister may have caused or may cause a lockout or strike on a railway, or which has interfered or may interfere with the proper and efficient transportation of mails, passengers, or freight, or the safety of persons employed upon any car or train;

(*g.*) The expression 'committee' means the Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation established under the provisions of this Act.

(*h.*) The expression 'Board' means the Board of Arbitrators established under the provisions of this Act.

3. Whenever a difference exists between any railway employers and railway employees, and it appears to the Minister that the parties thereto are unable satisfactorily to adjust the same, and that by reason of such difference remaining unadjusted a railway lockout or strike has been or is likely to be caused, or the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers, or freight has been or may be interrupted, or the safety of any person employed on a railway train or car has been or is likely to be endangered, the Minister may either on the application of any party to the difference, or on the application of the corporation of any municipality directly

affected by the difference, or of his own motion, cause inquiry to be made into the same and the cause thereof, and for that purpose may, under his hand and seal of office, establish a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation, and Investigation to be composed of three persons to be named, one by the railway employers, and one by the railway employees, (parties to the difference) and the third by the two so named or by the parties to the difference in case they can agree. The Minister shall in writing notify each party to name a member of said committee, stating in such notice a time not being later than five days after the receipt of such notice within which this is to be done, and if either party within such time or any extension thereof that the Minister, on cause shown, may grant, refuse, or fail to name a member of said committee the Minister or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as the case may be, as hereinafter provided, may appoint one in the place of the party so refusing, or in default, and if the members of said committee so chosen fail to select a third member, the Minister or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as the case may be, may make such selection.

4. It shall be the duty of the Conciliation Committee to endeavour by conciliation and mediation to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement of the difference to the satisfaction of both parties, and to report its proceedings to the Minister.

5. In case the Conciliation Committee is unable to effect an amicable settlement by conciliation or mediation, the Minister may refer the difference to arbitration under the provisions of this Act.

(*a.*) If acceptable to both parties, the Conciliation Committee may act as a Board of Arbitrators.

(*b.*) In case of objection by either party to its representative on the Conciliation Committee acting as a member of the Board of Arbitrators, or to the chairman of said Conciliation Committee being a member of the Board of Arbitrators, new representatives on the Board of Arbitrators shall be appointed, in place of the member or members of the Conciliation Committee objected to, in like manner as the original members of the Conciliation Committee were appointed.

The Board of Arbitrators so chosen shall be established by the Minister under his hand and seal of office.

6. If any member of said Committee or Board shall die, refuse, neglect, or become incapable to act, then whenever the same shall happen a successor shall be appointed in like manner as is above provided in respect of the original member of Committee or Board. Before such appointment the name of the person proposed to be appointed shall be submitted to both parties to the difference, and there shall be afforded to each of them an opportunity, within such time as the Minister may fix, of making known to the appointing authority whether such proposed appointee is objected to, it being intended that it shall be endeavoured to appoint only such person as shall not be reasonably objected to by either party.

7. In the event of the establishment of a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation, and Investigation, or of a Board of Arbitrators to deal with any differences between the Government of Canada in respect of the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway and any of its employees, the power to appoint conciliators or arbitrators, which otherwise in accordance with the foregoing provisions might be exercisable by the Minister, shall be exercisable either by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the province of Quebec, of New Brunswick, of Nova Scotia, or of Prince Edward Island (in this Act called the Lieutenant-Governor in Council), as the Minister shall for that purpose in each case of conciliation or arbitration in writing name.

8. The third member of the said Committee or Board shall be the chairman.

9. In case of arbitration pursuant to the provision hereinbefore contained the findings and recommendations of the majority shall be those of the Board. In case

of the absence of any one arbitrator from a meeting of the Board, the other two arbitrators shall not proceed unless it be shown that the third arbitrator has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

10. Forthwith after the appointment of the Board the Chairman shall promptly convene the same, and the Board shall in such manner as it thinks advisable make thorough, careful, and expeditious inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with the difference and the cause thereof, and shall consider what would be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the parties with a view to putting an end to the difference and to preventing its recurrence, and shall with all reasonable speed make to the Minister a written report setting forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and correctly ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and also setting forth said facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the difference and the Board's recommendations with a view to its removal and the prevention of its recurrence.

11. The Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the department, and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to each party to the difference and to any municipal corporation as aforesaid, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who may apply therefor; any other person shall be entitled to a copy on payment of the actual cost thereof.

12. For the information of Parliament and the public the report shall without delay be published in the *Labour Gazette* and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor-General.

13. For the purpose of such inquiry the Board shall have all the power of summoning before it any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and produce such documents and things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, and shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases; but no such witness shall be compelled to answer any question by his answer to which he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

14. On the application of any of the parties, or on its own motion, the Board may issue summonses to such persons as the Board may think necessary to give evidence in the case, and any witness summoned by the Board shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the Board, and thereafter returning to his home, and the Board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation.

15. The summons shall be in such form as the Minister shall prescribe, and may require such person to produce before the Board any books, papers, or other documents in his possession or under his control, in any way relating to the proceedings.

16. All books, papers, and other documents, produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such of the parties as the Board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not be made public, and such parts of the books, papers, and documents as, in the opinion of the Board, do not relate to the matter at issue, may be sealed up.

17. The department will pay to each member of a Conciliation Committee or Board of Arbitration his actual travelling expenses, and also to each of them other than the chairman, ten dollars per day for each day that he shall attend a meeting of the Committee or Board or be engaged in travelling from or to his home (being in Canada) for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Committee or Board. The department will pay to the chairman such sum as the Governor in Council deems reasonable. The department will also at its expense

provide the Committee or Board with a stenographer, secretary, and any other clerical assistance that to the Minister may appear necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

18. The report of the Conciliation Committee and the report of the Board shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and may also be signed by a dissenting member.

19. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear before the Board except with the consent of all parties to the difference, and notwithstanding such consent, the Board may, if it deems it advisable, decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear before it. The parties to the difference may appear in person or by agents.

20. No court of the Dominion of Canada or of any province or territory shall have or possess any power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce or to receive in evidence any report of the said Board of Arbitrators or any report of the said Committee of Conciliation, or any testimony or proceedings before either the said Board or Committee as against any party or person or for any purpose whatsoever, except in case of prosecution for perjury.

21. Where the difference which is being inquired into affects a class of employees, it shall not be necessary for them all to take part in the inquiry, but the class may be represented by a limited number chosen by a majority or by agents other than counsel or solicitor.

22. If in any proceedings before the Board any person wilfully insults any member of the Board, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any unlawful contempt in the face of the Board, it shall be lawful for any member of the Board or constable to take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board and retain him in custody until the rising of the Board.

23. It shall be in the discretion of the Board to conduct its proceedings in public or in private.

24. The Minister may from time to time make, alter, and amend regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable in order to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act.

APPENDIX D.

The King v. Neilson. Before Townshend, C.J., and Meagher, Russell, Longley, Drysdale, and Laurence, J.J.

This was a case stated for the opinion of the court by Frank A. McEchen, Esq., stipendiary magistrate in and for the town of Inverness, to determine the validity of a conviction made against defendant for a violation of 'The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,' Statutes of Canada, 1907, cap. 20. sec. 60.

1910, November 26.—Townshend, C.J., read the judgment of the court:—

'This is a stated case sent up to this court by the stipendiary magistrate for the town of Inverness. It appears that the case was tried under the provisions of Part XV. of the Criminal Code relating to summary convictions.

'The defendant, David Neilson, was, on the 26th day of October, 1909, convicted of having unlawfully aided Francis Morien, an employee of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, to continue on strike by gratuitously providing him with means to procure groceries and other goods contrary to the provisions of "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," the said strike being on account of a dispute within the meaning of the Act between the said company and its employees in said town, the

said Act being prior to a reference of said dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under said Act, the Inverness Railway and Coal Company being an employer and Francis Morien an employee within the meaning of the Act.

'Several grounds have been suggested in the case sent up showing that the conviction is illegal, but it is only necessary to deal with those presented at the argument.

'It is contended that supplying provisions to a striker is not giving aid within the meaning of section 60, chapter 20; that the aid must be given with intent to assist the employee to continue on strike, and that this is not proved by merely giving him food or clothing.

'The magistrate finds as facts that the accused represented the United Mine Workers of America; that he was giving merchants cheques for goods supplied employees of company on his order as such agent; that there was a dispute within the meaning of the Act between the company and the men; and that the men, including Morien, went on strike in consequence of this dispute, and continued on strike; and that these men were induced to cease working by the head officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

'It is difficult to conceive any more effectual means of aiding strikers than those found in the present case. It is, of course, precisely the aid wanted to enable the strikers to live during the pendency of the strike, and it hardly needs comment to show that the defendant as an agent of the United Mine Workers of America so gave the aid with the express and sole purpose of enabling the strikers to stay out until their demands were complied with. I have no doubt, however, the offence in this respect has been completely proved.

'Then it was contended that it was not such a dispute as was contemplated by the Act. The dispute arose in consequence of a deduction of a certain amount from the wages of the employees, and as the case states:—

> "And the discharge of five Belgians in consequence of their refusal to pay the said dues; that their committee threatened, unless their demands were granted, 'to go out on strike'—'to tie up the mine,' and that 300 men went out on strike on the 9th day of July, 1909."

'Again, I may say, if this was not a dispute within the meaning of the Act, I should find a difficulty in defining what was. That Morien was one of the strikers who combined with the others is, I think, very clearly apparent in the case stated.

'Then it is said that Morien was not an employee when the assistance was given, because he had gone out on strike some time previously, but it will be noted that he was not dismissed by the company, and that it was open to him to return to work if he chose. If such an argument could prevail, then all men who go on a strike would cease to be employees, then the Act would be useless.

'The magistrate finds as a fact that said Francis Morien went out on a strike with other employees on the 9th July, 1909, and was an employee of the said Inverness Railway and Coal Company at the time, and as such employee continued on strike up to and including the date of the laying of the information.

'I think his finding was right, and that Morien was and remained an employee of the company in the same way as all others who went on strike with an avowed purpose of compelling the company to comply with their demands.

'An objection was made, but not very seriously urged, that the stipendiary acted without jurisdiction, because he did not take evidence when the information was laid, as required by section 655 of the Criminal Code, as amended by chapter 9, Acts of 1909. But, as pointed out by counsel for the prosecution, that section does not apply to prosecutions under summary convictions, it is only applicable to charges of indictable offences. Section 710, Code.

'What I have said, I think, deals with all matters in the stated case, and I am of opinion that the conviction should be affirmed with costs.

'The same result will follow in the second conviction.'

Conviction affirmed.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

WITH AMENDING ACT, 1909-10

6-7 EDWARD VII., CHAP. 20.

An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with Public Utilities.

[*Assented to 22nd March, 1907.*]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.*

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) 'Minister' means the Minister of Labour;

(*b*) 'department' means the Department of Labour;

(*c*) 'employer' means any person, company or corporation employing ten or more persons and owning or operating any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility, including, except as hereinafter provided, railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works;

(*d*) 'employee' means any person employed by an employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in any industry to which this Act applies;

(*e*) 'dispute' or 'industrial dispute' means any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employees, as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees (not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offence); and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, includes all matters relating to—

(1) the wages allowance or other remuneration of employees, or the price paid or to be paid in respect of employment;

(2) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, and the mode, terms and conditions of employment;

(3) the employment of children or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons;

(4) claims on the part of an employer or any employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances, preference of employment should or should not be given to one class over another of persons being or not being members of labour or other organizations, British subjects or aliens;

(5) materials supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, or damage alleged to have been done to work;

(6) any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected;

(7) the interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof;

(*f*) 'lockout' (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means a closing of a place of employment, or a suspension of work, or a refusal by an employer to continue

to employ any number of his employees in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling his employees, or to aid another employer in compelling his employees, to accept terms of employment;

(*g*) 'strike' or 'to go on strike' (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means the cessation of work by a body of employees acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of employees to continue to work for an employer, in consequence of a dispute, done as a means of compelling their employer, or to aid other employees in compelling their employer, to accept terms of employment;

(*h*) 'board' means a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of this Act;

(*i*) 'application' means an application for the appointment of a Board under the provisions of this Act;

(*j*) 'Registrar' means the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act;

(*k*) 'prescribed' means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder;

(*l*) 'trade union' or 'union' means any organization of employees formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees.

Administration.

3. The Minister of Labour shall have the general administration of this Act.

4. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed.

(2.) The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

Constitution of Boards.

5. Wherever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which Board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act: Provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

6. Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and such application does not relate to a dispute which is the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister, whose decision for such purpose shall be final, shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such Board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply.

7. Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister.

(2.) Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer and one on the recommendation of the employees (the parties to the dispute), and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

8. For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) Each party to the dispute may, at the time of making application or within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

(2.) If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

(3.) The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

(4) If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the Board.

(5.) The third member shall be the Chairman of the Board.

9. As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

10. Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister.

11. No person shall act as a member of a Board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the issue of a dispute referred to such Board.

12. Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be supplied in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment of every person appointed.

13. Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and also that, except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

14. The department may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

PROCEDURE FOR REFERENCE OF DISPUTES TO BOARDS.

15. For the purpose of determining the manner in which, and the persons by whom, an application for the appointment of a Board is to be made, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) The application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form, and shall be in substance a request to the Minister to appoint a Board to which the existing dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act.

(2.) The application shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) A statement setting forth—

(1) the parties to the dispute;

(2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken;

(3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute;

(4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute;

and—

(*b*) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained.

(3) The application may mention the name of a person who is willing and ready and desires to act as a member of the Board representing the party or parties making the application.

16. The application and the declaration accompanying it—

(1) if made by an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by some one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers;

(2) if made by an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by the employer himself in case he is an individual, or a majority of the partners or members in case of a partnership firm or association;

(3) if made by employees, members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of its officers duly authorized by a majority vote of the members of the union, or by a vote taken by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question;

(4) if made by employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of their number duly authorized by a majority vote taken by ballot of the employees present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question.

17. Every application for the appointment of a Board shall be transmitted by post by registered letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the date of the receipt of such registered letter at the department shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application.

18. In every case where an application is made for the appointment of a Board the party making application shall, at the time of transmitting it to the Registrar, also transmit by registered letter to the other party to the dispute, or by personal delivery, a copy of the application and of the accompanying statement and declaration.

19. Upon receipt by either party to a dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board such party shall, without delay, prepare a statement in reply to the application and transmit it by registered letter, or by personal delivery, to the Registrar and to the party making the application.

20. Copies of applications or statements in reply thereto, to be transmitted to the other party under any of the preceding sections where the other party is—

(1) an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the manager or other principal executive officer of the company or corporation;

(2) an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the employer himself or to the employer in the name of the business or firm as commonly known;

(3) composed of employees, members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of such union;

(4) composed of employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union,—

(*a*) Where some of the employees are members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of the union as representing the employees belonging to the union; also

(*b*) Where some of the employees are not members of a trade union and there are no persons authorized to represent such employees, shall be sent to ten of their number;

(*c*) Where, under paragraph (4) of section 16, two persons have been authorized to make an application, shall be sent to such two persons.

FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND PROCEDURE OF BOARDS.

21. Any dispute may be referred to a Board by application in that behalf made in due form by any party thereto; provided that no dispute shall be the subject of reference to a Board under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by the dispute are fewer than ten.

22. Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of such Board, and of its accompanying statement and declaration, and of the statement in reply, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to in these documents.

23. In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a Board it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and to this end the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously and carefully inquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof. In the course of such inquiry the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the Board thinks reasonable to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

24. If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the Board, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and shall, if the parties so agree, be binding as if made a recommendation by the Board under section 62 of this Act, and a copy thereof with a report upon the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Minister.

25. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the Board, the Board shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

26. The Board's recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain terms, and avoiding as far as possible all technicalities, what in the Board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned. Wherever it appears to the Board expedient so to do, its recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, and the date from which it should commence.

27. The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman by registered letter to the Registrar as soon as practicable after the reference of the dispute to the Board; and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

28. Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties to the dispute, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board's recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

29. For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the Board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

30. For the purpose of its inquiry the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

(2.) Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

31. The summons shall be in the prescribed form, and may require any person to produce before the Board any books, papers or other documents or things in his possession or under his control in any way relating to the proceedings.

32. All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.

33. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

34. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

35. Where a reference has been made to the Board of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, any witness summoned by the Board in connection with the dispute shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the Board and thereafter returning to his home, and the Board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation.

36. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

37. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

38. The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the Board, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

39. Any party to a reference may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

40. Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

41. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board, except with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

42. Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a Board.

43. If, without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

44. The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject matter of the proceeding before it arose.

45. The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public; provided that at any such proceedings before it, the Board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the Board and the witnesses under examination shall withdraw.

46. The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board, and the findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

47. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

48. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

(2) If any member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the Board.

49. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

50. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or the results of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties to the dispute.

Remuneration and Expenses of Board.

51. The members of a Board while engaged in the adjustment of a dispute shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

(*a*) to members other than the chairman—

(i) an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

(ii) an allowance of fifteen dollars for each whole day's sittings of the Board;

(iii) an allowance of seven dollars for each half day's sittings of the Board;

(*b*) the chairman shall be allowed twenty dollars a day for each whole day's sittings of the Board, and ten dollars a day for each half-day's sittings;

(*c*) no allowance shall be made to any member of the Board on account of any sitting of the Board which does not extend over a half day, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that such meeting of the Board was necessary to the performance of its duties as speedily as possible, and that the causes which prevented a half-day's sitting of the Board were beyond its control.

52. No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

53. Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

54. All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at such sittings.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

55. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

(*a*) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all applications by employers or employees for a reference of any dispute to a Board, and to at once bring to the Minister's attention every such application;

(*b*) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*d*) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications, references, reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of a Board, and its proceedings; and to safely keep all applications, statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before the Board, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister;

(*e*) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a dispute and members of the Board with necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PRIOR TO AND PENDING A REFERENCE TO A BOARD ILLEGAL.

56. It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act: Provided that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any persons therein for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike: Provided also that, except where the parties have entered into an agreement under section 62 of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike in respect of any dispute which has been duly referred to a Board and which has been dealt with under section 24 or 25 of this Act, or in respect of any dispute which has been the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in every case where a dispute has been referred to a Board, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by the Board, neither of the parties nor the employees affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section.

58. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists.

59. Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

60. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

61. The procedure for enforcing penalties imposed or authorized to be imposed by this Act shall be that prescribed by Part XV of *The Criminal Code* relating to summary convictions.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

62. Either party to a dispute which may be referred under this Act to a Board may agree in writing, at any time before or after the Board has made its report and recommendation, to be bound by the recommendation of the Board in the same man-

ner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record; every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the Registrar who shall communicate it to the other party, and if the other party agrees in like manner to be bound by the recommendation of the Board, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of the said court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner.

63. In the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this Act, and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree in writing to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act.

(2.) Every agreement to allow such reference shall be forwarded to the Registrar, who shall communicate it to the other party, and if such other party agrees in like manner to allow the dispute to be referred to a Board, the dispute may be so referred as if the industry or trade and the parties were included within the provisions of this Act.

(3.) From the time that the parties have been notified in writing by the Registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement to refer the dispute to a Board under the provisions of this Act, the Minister has decided to refer such dispute, the lockout or strike, if in existence, shall forthwith cease, and the provisions of this Act shall bind the parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of the prosecution of such person for perjury.

65. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

66. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

67. In case of prosecutions under this Act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the Registrar within thirty days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

68. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

69. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

70. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

9-10 EDWARD VII.—CHAP. 29.

An Act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

[*Assented to 4th May, 1910.*]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 13 of *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,* is amended by adding after the word 'peace' in the third line thereof the words 'or other person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation.'

2. Subparagraph (*b*) of paragraph 2 of section 15 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

'(*b*) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, a statutory declaration by the chairman or president and by the secretary of such committee setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee and the employer, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further negotiations.'

3. Paragraph (3) of section 16 of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees, and so recognized by the employer, may be signed by the chairman or president and by the secretary of the said committee.'

4. Section 51 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefore:—

'51. The members of a Board shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

'(*a*) to members other than the chairman, an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

'(*b*) to each member of the Board, including the chairman, an allowance at the rate of twenty dollars for each day's sitting of the Board and for each day necessarily engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence to attend or after attending a meeting of the Board.'

5. Section 57 of the said Act is amended as follows: by striking out of the third and fourth lines thereof the words 'and in every case where a dispute has been referred to a Board' and substituting therefor the words 'and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute;' by substituting the word 'a' for the word 'the' before the word 'Board' in the fifth line thereof; and by striking out the words 'nor the employees' in the sixth line thereof.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY

BEING FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1913

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

OTTAWA, September 11, 1913.

Hon. F. COCHRANE, P.C.,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit through you to His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, the Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental railway, being for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, setting forth the receipts and expenditures in connection with the eastern division of the National Transcontinental railway, and such other matters in relation to the said railway as appear to be of public interest.

Information in detail as to the progress of the work will be found in the report of the Chief Engineer, and in the reports of the District Engineers, hereto annexed.

The total expenditure during the fiscal year on account of construction was $13,729,461.44, making the total expenditure on this account from the organization of the Commission, in 1904, to March 31, 1913, $130,247,152.95.

(It should be noted in this connection that no payments have been made by the Commission on account of interest on capital expenditure; nor has the Commission refunded any part of the expenditure made by the Government on the approaches to the Quebec bridge before the taking over of the latter by the Commission as a part of the Transcontinental railway. Neither of these items, therefor, is included in the statement of expenditure to March 31, 1913.)

The total grading done to March 31, 1913, was 1,739 miles.

The total miles of track-laying was 1,720·36 miles in main line and 384·73 of sidings, yards and double tracking, making a total of 2,105·09 miles of track-laying.

During the fiscal year, contracts, after having been duly advertised and sanctioned by the Governor in Council, as required by the National Transcontinental Railway Act, have been awarded in each case to the lowest tenderer complying with the requirements of the Commission, as follows:—

STEEL BRIDGES.

The Canada Foundry Company, Limited.—Nine steel superstructures for bridges over Emile creek, Spruce creek, Ombabika river, Jackfish river, Mud river, Rapid creek and White Sand river, District 'E,' and Lookout river and Allan water, District 'F.'

Price: Steel, 4·60c., 4·60c., 4·60c., 4·55c., 4·60c., 4·60c., 4·60c., 4·80c. and 4·90c per pound respectively. Timber and floor system, $54 per M. feet b.m.

The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited.—Eleven steel superstructures for bridges over Kabinagagami river, Creek crossing, White river, Skunk river,

Nagagami river, Bad river, Clarke creek, Dog river, Moose river and Flint river, District 'E.'

Price: Steel, 4·55c., 4·55c., 4·55c., 4·25c., 4·55c., 4·55c., 4·75c., 4·40c., 4.35c., 4·35c. and 4·50c. per pound respectively. Timber and floor system, first six bridges, $53 per M. feet b.m., and last five bridges, $54 per M. feet b.m.

The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited.—Ten steel superstructures for bridges over St. Joseph river, Nagagami branch, Martin creek, Pagwachuan river, Midway creek, Mahaffy creek, Black creek (3 crossings), Kenogami river.

Price: Steel, 4·50c., 4·50c., 4·55c., 4·75c., 4·50c., 4·50c., 4·50c., 4·50c., 4·55c. per pound respectively. Timber and floor system, $52 per M. feet b.m.

The Dominion Bridge Company, Limited.—Ten steel superstructures for bridges over Picqui creek, lake Travers, Upper Ribbon river, Boucher creek, Little Pitch Pine creek, East Cache creek, Oscelane river, Haycock creek, District 'B,' Cedar creek and Susie river, District 'C.'

Price: Steel, 4·14c., 4·29c., 4·29c., 4·30c., 4·17c., 4·18c., 4·19c., 4·19c., 4·87c., 4·30c per pound, respectively. Timber and floor system, $53 per M. feet b.m.

The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited.—Two steel bridges, superstructures at Archibald street, in the city of Winnipeg.

Price: Steel, 4·65c. per pound. Timber and floor system, $50 per M. feet b.m.

Dominion Bridge Company, Limited.—Steel superstructure for Bell River bridge, District 'C.'

Price: Steel, 5·57c. per pound. Timber and floor system, $54 per M. feet b.m.

Canadian Bridge Company, Limited.—Two steel superstructures for Mamaguish river and Canyon creek, District 'C.'

Price: Steel, 5·12c. per pound. Timber and floor system, $55 per M. feet b.m.

Canadian Bridge Company, Limited.—Two steel superstructures for bridges over Natagagan river and Cedar creek, District 'C.'

Price: Steel, 5c. per pound. Timber and floor system, $55 per M. feet b.m.

Canadian Bridge Company, Limited.—Eight steel superstructures for bridges, District 'E,' as follows, viz: Mileages west of Cochrane, 238·75; Decaire creek, 245·62; Rabbit creek, 265·75; Twin river, 268·90; McDonald creek, east branch, 270·24; McDonald creek, west branch, 288·45; Kawakaskagami river, Trout creek, 289·45; 294·45, Johnson creek.

Price: Steel, 5·12c., 4·75c., 4·75c., 4·95c., 4·89c. 5·18c., 5·10c. and 4·95c., respectively. Timber and floor system, $52, $52, $52, $52, $52, $52, $52, $52, respectively.

MACHINERY, ETC.

Williams & Wilson.—200-ton mechanical coaling plants, with sand house and track approaches, at divisional points Hearst, Grant, Armstrong, Moncton, Napadogan and Edmundston.

Price: Grant, $17,959; Armstrong, $18,000; Hearst, $17,927; Moncton, $18,335; Napadogan, $18,365; and Edmundston, $18,347.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited.—One 1,000-ton coaling station and track approach and one sand house at Cochrane, Ont.

Price: Coaling station and track approach, $26,800; sand house, $1,600.

The Jenckes Machine Company.—Six air compressors, one each for Moncton, Napadogan, Edmundston, N.B.; Parent, P.Q.; Grant and Cochrane, Ont., at following

prices, delivery f.o.b. cars: Moncton, $2,000; Napadogan, $2,000; Edmundston, $2,138.36; Parent, $2,000; Grant, $2,100; and Cochrane, $2,100.

E. Leonard & Son.—Five 50-K.W. Westinghouse Company generating sets, complete with Leonard engines, to be installed in engine houses at Moncton, Napadogan and Edmundston, N.B.; Parent, P.Q.; and Grant, Ont. Total consideration, $23,359.

The Canadian General Electric Company.—Six 25 K.W. generating sets, complete with Goldie McCulloch vertical engines, to be installed in engine house at Monk, Fitzpatrick, Doucet and O'Brien, P.Q.; Hearst and Armstrong, Ont. Total consideration, $18,190.

The Dominion Foundry Supply Company, Limited.—One 20-ton crane for freight-car shop, Transcona. Price, $6,885.

One 10-ton crane for wheel and machine shop, Transcona. Price, $5,895.

One 10-ton crane for steel car shop. Price, $5,700.

Runway wires for the three cranes, complete with insulators and brackets. Price, $500.

SEWER PIPE.

Thos. Kelly & Sons.—Construction of reinforced concrete sewer pipe and manholes on Verandrye and Archibald streets, St. Boniface, Man., at price of $54.88 per lineal foot of sewer and $100 per manhole.

PIPING SYSTEM, ETC., FOR CAR SHOPS AT TRANSCONA.

Haney, Quinlan and Robertson.—Construction of piping system, &c. Pipe tunnels, pipe coverings, &c., in Winnipeg car shops for lump sum of $85,808.94, with schedule of prices for additions and deductions.

COAL FOR LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS, TRANSCONA.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.—6,000 tons No. 8 Pittsburg steam coal, delivery f.o.b. car at locomotive shops at Transcona at $5.95 per ton.

STATIONS AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Pierre Cauchon.—Construction of station and other buildings, as follows, viz.:—

At Monk, Scott, Wilson, McCarthy, and Robitaille, each—

	Price
One design 'A' station building, with bunks	$3,025
One station privy	235
One tool house, No. 1	258
One coal box	129

At the Parent divisional point.—One design 'D,' station building, $15,240.

One ice-house	$5,689
One storehouse	6,096
One freight shed	5,040
One trainmen's house	6,096

The Moncton Construction Company.—One ice-house and one storehouse at Moncton, N.B. Price $2,400 and $7,600 respectively.

Tharle and Crockett.—Construction of station and other buildings as follows, viz:—

From Carling to Murphy, District 'E,' section 17, at Carling, McCaig, Hawkin, Sealy, Elliott, Cameron, O'Gorman, Tolmie, Coffey, Cox, Clarke, Henderson, Jaffrey, Atkinson, Millar, Lowe, Krumm and Murphy, each:—

	Price.
One station building, design 'A,' with bunks	$3,496
One station privy	175
One coal box	175
One tool house, No. 1	207

At Patterson, Heidman, Stratton, Wallace, Frost, McIntyre and Ronan same building and prices as above, except that stations have freight room instead of bunk at divisionl points Grant, Armstrong, each:—

One station building, design 'D'	$22,172
One trainmen's house	11,040
One tool house, No. 1	207
One tool house, No. 2	276
One freight house	4,140
One ice-house	3,680
One storehouse	7,452

with schedule of prices for additions and deductions.

Tharle and Crockett.—Construction of station and other buildings, districts 'D' and 'F,' (sections Nos. 16 and 18), as follows, viz.:—

At Fowke, Holland, Campbell, Mcgivern, Bartram, Taylor, Smith, Stewart, Martin, Clarke, Collins, Ferguson, Jacobs, Sammy, Cameo, Gordon, each:—

	Price.
One station building, design 'A,' with bunks	$3,496
One station privy	175
One coal box	175
One tool house, No. 1	207

At Allan and Heathcote, same buildings and prices as above except that stations have freight room instead of bunks, and no tool house is to be constructed at Heathcote, and a No. 2 instead of a No. 1 tool house is to be constructed at Collins. Price, $276.

The Thetford Contracting Company.—Construction of station and other buildings, District 'B' (section No. 14) between Mile 81 and 154 east of the Quebec bridge, as follows, viz:—

At Langelier, Deschene, Dorion, St. Perpetue, Lafontaine, Tache, Letellier, Carroll, Lapointe, Chapais, each:—

	Price.
One design 'A' station, with bunks	$3,495
One station privy	150
One tool house, No. 1	125
One coal box	95

And at Taschereau, same buildings and prices except in the case of station, which has freight room instead of bunks. Price, $3,450.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

R. W. LEONARD,
Commissioner.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORK FROM MARCH 31, 1912, TO MARCH 31, 1913.

OTTAWA, ONT., August 1, 1913.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIRS,—I beg to submit the following report on progress of work from March 31, 1912, to March 31, 1913:—

District 'A':—The work done during the above period was the completion of contracts No. 1, No. 4 and No. 6, covering the yard and buildings at Moncton; buildings at Napadogan, and the yard and buildings at Edmundston; and generally finishing contract No. 6; the completion of stations and other buildings all over the district.

Of the station buildings, six are 100 per cent completed, and with the exception of design 'D' at Napadogan, the balance are 95 per cent completed. These are all expected to be completed by July 1. The buildings, coaling plants, etc., at divisional points should be completed by July 1.

The section from Moncton to Edmundston was turned over to the operating department on November 21, 1912, and trains have been running between these points since that date.

The average number of men employed during the year was 268; and horses, 11.

The total length of main line track on this district is 256·29 miles; sidings and yards, 68·77 miles.

District 'B'.—Contract No. 7 is practically completed as far as grading, bridges, etc., are concerned, and the buildings are about 61 per cent completed. The whole will be finally completed and ready for operation by September 1, 1913.

Contract No. 8 still requires considerable work to complete. Train-filling to the extent of some 500,000 cubic yards still remains to be done, but is expected to be completed by November 1, 1913. Some 7 miles of track are still to be laid to complete the main line on this contract, and considerable ballasting. The steel bridges are all erected excepting four, and these are to be erected this summer. Good progress has been made on the buildings, a number of which have been completed, and the rest well under way. The water service will be completed by September 1 of this year.

Contract No. 9 is all completed with the exception of trimming and re-lining track, and water service, but this latter will be finished by September 1 of this year. The buildings at the Quebec yard are practically completed.

Contract No. 9A.—The line from Quebec bridge to Quebec is practically completed from the Quebec bridge, 3 miles easterly to Sillery Point.

Contract No. 10 is all completed except roundhouse at Fitzpatrick, and some trimming up of cuts and embankments. The buildings at Fitzpatrick are well advanced.

Contract No. 11 is completed, and with a little trimming can now be operated. The buildings are 75 per cent completed.

Contract No. 12.—The grading on this contract is completed, also the concrete substructures. There are still four steel superstructures to place, amounting to 350 lineal feet in all.

Track-laying has been done over the entire contract, and the ballasting is distributed, but not entirely completed. The telegraph line is about 60 per cent completed. Only one station building has been completed to date, but the buildings at the Parent division yard are well under way. All the water tanks have been completed.

Contract No. 13B now ends at Mile 359·4 from Quebec bridge, 15 miles having been transferred during the year to District 'C.'

The grading is about 35 per cent completed, and the intention is to have the whole 55 miles comprised in District 'B' finished by November of this year.

No concrete substructures have been built as yet, and nothing has yet been done to date on steel superstructures.

Track-laying was delayed during the past year owing to the taking out of one of the largest cuts on the contract, and only one and one-half miles have been laid so far.

The average number of men employed on the district during the year was 2,272; and horses, 154.

The total length of main line track on this district is 562·1 miles, of which 500·6 miles have been laid, and 68·2 miles of sidings and yards, 6·37 miles line to Quebec, and double track, 74·57 miles.

District 'C-D'—Contract No. 13C.—This contract had 15 miles of the portion originally allotted to District 'B' transferred to District 'C' during the past year, and on this new portion clearing and grading has commenced. On the old portion the grading is nearly all done; 37 miles of track have been laid, and the substructures for bridges and culverts completed. The ballasting has been partially done, and one tank has been erected. It is expected that this contract shall be fully completed by the end of 1913.

Contract No. 14.—Practically all the grading, track-laying and steel bridge erection have been completed, but a considerable amount of train-filling and ballasting yet to be done. It is expected that everything will be completed by the end of 1913.

Contract No. 15 is now completed in every respect, and final estimate is now under way for settlement.

Contract No. 16 still requires some train-filling, completion of ballasting, completion of telegraph line, the erection of some of the steel bridges, and the erection of four water tanks. It is expected that all will be fully completed by the end of 1913.

Buildings on the above Contracts No. 13-16.—No station buildings have been erected on Contract No. 13, but this will be done during the coming summer.

On Contract No. 14, at 'Cochrane,' the engine house, coaling station, two section houses and a bunk house are completed. At 'O'Brien,' a section house has been built, and the engine house and other buildings will be erected during the coming summer.

On Contract No. 15 all the station buildings are practically completed.

On Contract No. 16 at 'Hearst,' the engine house and other divisional point buildings have been erected, and about 70 per cent of other buildings on contract erected.

The average number of men employed during the year was 1,620; and horses, 41.

The total mileage across the district is 412·81 miles. Main line track has been laid for 391·61 miles, and 82·65 miles of sidings and yards.

District 'E.'—Contract No. 17.—Track has been laid all across this contract, but the grading is only about 76 per cent completed. The percentage of track-laying completed is about 79 per cent as the division yard at 'Grant' is not yet laid, and only about 9 miles of sidings. The ballasting is about 16 per cent completed; culverts, about 15 per cent completed; and permanent bridge substructures, about 30 per cent completed.

Station buildings on this contract have not yet been started, but material is being delivered on the ground.

Contract No. 18.—Track has been laid all over this contract, and grading is about 86 per cent completed. Ballasting has only been done to the extent of 24 per cent, owing to scarcity of labour last season. Concrete culverts are 62 per cent done, and permanent substructures for bridges are 80 per cent done.

A small percentage of station buildings are completed.

Contract No. 19E (19·64 miles).—The grading is 94 per cent completed. Track-laying is about 54 per cent completed, as the 'Armstrong' division yard is not yet laid. Ballasting is about 45 per cent completed; culverts, 80 per cent; engines and section houses, 42 per cent completed.

Station buildings under other contract about 58 per cent completed.

The length across the district is 194·86 miles, and main line track was laid across the entire district during the past season, and 21·66 miles of sidings.

The buildings at 'Armstrong' division yard are all under way; some buildings have been started on Contract No. 18, but nothing has been done on Contract No. 17 except the section house at Grant division yard. All buildings are under contract in this district.

The percentage of work done on the whole district to March 31, 113, is 71 per cent of the total, and if labour conditions are favourable the outside work will be practically finished by the end of 1913.

The average number of men employed during the year was 807; and horses, 41.

District 'F.'—Contract No. 19F is about 91 per cent completed; contract No. 20 is about 97 per cent completed; contract No. 20A is 94 per cent completed.

Contract No. 21 is completed from the east end of the contract to the east end of Transcona yard, and final estimate has been returned for same. The portion from the Transcona yard into Winnipeg is over 90 per cent completed.

Contract No. 21A.—There still remains about 59,000 cubic yards filling to be done around shops, but this cannot be done until shops are completed.

Contract No. 22, for Red River bridge and approaches, is practically completed, a little ballasting at the approaches remaining still to be done.

Buildings.—Coaling stations at Transcona, Redditt and Graham are completed. The cinder hoists at these places are practically completed. Very little remains to be done on station buildings. From Winnipeg to Superior Junction the station buildings are completed; from this point easterly for about 60 miles these are 99 per cent completed; and from this point to eastern end of the district, 75 per cent completed.

Various other smaller contracts on this district for the construction of buildings, sewers, pipe lines, etc., have been completed, and final estimates passed for same.

The Strauss bascule lift bridge at the Red river has been completed and in operation for some time.

The total mileage across the district is 377 miles, and 381·74 miles of main line track (including double track, Transcona to Winnipeg) has been completed, and 132·33 miles of sidings and yards.

The average number of men employed during the year was 595; and horses, 12.

General.—The total mileage from Moncton, N.B., to west side of Water street, Winnipeg, is 1804·2 miles approx.

Total grading done to March 31, 1913, was 1,739 miles.

Track-laying done to March 31, 1913, in main line, 1,720·36 miles, and 384·73 miles of sidings, yards and double track.

Total track-laying, 2,105·09 miles.

Bridges, 89·5 per cent complete.

I attach hereto reports from the various District Engineers, which speak for themselves.

I also attach a list showing casualties during the year.

Your obedient servant,

GORDON GRANT,
Chief Engineer.

CASUALTIES, MARCH 31, 1912, TO MARCH 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'A.'

Date.	Name.	Cause of Casualty.
Aug. 9, 1912	K. A. Forbes, bldg. inspector.	Thrown from gasoline car, right ankle broken.
Jan. 11, 1913	Harding Pond, carpenter	Died from effects of fall from staging at station, 'Napadogan.'

DISTRICT 'B,' 'TERMINALS CONTRACT.'

July 4, 1912	Jos. Gauvin, labourer	Electrocuted while fixing guy wire of derrick.
Dec. 5, 1912	Iwon Bojko, "	Killed by blast.
May 13, 1912	Geo. Necuti, " / Nick Morar, "	Drowned by upsetting of boat on a lake near Mile 130.
July 25, 1912	Ed. Moriarty, "	Killed by being struck by derrick boom.
Dec. 26, 1912	Josef Petrovitz Hrenuic	Drowned in lake Grennon by being pinned under dump car which rolled down embankment into the lake and drew him after it.

DISTRICT 'C-D.'

April 12, 1912	Garfield Canning	Died from effects of clothing accidentally catching fire.
May 29, 1912	Jos. W. Wilson	Fell under wheels of moving train.
June 4, 1912	Chas. Whitby	" " "
" 29, 1912	Jas. Pinkney	Died from effects of clothing accidentally catching fire.
July 2, 1912	Thos. F. Meaney	Crushed between cars.
" 7, 1912	Chris Tony	Accidentally drowned while bathing.
Sept. 21, 1912	Ephraim Laroche	Cook on Res. 6-D, died from heart trouble in New Liskeard hospital.
Feb. 12, 1913	George Dedoka	Killed by being struck by pieces of broken fly wheel of saw.

DISTRICT 'E.'

July 26, 1912	T. H. Rogers	Timekeeper, drowned by boat upsetting in Kawakashkagama river.

REPORT OF DISTRICT ENGINEER—DISTRICT 'A.'

GORDON GRANT, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, N.T.R.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, as follows:—

GENERAL.

The work done during the period was the completion of Contracts Nos. 1, 4 and 6, covering the yard and buildings at Moncton, buildings at Napadogan and the yard and buildings at Edmunston, and generally finishing Contract No. 6, and erecting stations and other buildings in the district. The section from Moncton to Edmundston was turned over to the operating department on November 21, 1912, and trains have been running between these points since that date.

CONTRACT No. 1.—MILE 0-50.

This contract is complete except engine house at Moncton, which is 91 per cent done, and will be finished as rapidly as possible. Work on the contract during the year was the completion of grading Moncton yard, and the laying of track and ballasting, and installing water and sewer systems.

Existing track on Contract No. 1 as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main line		49·962
Sidings—		
Mile 6·5, Lutesville	0·665	
" 14·5, Segawa	0·663	
" 23, North Branch	0·658	
" 33·5, Alward	0·663	
" 40, Pangburn	0·663	
" 49·5, Bronson	0·663	
		3·975
Trackage, Moncton Division Yard		11·210
Salisbury Ballast Pit Line		6·252
Total		71·399

CONTRACT No. 2.—MILE 50-58.

Was completed in 1911, and final estimate has been returned.

Existing track on Contract No. 2 as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main line		8·000
Sidings—		
Mile 56·5, Chipman	0·666	
" 56·5, Chipman	0·114	
		0·780
Connection with N.B.C. and Ry. at Chipman		1·220
Total		10·000

CONTRACT No. 3.—MILE 58-97.

Was completed in 1910. Final estimate has been returned.

Existing track on Contract No. 3 as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main line		39·298
Sidings—		
Mile 66·5, Cantor	0·664	
" 73·5, Sunbury	0·663	
" 80·5, Bantalor	0·663	
" 88·5, North Cains	0·663	
" 96·5, McGivney	0·627	
		3·280
Connection with I.R.C. at Mile 96½—		
On north side, with siding	0·854	
" south " "	0·350	
		1·204
Total		43·782

CONTRACT No. 4.—MILE 97-164.

With the exception of engine house, for which contract was not let until 1911, this contract was finished in 1910. Engine house is now 91½ per cent done, and, so far as sub-contractors are concerned, is finished, the only work remaining is being done by mechanical department. Some re-arrangements of track at Napadogan yard were made necessary owing to changes in plans, and this was done. The water and sewer systems were completed during the period.

Existing track on Contract No. 4 as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main line		66·359
Sidings—		
Mile 108·5, Maple Grove	0·683	
" 124·5, Ballast Pit	0·417	
" 125, Riversdale	0·663	
" 131·5, Ballast Pit	0·473	
" 133·5, Juniper	0·658	
" 146, Summitt	0·663	
" 153	0·200	
" 159, Longley	0·664	
" 159, Longley	0·528	
" 163, Wapske	0·200	
		5·149
Napadogan division yard, Mile 117·5		11·490
Connection with C.P.R., Mile 163, including 'Y'		1·155
Total		84·153

CONTRACT No. 5—MILE 164-195.

The east abutment of Salmon river viaduct was built—all other work on this contract was completed in 1911. The lining of the tunnel at Mile 78½ had been considered, but it has been decided not to go on with this work. Final estimate for the contract has been submitted.

Existing track on Contract No. 5 as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main line		31·819
Sidings—		
Mile 165·5, Plaster Rock	0·659	
" 165·5, Plaster Rock	0·238	
" 171·0, McLaughlin's	0·277	
" 177·0, Blue Bell	0·663	
" 179·0, Davis	0·181	
" 182·0, Peterson	0·227	
" 186·0, Drummond	0·663	
" 193·5, Grand Falls	0·669	
" 193·5, Grand Falls	0·217	
		3·794
Connection with C.P.R., Mile 195		1·045
Spur to ballast pit, Mile 179		0·318
Total		36·976

CONTRACT NO. 6—MILE 195-256.

This contract was completed in the fall of 1912, including engine house and machine shop at Edmundston. Work done during the year was the completion of Edmundston yard, including track-laying and ballasting, building engine house and putting in water and sewer system; also the completion of ballasting throughout the contract and rip-rapping the embankments at Baker lake, and at exposed places along the St. John river. The superstructure at the highway crossing, Mile 251, has not yet been erected. The Dominion Bridge Company are contractors for this. Final estimate for contract 6 should be ready by August 1.

Existing track on Contract 6, as follows:—

		Miles.
Main line		60·854
Sidings—		
Mile 200, Bellefleur	0·666	
" 200, Bellefleur	0·117	
" 205, St. Leonards	0·652	
" 205, St. Leonards	0·189	
" 209·5, Sigas	0·164	
" 214, Quisibis	0·663	
" 214, Quisibis	0·133	
" 220·5, Green River	0·664	
" 220·7, Green River	0·188	
" 225·5, St. Basil	0·114	
" 237, St. Hilaire	0·133	
" 238, St. Hilaire	0·664	
" 242·5, Baker Brook	0·133	
" 242·5, Baker Brook	0·589	
" 246·5, Caron Brook	0·133	
" 251, Foss	0·133	
" 251·5, Foss	0·648	
		5·983
Edmundston division yard		10·662
C.P.R. diversions—		
At Mile 202	0·548	
At Theriault, Mile 216	2·496	
At St. Basile, Mile 224	0·223	
		3·267
Ballast pit spur, Mile 195·5		0·507
Ballast pit spur, Mile 239·5		0·616
Total		81·889

STATIONS.

Contract No. 66 includes the following stations; the percentage done to March 31 is shown opposite each. This contract will have final estimate returned in July.

	Per cent.
Mile 6, Lutesville, design 'A'	95
" 144, Segawa, design 'A'	95
" 23·3, North Branch, design 'A'	95
" 33·5, Alward, design 'A'	95
" 40, Pangburn, design 'A'	95
" 49·5, Bronson, design 'A'	95
" 56·5, Chipman, 26 feet by 60 feet	95

STATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Per cent.
Mile 66·5, Cantor, design 'A'	95
" 73·5, Sunbury, design 'A'	95
" 80·5, Bantalor, design 'A'	90
" 88·5, North Cains, design 'A'	90
" 96·5, McGivney Junction, 26 feet by 60 feet	95
" 108·5, Maple Grove, design 'A'	95
" 118, Napadogan, design 'D'	50
" 125, Riversdale, design 'A'	90
" 133·5, Juniper, design 'A'	90
" 146, Summit design 'A'	90
" 159, Longley, design 'A'	95

CONTRACT No. 6A.

The following list shows stations included in this contract, and the percentage done to March 31. Final estimate will be submitted by July.

	Per cent.
Mile 165·5, Plaster Rock, 26 feet by 60 feet	95
" 177, Blue Bell, design 'A'	90
" 186, Drummond, design 'A'	90
" 193·5, Grand Falls, 26 feet by 60 feet	90
" 200, Bellefleur, design 'A'	95
" 205, St. Leonards, 26 feet by 60 feet	90
" 214, Quisibis, design 'A'	100
" 220·5, Green River, design 'A'	100
" 230·5, Edmundston, design 'D'	100
" 237·5, St. Hilaire, design 'A'	100
" 242·5, Baker Brook, design 'A'	100
" 251, Foss, design 'A'	100

BUILDINGS, ETC., AT DIVISION YARDS.

At Moncton the percentage done on each is shown by the following list:—

	Per cent.
Store and oil house	100
Ice-house	100
Coaling plant	90
Cinder hoist foundation	90

These should be finally completed by July 1, 1913.

At Napadogan the following list shows buildings and percentage done:—

	Per cent.
Bunk house	95
Ice-house	95
Freight shed	90
Coaling plant	60
Cinder house foundation	100

These should be finally completed by July 1, 1913.

At Edmundston the following list shows buildings and percentage done:—

	Per cent.
Store and oil house	100
Bunk-house	100
Ice-house	100
Coaling plant	95
Cinder hoist foundation	100
Freight shed	100

Right-of-Way.

A number of claims in Madawaska county were dealt with before the Exchequer Court, which sat at Edmundston in September, 1912, and were finally disposed of. In addition, Mr. Pharand has closed up a number of cases since my last report, so that the number remaining is very small.

The claim of the New Brunswick government for compensation for Crown lands taken has been settled.

The claims of the New Brunswick railway and the Alex. Gibson Company are to come before the Exchequer Court which sits in St. John in June. The Miramichi Lumber Company accepted the offer made by the Commissioners.

Police and Fire Protection.

No staff has been employed for the above purposes during the year.

Casualties on Engineering Staff.

Mr. K. A. Forbes, Inspector of Buildings at Edmundston, was badly injured on August 9th by being thrown from a gasoline car which was derailed. Both bones of his right ankle were broken. He was put under the surgeon's care as quickly as possible, and was able to resume his duties after an interval of about two months.

Casualties on Construction.

None.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. O. FOSS,
District Engineer.

St. John, N.B., July 19, 1913.

REPORT OF DISTRICT ENGINEER, DISTRICT 'B.'

QUEBEC, July 10, 1913.

GORDON GRANT, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, N.T.R.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith, in compliance with your instructions of the 4th instant, a report for the fiscal year ending March 31 last, which shows, besides the work done during this period, the total percentage of work done to date on the several contracts comprised in District 'B.'

CONTRACT 7, MILES 203-150, NEW BRUNSWICK BOUNDARY WESTERLY.

Contractors—M. P. and J. T. Davis.

On this contract, the grading, ballasting, culverts and bridges are all completed. There is a little trimming work to be done, and the fencing and telegraph lines are not quite finished yet. The construction of the station buildings is well advanced, but the water tanks are not yet built. Were it not for the water tanks, this contract could now be placed under operation, but the whole will be finally completed and ready to hand over to the Commissioners by the first of September, 1913.

Superstructures.—All the superstructures are completed with the exception of two small spans, one at Mile 160, Rochue river, a 30-foot span; the other at Mile 155, Fourchue river, a 24-foot span, which will be erected during this summer.

Percentage of work done to date.—The following are the percentages of the several items on this contract:—

Description.	Percentage previously Returned.	Percentage to date.
Grading	81	95
Track-laying	90	95
Ballasting	46	95
Trestles-culverts	85	95
Permanent bridges (substructures)	88	95
Water service	.....	.....
Telegraph line	02	91
Buildings	.....	61

CONTRACT NO. 8, MILES 150-0, QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Contractors—M. P. and J. T. Davis.

Grading.—From Mile 150 to Mile 130 the grading is completed.

At Mile 115 occurs a very heavy fill, consisting of some 300,000 yards, which is now about two-thirds completed. Between Miles 115 and 130, there are still 400,000 yards of filling-in to do. Two steam shovels will readily complete this work by the first of November.

Concrete substructures.—These substructures are now all completed.

Superstructures.—The superstructures not yet erected are as follows:—

Mile 147·5, Little Black river.—30-foot through span.
" 143·6, Manic river.—50-foot deck girder.
" 137·1, Rivière-du-Loup.—One 80-foot, two 60-foot spans.
" 127·7, Eaux Chaudes.—60-foot girder.

These superstructures will be erected this summer, by the Dominion Bridge Company.

Track-laying.—There are still 7 miles of main line track to lay between Miles 123 and 130.

Ballasting.—The ballasting has not proceeded satisfactorily. Unless better progress is made this year, this contract will not be completed in time for the first of September, as agreed upon between the contractors and ourselves.

Telegraph Line.—Not much attention has been paid to this, though the work can easily be finished in time for the operation of the line by September.

Buildings.—Good progress has been made on the construction of the buildings. At our Monk division yard, the foundations for the roundhouse are completed, and the station, trainmen's house, ice and storehouses are well under way.

Water Service.—The erection of the tanks has been neglected, but the water service can easily be completed in time for the first of September of this year.

PERCENTAGE OF WORK DONE TO DATE.

Description.	Percentage previously reported.	Percentage to date.
Grading	85	94
Tracklaying	75	95
Ballasting	25	50
Trestles-culverts	92	95
Permanent substructures	80	95
Water service	2	25
Telegraph line	43	60
Buildings		60

Completion of Work.—Unless the contractors take serious steps to rush the work on this contract, I very much fear they will not be able to keep to their undertaking to complete the work and hand it over to the Commissioners by the first of September of this year.

CONTRACT No. 9, MILE 0-50, Q.B. EASTERLY.

Contractors—M. P. and J. T. Davis.

The grading, superstructures, substructures, track-laying, ballasting, telegraph line and buildings are completed. There is still a little trimming to do. The water service has still to be attended to, but can easily be completed by the first of September. At our Quebec yard, the roundhouse is practically completed, and so are the station, trainmen's house, store and ice houses. The remaining stations on this contract are also finished.

TERMINALS CONTRACT.

Contractors—M. P. and J. T. Davis.

Little has been done on this contract, as no final decision has yet been arrived at by the Commissioners. The work done consists of levelling the Quebec yard and using the rock excavation for riprap purposes between Sillery Point (Mile 3) and the Cap Blanc Church (Mile 5.5). The line from the Quebec bridge to Quebec is practically completed from the Quebec bridge three miles easterly to Sillery Point, Mile 3.

Casualties.—Two casualties have taken place at the Quebec yard since the first of May, 1912. Joseph Gauvin, a French-Canadian, 30 years of age, was killed on the 4th July while fixing a guy wire to a derrick, when the wire crossed a wire of the Electric Company, causing electrocution.

On the 5th December, Iwon Bojki, Austrian, 23 years of age, was killed by a blast.

Percentage of Work Done to date on Contract 9.—

Description.	Percentage previously reported.	Percentage to date.
Grading	90	98
Track-laying	90	95
Ballasting	50	95
Trestles-culverts	91	95
Permanent substructures	98	98
Water service	..	02
Telegraph line	95	95
Buildings	.....	95

CONTRACT NO. 10, MILES 50-150, Q.B., WESTERLY.

Contractors.—Macdonell and O'Brien.

The grading, concrete substructures, superstructures, track-laying, ballasting, telegraph line and water service are all completed. A second clearing of the right-of-way will have to be done, as well as some trimming up of cuts and embankments, and the fences will also have to be gone over before this contract is taken off the contractors' hands.

At our Fitzpatrick yard, the roundhouse is well under way, and the construction of the station, trainmen's house, store and ice houses, is well advanced.

Percentage of Work Done to date.—

Description.	Percentage previously returned.	Percentage to date.
Grading	97	99
Tracklaying	95	99
Ballasting	70	95
Trestles-culverts	99	99
Water service	60	95
Telegraph line	95	95
Buildings	.....	60

CONTRACT No 11, MILES 150-196·4, Q.B. WESTERLY.

Contractors.—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Sub-Contractors.—Macdonell and O'Brien.

The grading, concrete substructures, superstructures, tracklaying, ballasting, telegraph line and water service, are now all completed. With a little trimming, the contract can now be operated.

Percentage of work done to date.—

Description.	Percentages previously returned.	Percentage to date.
Grading	99	99
Track-laying	95	99
Ballasting	95	99
Trestles-culverts	95	99
Permanent bridge substructures	95	99
Water service	95	99
Telegraph line	95	99
Buildings	.....	75

CONTRACT No 12, MILES 196·4-303·4, Q.B. WEST.

Contractors.—Macdonell and O'Brien.

Grading.—The grading on this contract is completed.

Concrete substructures.—The concrete substructures are completed.

Superstructures.—The following superstructures were erected on this contract during the past year:—

Mile 226·3, Lake Travers.
" 235·1, Boucher creek.
" 228·3, Upper Ribbon.
" 258·0, Little Pitch Pine.
" 276·2, East Cache creek.

The following superstructures have still to be erected:—

Mile 223·0, Pickui creek.—One 60-foot span.
" 278·7, Lake Osceolaneo.—One 50-foot and two 40-foot spans.
" 284·0, Haycock creek.—One 70-foot span.
" 303·5, Susie river.—One 90-foot span.

Track-laying.—Track has now been laid over the whole contract.

Ballasting.—The ballasting, though not entirely completed, is distributed over the entire length.

Telegraph line.—The telegraph line is about two-thirds completed.

Buildings.—But one station has been completed to date. At the Parent division yard, the construction of the roundhouse is far advanced, and design 'D' station, trainmen's, store and ice houses are well under way.

Water service.—All the tanks on this contract are completed.

Percentage of work done to date.—

Description.	Percentage previously returned.	Percentage to date.
Grading	74	95
Track-laying	75	80
Ballasting	35	70
Trestles-culverts	48	90
Permanent bridge sub-structures	70	90
Water service	23	95
Telegraph line	45	59

CONTRACT NO. 13.—MILES 303·4-359·4, DIST. BCB.

Contractors.—Macdonell and O'Brien.

Formerly seventy-one miles of this contract were added to District 'B.. Owing to facility of construction from the west end, fifteen miles have now been taken off District 'B' and added on to District 'C.' so that the end of Contract No. 13 on District 'B' is now at mile 359·4.

Grading.—The grading on this contract is about one-third completed. The contractors promise to have the whole 55 miles comprised in District 'B' finished by November next.

Concrete substructures.—No substructures have been built on this contract as yet, but the Mamaguish bridge at Mile 127, and Canyon creek at Mile 155, will be erected during the year.

Superstructures.—Nothing has been done to date on superstructures.

Tracklaying.—But one mile and a half of track has been laid so far, delay having been experienced in taking out one of the largest cuts on the contract. Had it not been for this, ten to twelve miles more of track would have been laid this year.

Casualties.—On May 13, 1912, two Roumanians, George Necuti and Nic Morar, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on a lake, near Mile 130.

On July 25, 1912, Ed. Moriarty was killed by being struck by a derrick boom.

On December 26, 1912, a Russian, named Josef Petrovitz Hrenuic, was drowned in lake Grennon by being pinned under a dump car which rolled down the embankment into the lake and drew him after it.

Percentage of work done to date.—

	Per cent.
Grading	35
Track-laying	1
Ballasting	..
Trestles-culverts	15
Permanent bridge sub-structures	4
Water service	
Telegraph line	

CONCLUSION.

Contract No. 7 may be operated on July 1, 1913.
" 8 provided the contractors use their utmost endeavours to keep their agreement by November 1.
" 9 on September 1.
" 10 "
" 11 "
" 12 "
" 13, though not completed, might be operated on December 1, 1913.

Yours very truly,

A. E. DOUCET.
District Engineer.

REPORT OF DISTRICT ENGINEER—DISTRICT 'C-D.'

COCHRANE, ONT., July 23, 1913.

GORDON GRANT, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, N.T.R.,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of July 4th, file 12,424, I beg to report on progress of work on Districts 'C-D' for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

CONSTRUCTION.

The district comprises 58·57 miles of Contract No. 13, and the whole of Contract No. 14 (150 miles), No. 15 (100 miles) and No. 16 (104·57 miles), covering through mileage 820·23 to 1233·37.

Contract No. 13.—Since last year's report, 15 miles have been added to the length of this contract allocated to this district. The original 43·57 miles so allocated are now nearly all graded, culverts built, and steel bridge abutments and piers completed. Track has been laid on 37 miles, and partially ballasted. One steel tank has been erected. The extra 15 miles above referred to have been cleared, and grading on same commenced. It is expected that the whole of the grading contract, as well as the steel bridge and water tank erection on the entire portion of Contract 13 comprised in District 'C-D' will be completed by end of 1913. Percentage of work done on the contract is as follows:—

	Per cent.
Grading	34·74
Track-laying	46·70
Ballasting	11·29
Total contract	35·47

Contract No. 14.—Practically all grading, track-laying, and steel bridge erection have been completed since last report. Five water tanks have been built, and telegraph line finished. There has still to be done, to complete this portion, a considerable amount of train-filling and ballasting, but it is hoped that same will be completed by end of 1913. Percentage of work done on this contract is as follows:—

	Per cent.
Grading	94·32
Track-laying	87·68
Ballasting	69·14
Total contract	89·21

Contract No. 15.—Is now completed in every respect.

Contract No. 16.—Grading, track-laying, concrete culverts, piers and abutments now all completed. A considerable amount of ballasting done. Work still unfinished, but which it is expected will be completed by end of this year, is as follows:—

Train-filling in several sags, and temporary trestles.
Completion of ballasting.
Telegraph line.
Completion of erection of steel bridges at west end of contract.
Erection of four steel tanks.

Percentage of work done on this contract is as follows:—

	Per cent.
Grading	82·50
Track-laying	87·78
Ballasting	54·46
Total contract	81·63

Contracts Nos. 13 and 14.—No station buildings have yet been erected, but it is proposed to build these during the coming summer.

Contract No. 14.—Comprises two divisional yards, Cochrane and O'Brien. At Cochrane, the engine house and coaling station are completed, also two section houses and a bunk-house. At O'Brien, a section house has been built, and the engine house and other necessary divisional point buildings will be erected this year. Percentage of work done on this contract is 2·44 per cent.

Contract No. 15.—All station buildings practically completed. Percentage of work done is 98·23 per cent.

Contract No. 16.—Station buildings at east end of contract finished; at west end in progress. There is a divisional yard on this contract (Hearst) where the engine house and other divisional point buildings have been erected; 68·70 per cent of all these buildings finished on March 31, 1913.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

As the summer of 1912 was wet and cold, few bush or other fires occurred, and scarcely any damage was reported from this cause.

Very little sickness and few accidents occurred amongst our staff, or the staff and workmen of the various contractors.

STAFF.

Several changes in the District Office and Field Staffs were made from time to time during the year, on account of the completion of much of the outside work.

I took charge of combined District 'C-D' after the end of the fiscal year under review.

Yours truly,

T. S. ARMSTRONG,
District Engineer.

REPORT OF DISTRICT ENGINEER—DISTRICT 'E.'

COCHRANE, ONT., July 23, 1913.

GORDON GRANT, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, N. T. R.,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of July 4, file 12,424, I beg to report on work done on District 'E' during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

CONSTRUCTION.

The district covers three contracts: Contract 17 (100 miles), Contract 18 (75) miles, and Contract 19 (19·64) miles, covering through mileage 1,233·37 to 1,428·01.

Contract 17.—This contract, of approximately 100 miles, extends from District Mileage 60 to 160.

The grading is 75·98 per cent completed.

Track-laying, 78·56 per cent completed. Main line, 100·26 miles being finished, and 8·89 miles of sidings. Division yard at Grant not laid.

Ballasting is 15·7 per cent completed.

Concrete culverts are 14·89 per cent completed.

Permanent bridge substructures are 28·9 per cent completed, the two principal ones being ready for the erection of the superstructure.

The steel water tanks and telegraph wire are delivered.

BUILDINGS.

The erection of buildings has not yet been started, but material is being delivered on the ground.

The percentage of work done on this contract is 66·98 per cent of the total.

Contract 18.—This contract of 75 miles extends from District Mileage 160 to 235.

The grading is 86·3 per cent completed.

Track-laying, 93·8 per cent completed.

Ballasting, 24·0 per cent completed.

Concrete culverts, 61·8 per cent completed.

Permanent bridge substructures are 80 per cent completed, and the two principal ones are ready for the superstructure.

The percentage of work done on the whole contract is 80·7 per cent of the total.

Station buildings are 6·6 per cent completed.

Please note that buildings on all contract are separate from the main contract.

Contract 19.—This contract of 19·64 miles extends from District Mileage 235 to 254·6.

The grading is 93·5 per cent completed.

Tracklaying is 53·7 per cent completed. Armstrong division yard not yet laid.

Ballasting, 45·4 per cent completed.

Culverts, 79·9 per cent completed.

Telegraph line, 55·9 per cent completed.

Engine house and section houses, 41·4 per cent completed.

The percentage of work done on this contract is 81·7 per cent of the total.

Buildings are 57·6 per cent completed.

GENERAL.

Track-laying on the main line was finished on December 28, being laid over the whole district in one season, and connecting Cochrane and Winnipeg.

On Contract 17, one lift of ballasting was kept close to the end of steel until October, also on Contract 19 until it was covered, but this was found impossible on Contract 18 owing to scarcity of labour, so from Mile 117 to Mile 215 there is only skeleton track.

Buildings at Armstrong division yard, Contract 19, are all under way, and a start has been made on Contract 18, but nothing has been done on Contract 17, except the section houses at Grant division yard, which was built by ourselves, and are used as offices by my Division Engineer and his staff. All buildings are under contract.

As we now have track laid over the whole district, this season will be a busy one, and if labour conditions are favourable, the outside work will be practically finished.

The percentage of work done on the whole district, on March 31, 1913, is 70·9 per cent of the total.

STAFF.

Our District Office was moved from Nipigon to Hearst, it being more convenient to the work, and the services of one of my assistants were dispensed with. A reduction of staff was also made for the winter months.

CASUALTIES.

One death, by drowning, occurred during the year on my staff.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

This has been satisfactory.

POLICE.

No complaints have been made, and the service has been satisfactory.

Inspection trips have been made during the year, and my assistants have been continuously on the work.

Yours truly,

T. S. ARMSTRONG,
District Engineer.

REPORT OF DISTRICT ENGINEER—DISTRICT 'F.'

St. Boniface, Man., July 12, 1913.

Gordon Grant, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, N.T.R.,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to report on the condition of the work under the various uncompleted contracts on District 'F' for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913:—

Contracts 19, 20 and 20A, O'Brien, Fowler and McDougall Bros.; Contracts 21 and 21A, J. D. McArthur; and Contract 22, Haney, Quinlan and Robertson; remain the same as at date of interim report of the late District Engineer, A. G. Macfarlane, dated December 31, 1912, work on these contracts having been closed down for the winter months.

Contract 57, J. McDiarmid Company, contractors, for the construction of coaling stations at Transcona, Redditt and Graham, is completed.

Contract 58F, John King, contractor, covering construction of design 'A' station buildings, section 12, is completed.

Contract 59, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, contractors for the construction of cinder hoists at Transcona, Redditt and Graham, is practically completed.

Contract 60, John King, contractor, for the construction of station buildings from Graham eastwardly for a distance of 60 miles, is 99 per cent completed.

Contract 72F, Tharle and Crockett, contractors, for construction of station buildings, section 18, is 75 per cent completed.

Contract 77, for building sewer diversion at Archibald street and Verandrye and Mission streets, St. Boniface, is 99 per cent completed, the only work remaining to be done being the replacing of the asphalt pavement on Archibald street. Thos. Kelly & Sons, contractors.

Portable station at junction of Mission street line and old main line, contractors, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, is completed, final estimate being given February 28, 1913.

Yours truly,

M. C. MACFARLANE,
District Engineer.

REPORT ON OPERATION OF THE LINE BETWEEN MONCTON AND EDMUNDSTON, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1913.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Ry.,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIRS,—In accordance with your decision, having regard to the public interest, to operate 230 miles of the line in New Brunswick, between Moncton and Edmunston, temporarily, or until such time as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. has applied for and been granted a lease of this section of the line under the terms of the National Transcontinental Railway Act, operations were started on Wednesday, the 20th November, 1912. Mr. W. B. Cronk, who has had many years railway experience, including five years with the Canadian Pacific, was appointed General Superintendent, and a tri-weekly mixed train service was inaugurated, leaving Moncton for Edmunston on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

As it was expected that the traffic would be very light for some time, the organization was made on very economical lines. Station agents were appointed only at the two divisional points: Edmunston and Napadogan. At Moncton arrangements were made for the use of the Intercolonial staff and terminal facilities, for which we pay according to the proportion which our business bears to the whole business done, based on car movements in and out of Moncton.

At intermediate stations, the lighting and heating of buildings is looked after by the section foremen, who live in same, which gives the public access to the station and saves expense of agents at points where, as yet, little business is done. The train conductors look after the billing of freight, &c., at such places.

The trackmen's sections are approximately 14 miles long, with only a foreman and one man per section, as a winter force. It has been necessary to take on extra temporary men on several of the sections where ice has been very troublesome owing to the excessive rainfall and numerous sudden changes in temperature.

Three (3) engines were rented from Messrs. Kennedy and McDonald, and necessary rolling stock leased from the Intercolonial Railway, at reasonable rates, but as they were unable to spare a snow plough we were obliged to purchase a new one, which is of same type as used by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in the west, and can, doubtless, be turned over to them on reasonable terms when they begin operating this portion of the line.

The freight handled has been chiefly lumber, logs and coal, and in making rates, the Traffic Department of the G.T.P. have always been consulted in order to act in line with their general policy on rates and thus prevent any possible complications in that regard when they lease the line.

I attach statements from the Chief Accountant showing the revenue and expenditure from November 20, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

Respectfully submitted,

D. MACPHERSON,
Assistant to the Chairman.

OTTAWA, November 12, 1913.

STATEMENT of Earnings and Expenditure *re* Operation of Edmundston Division—fiscal year, 1912-13.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures		$ 11,828 66
Maintenance of equipment		1,314 53
Transportation expenses		17,857 80
Other expenses		5,145 98
		$ 36,146 97

OTHER EXPENDITURE.

Equipment		7,009 38
Stores	$ 8,994 93	
Less credits	5,987 98	
		3,006 95
		$ 46,163 30

EARNINGS.

Freight	$ 10,583 23	
Passenger	2,710 35	
Station and train privileges	23 08	
Switching and demurrage	241 10	
		13,557 76
Deficit		$ 32,605 54

NOTE.—$3,577.37 of earnings remained uncollected at close of fiscal year. Cost value of equipment and stores on hand at close of fiscal year amounted to $10,016.33.

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

REPORT OF CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

CHEQUES ISSUED.

	Contracts.	Accounts Payable.	Pay Rolls.
1912.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	46,410 70	37,107 24	13,615 81
May	503,762 63	101,001 95	77,639 76
June	752,242 80	323,667 59	77,960 98
July	1,199,770 58	264,114 00	85,700 36
August	1,234,261 38	103,223 59	84,031 14
September	1,193,767 74	149,514 22	84,674 41
October	1,220,025 84	271,549 63	84,186 21
November	1,197,107 63	136,009 71	82,838 69
December	1,094,779 26	246,246 69	80,084 24
1913.			
January	852,606 60	188,785 99	71,934 94
February	143,387 96	115,394 19	67,450 68
March	403,080 09	88,004 97	66,809 20
April	407,276 65	162,086 51	47,808 11
May	370,862 23	23,564 13	42 60
	10,679,342 09	2,210,270 41	924,777 13

SUMMARY.

Contracts	$10,679,342 09
Accounts payable	2,210,270 41
Pay rolls	924,777 13
	$13,814,389 63
LESS amount deposited to the credit of the Receiver General	84,928 19
	$13,729,461 44
Operation, District "A"	36,182 91
Total expenditure	$13,765,644 35

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

SUMMARY.

Headquarters		$190,983 55
District 'A.'—Construction	$ 620,251 75	
" 'B.'— "	4,422,368 18	
" 'C.'— "	1,683,765 54	
" 'D.'— "	1,630,869 17	
" 'E.'— "	2,330,451 09	
" 'F.'— "	2,823,932 04	
		13,511,637 77
District 'B.'—Transport	$8,454 66	
" 'C.'— "	5,712 45	
" 'D.'— "	5,792 74	
" 'E.'— "	6,256 22	
" 'F.'— "	624 05	
		26,840 12
		$13,729,461 44
Operation, District 'A'		36,182 91
		$13,765,644 35

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

HEADQUARTERS.

	DR.	CR.
Accounting department	$ 24,032 12	
Purchasing department	17,456 45	
Commissioners' department	11,500 00	
Engineering department	67,619 96	
Supplies	4,377 12	
Furniture	911 56	
Freight and express	797 66	
Telegraph and telephone	2,617 17	
Rent	10,921 66	
Insurance	876 20	
Travelling expenses	7,480 48	
Advances		$ 10,225 00
Right of way and station grounds	6,117 96	
General expenses	43,822 92	
Legal expenses	7,974 91	
Stock account		4,529 87
Per diem charges		767 75
	$206,506 17	$ 15,522 62
Less credits	15,522 62	
	$190,983 55	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'A.'

	Dr.	Cr.
Engineering	$ 42,045 28	
Right of way and station grounds	48,753 73	
Instruments	28 20	
Contract reserve		$ 45,197 44
Supplies	493 45	
General expenses	9,594 42	
Camp outfit	70 05	
Shop machinery and tools	21,003 46	
Freight and express	263 92	
Miscellaneous structures	32,951 05	
Grading	127,789 75	
Grubbing	307 20	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	42,262 49	
Ties	18,416 34	
Rails	827 63	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	8,190 55	
Track fastenings	1,666 22	
Frogs and switches	235 47	
Track-laying and surfacing	13,875 06	
Interlocking or signal apparatus	2,500 00	
Fencing right of way	280 89	
Legal expenses	75 25	
Telegraph lines	1,093 29	
Water stations	2,588 85	
Ballast and ballasting	28,639 04	
Station buildings and fixtures	131,856 12	
Yards and terminals	9,325 95	
Tunnels	116 24	
Fuel stations	48,672 08	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	68,942 51	
Clearing	20 00	
Insurance	2,564 70	
	$665,449 19	$45,197 44
Less credits	45,197 44	
	$620,251 75	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'B.'

	Dr.	Cr.
General expenses	$ 46,524 45	
Right-of-way and station grounds	58,262 94	
Instruments	457 44	
Contract reserve		$88,505 00
Supplies	23,698 72	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	473,353 48	
Engineering	188,645 51	
Camp outfit	2,402 05	
Freight and express	5,200 82	
Medical fees	15 00	
Clearing	39,494 78	
Grading	2,281,455 43	
Furniture	170 82	
Fencing right-of-way	10,839 95	
Rails	189,365 36	
Shop machinery and tools	23,521 72	
Frogs and switches	1,397 76	
Miscellaneous structures	41,649 05	
Track-laying and surfacing	32,335 68	
Grubbing	7,226 76	
Tunnels	1,728 00	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	3,376 68	
Ballast and ballasting	209,487 70	
Water stations	38,617 00	
Telegraph lines	11,488 78	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	221,230 54	
Yards and terminals	371,281 65	
Station buildings and fixtures	154,926 52	
Ties	18,256 03	
Track fastenings	48,636 27	
Docks and wharfs	5,092 01	
Insurance	341 35	
Floating equipment	392 93	
	$4,510,873 18	$88,505 00
LESS credits	88,505 00	
	$4,422,368 18	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'C.'

	Dr.	Cr.
Engineering	$ 78,863 90	
Instruments		$ 179 35
Supplies	24,231 31	
Camp outfit	2,400 23	
Freight and express	2,388 88	
General expenses	8,548 41	
Medical fees	46 95	
Miscellaneous structures	3,729 66	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	466,119 11	
Contract reserve		65,631 65
Clearing	23,202 30	
Grading	670,518 95	
Grubbing	24,270 41	
Ties	38,252 16	
Rails	257,973 50	
Track fastenings	38,529 48	
Ballast and ballasting	59,850 78	
Telegraph lines	577 50	
Frogs and switches	2,440 35	
Water stations	8,185 02	
Track-laying and surfacing	38,413 00	
Yards and terminals	1,034 64	
	$1,749,576 54	$65,811 00
LESS credits	65,811 00	
	$1,683,765 54	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'D.'

	Dr.	Cr.
Engineering	$ 93,309 34	
Instruments	88 29	
General expenses	25,581 25	
Supplies	24,195 04	
Station buildings and fixtures	117,259 18	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	112,075 59	
Camp outfit	1,164 88	
Freight and express	1,660 71	
Medical fees	533 75	
Furniture	23 08	
Shop machinery and tools	22,146 21	
Right of way and station grounds	343 38	
Clearing	26,792 00	
Rails	2,117 64	
Grubbing	9,459 40	
Contract reserve		$32,984 64
Grading	526,478 48	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	347,066 27	
Track fastenings	22,809 45	
Ties	8,201 18	
Yards and terminals	5 00	
Frogs and switches	22 55	
Track laying and surfacing	5,422 75	
Ballast and ballasting	201,378 07	
Miscellaneous structures	10,244 21	
Water stations	23,965 46	
Telegraph lines	7,945 51	
Insurance	1,947 40	
Fuel stations	52,338 98	
Operation	19,278 76	
	$1,663,853 81	$32,984 64
LESS credits	32,984 64	
	$1,630,869 17	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'E.'

	Dr.	Cr.
Freight and express	$ 4,434 94	
Instruments		$ 194 47
Supplies	16,257 83	
Engineering	80,711 78	
Camp outfit	1,368 46	
General expenses	12,045 34	
Medical fees	2 68	
Ties	268,340 96	
Furniture	199 43	
Frogs and switches	59 59	
Contract reserve		138,085 63
Grading	940,807 77	
Clearing	25,278 69	
Right of way and station grounds	168 51	
Grubbing	20,627 62	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	618,502 74	
Track-laying and surfacing	117,347 05	
Ballast and ballasting	93,993 43	
Miscellaneous structures	29,576 75	
Track fastenings	2,746 59	
Rails	85,279 43	
Telegraph lines	8,857 00	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	60,126 88	
Station buildings and fixtures	35,425 95	
Fuel stations	16,083 38	
Water stations	20,500 00	
Operation	9,613 39	
Insurance	375 00	
	$2,468,731 19	$138,280 10
LESS credits	138,280 10	
	$2,330,451 09	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'F.'

	Dr.	Cr.
Instruments		$128 44
Supplies	$ 18,183 08	
Right of way and station grounds	132,170 20	
Freight and express	3,517 40	
Camp outfit	201 35	
Medical fees	3 60	
Shop machinery and tools	101,279 94	
Contract reserve	185,074 47	
Clearing	5,675 68	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	191,966 23	
Legal expenses	108 68	
Rails	123,927 08	
Miscellaneous structures	60,806 24	
Frogs and switches	3,867 66	
Track-laying and surfacing	17,346 29	
Tunnels	376 06	
Ballast and ballasting	118,151 33	
Fencing right of way	2,916 42	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	32 50	
Telegraph lines	8,647 09	
Water stations	19,156 88	
Station buildings and fixtures	63,219 69	
Yards and terminals	98,353 13	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	611,150 53	
Insurance	6,978 32	
Ties	68,743 16	
Engineering	120,580 95	
General expenses	29,303 75	
Grubbing	741 51	
Track fastenings	12,736 04	
Grading	781,879 70	
Fuel stations	16,031 60	
Interlocking or signal apparatus	6,520 00	
Operation	14,413 92	
	$2,824 060 48	$128 44
LESS credits	128 44	
	$2,823,932 04	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

TRANSPORT.

District 'B.'

Pay rolls	$5,988 00	
Freight and express	1,943 72	
General expenses	324 54	
Travelling expenses	198 40	
		$8,454 66

District 'C.'

Pay rolls	$ 806 70	
Supplies	413 70	
Camp outfit	28 92	
Freight and express	4,193 53	
General expenses	267 88	
Travelling expenses	1 72	
		5,712 45

District 'D.'

Pay rolls	$ 110 00	
Freight and express	5,654 11	
General expenses	6 00	
Travelling expenses	22 63	
		5,792 74

District 'E.'

Pay rolls	$1,444 00	
Supplies	9 20	
Freight and express	4,666 52	
General expenses	94 55	
Travelling expenses	41 95	
		6,256 22

District 'F.'

Pay rolls	$ 408 85	
Freight and express	33 45	
General expenses	181 75	
		624 05
		$26,840 12

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of Liabilities on March 31, 1913.

Ten per cent reserved on contracts:—		
District 'A'	$168,493 97	
" 'B'	603,804 13	
" 'C'	202,165 71	
" 'D'	293,342 11	
" 'E'	286,593 57	
" 'F'	363,949 69	
		$1,918,349 18
Outstanding time cheques		1,309 64
Contingent liabilities:—		
Unclaimed cheques deposited to the credit of the Receiver General		1,386 12
		$1,921,044 94

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

CHEQUES ISSUED.

Year.	Pay Rolls.	Accounts Payable.	Contracts.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1904-05	428,225 66	385,445 79	.....
1905-06	761,942 45	714,771 65	51,239 08
1906-07	646,924 55	954,692 38	3,993,640 06
1907-08	1,002,535 82	2,346,786 77	15,637,591 05
1908-09	1,215,423 52	2,627,644 48	21,129,957 36
1909-10	1 202,445 12	2,174,880 67	16,694,267 68
1910-11	1.187,151 09	3,700,007 96	18,678,176 31
1911-12	1,059,630 64	5,031,187 29	15,115,638 77
1912-13	924,777 13	2,210,270 41	10,679,342 09
	8,429,055 98	20,145,687 40	101,979,852 40

SUMMARY.

Cheques issued for pay rolls	$ 8,429,055 98
" " accounts payable	20,145,687 40
" " contracts	101,979,852 40
	$130,554,595 78
LESS amount deposited to the credit of the Receiver General	659,634 56
	$129,894,961 22
Special item paid by the Finance Department, in 1905, for surveys made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway east of Winnipeg	352,191 73
	$130,247,152 95
Operation, District "A"	36,182 91
Total expenditure	$130,283,335 86

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

From September, 1904, to June 30, 1905	$ 778,363 63
For the year ended June 30, 1906 (including amount paid by the Finance Department to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the surveys east of Winnipeg, taken over by the Commissioners, viz: $352,191.73)	1,831,263 50
For the nine months ended March 31, 1907	5,537,867 50
For the year ended March 31, 1908	18,910,449 41
" " 1909	24,892,772 98
" " 1910	19,968,126 86
" " 1911	23,487,853 73
" " 1912	21,110,993 90
" " 1913	13,765,644 35
Total expenditure	$130,283,335 86

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904 to March 31, 1913.

SUMMARY.

Headquarters		$ 1,938,971 72
District 'A.'—Location	$ 304,367 85	
" 'B.'— "	569,488 50	
" 'C.'— "	529,261 81	
" 'D.'— "	446,018 32	
" 'E.'— "	257,543 94	
" 'F.'— "	836,648 42	
		$ 2,943,328 85
District 'A.'—Construction	$17,385,634 12	
" 'B.'— "	41,865,437 23	
" 'C.'— "	4,879,906 55	
" 'D.'— "	15,072,466 83	
" 'E.'— "	7,312,395 37	
" 'F.'— "	37,604,958 51	
		124,120,798 61
District 'B.'—Transport	$ 92,415 35	
" 'C.'— "	436,887 99	
" 'D.'— "	342,858 09	
" 'E.'— "	239,204 36	
" 'F.'— "	132,687 98	
		1,244,053 77
		$130,247,152 95
Operation, District 'A'		36,182 91
		$130,283,335 86

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

HEADQUARTERS.

Accounting department	$ 158,525 91
Purchasing "	98,888 05
Commissioners' "	266,473 51
Engineering "	441,324 89
Supplies	51,338 54
Furniture and fixtures	25,053 59
Freight and express	13,972 84
Telegraph and telephone	24,430 55
Rent	92,589 99
Insurance	14,312 80
Travelling expenses	45,269 51
Advances	224,691 81
Right of way and station grounds	6,986 56
General expenses	345,645 28
Legal expenses	44,469 93
Medical service	3,710 55
Stock	52,593 49
Per diem charges	1,948 28
Ties	2,961 33
Instruments	12,484 96
Audit Grand Trunk Pacific Railway accounts (special)	1,617 80
Transport	9,681 55
	$1,938,971 72

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT A.

	Dr.	Cr.
Engineering	$ 722,533 03	
Right of way and station grounds	521,352 95	
Instruments	90 50	
Contract reserve		$168,493 97
Supplies	102,882 07	
General expenses	202,418 35	
Camp outfit	7,179 56	
Freight and express	8,870 81	
Furniture	1,999 64	
Grading	8,228,585 51	
Clearing	158,263 35	
Grubbing	98,549 90	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	3,565,988 17	
Ties	472,154 59	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	25,089 35	
Track fastenings	229,384 68	
Track-laying and surfacing	162,461 27	
Frogs and switches	39,128 11	
Interlocking or signal apparatus	21,125 96	
Fencing right of way	129,237 86	
Telegraph lines	73,483 66	
Legal expenses	2,421 84	
Ballast and ballasting	510,140 18	
Water stations	154,673 23	
Station buildings and fixtures	161,989 32	
Yards and terminals	88,887 21	
Tunnels	51,150 71	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	178,972 66	
Medical service	644 23	
Miscellaneous structures	33,085 01	
Shop machinery and tools	21,003 46	
Rails	1,529,144 14	
Fuel stations	48,672 08	
Insurance	2,564 70	
	$17,554,128 09	$168,493 97
Less credits	168,493 97	
	$17,385,634 12	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'B.'

	Dr.	Cr.
General expenses	$ 318,293 83	
Right of way and station grounds	1,045,164 71	
Instruments		$ 2,551 12
Contract reserve		603,804 13
Supplies	262,640 42	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	7,408,825 01	
Engineering	1,383,255 79	
Camp outfit	37,912 53	
Freight and express	34,572 85	
Medical service	1,139 82	
Clearing	376,474 85	
Grading	23,583,319 97	
Furniture	11,179 51	
Fencing right of way	186,315 85	
Rails	3,099,248 22	
Shop machinery and tools	39,009 00	
Frogs and switches	63,954 50	
Miscellaneous structures	49,092 68	
Track-laying and surfacing	454,105 48	
Grubbing	104,099 94	
Tunnels	67,744 60	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	28,883 50	
Ballast and ballasting	605,310 64	
Water stations	114,839 53	
Telegraph lines	94,179 08	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	282,247 88	
Yards and terminals	976,239 31	
Station buildings and fixtures	225,800 64	
Legal expenses	688 53	
Ties	1,067,553 08	
Track fastenings	528,512 29	
Interlocking or signal apparatus	15,362 15	
Docks and wharfs	5,092 01	
Insurance	341 35	
Floating equipment	392 93	
	$42,471,792 48	$606,355 25
Less credits	606,355 25	
	$41,865,437 23	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'C.'

	Dr.	Cr.
Engineering	$ 249,529 92	
Instruments	561 19	
Supplies	73,064 14	
Camp outfit	10,021 05	
Freight and express	5,748 55	
General expenses	34,740 80	
Medical service	327 86	
Furniture	824 23	
Shop machinery and tools	576 38	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	1,209,992 45	
Contract reserve		$202,165 71
Grading	2,322,399 87	
Clearing	159,188 50	
Grubbing	93,645 65	
Ties	230,522 90	
Rails	436,427 75	
Track fastenings	50,062 00	
Ballast and ballasting	78,473 28	
Telegraph lines	20,587 35	
Legal expenses	291 73	
Frogs and switches	3,113 29	
Water stations	16,989 02	
Track-laying and surfacing	80,202 55	
Yards and terminals	1,052 14	
Miscellaneous structures	3,729 66	
	$5,082,072 26	$202,165 71
LESS credits	202,165 71	
	$4,879,906 55	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'D.'

	Dr.	Cr.
Instruments	$ 2,626 59	
Supplies	150,899 46	
Engineering	575,737 61	
Camp outfit	27,072 56	
General expenses	158,668 14	
Freight and express	12,860 13	
Furniture and fixtures	2,456 64	
Right of way and station grounds	4,454 33	
Clearing	305,988 97	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	3,118,287 61	
Rails	2,088,784 48	
Grading	6,431,646 14	
Grubbing	240,333 43	
Track fastenings	326,218 39	
Ties	646,935 98	
Yards and terminals	9,342 32	
Frogs and switches	45,311 25	
Track-laying and surfacing	166,108 23	
Ballast and ballasting	420,691 64	
Water stations	97,556 34	
Telegraph lines	53,749 79	
Contract reserve		$293,342 11
Medical service	1,995 22	
Legal expenses	87 50	
Tunnels	4,985 13	
Interlocking or signal apparatus	2,800 00	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	650 00	
Shop machinery and tools	22,158 81	
Miscellaneous structures	37,654 52	
Station buildings and fixtures	144,532 71	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	191,649 88	
Fuel stations	52,338 98	
Insurance	1,947 40	
Operation	19,278 76	
	$15,365,808 94	$293,342 11
Less credits	293,342 11	
	$15,072,466 83	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT 'E.'

	Dr.	Cr.
Instruments	$ 602 56	
Supplies	65,231 21	
Engineering	302,484 81	
Right of way and station grounds	320 11	
General expenses	47,360 47	
Freight and express	11,692 35	
Camp outfit	5,631 86	
Medical service	123 78	
Grading	3,866,934 34	
Clearing	207,004 85	
Grubbing	147,126 43	
Furniture	738 97	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	951,899 67	
Contract reserve		$286,593 57
Ties	373,593 16	
Tunnels	1,980 00	
Miscellaneous structures	33,662 91	
Frogs and switches	18,810 92	
Ballast and ballasting	94,874 68	
Track fastenings	146,745 45	
Rails	1,053,339 26	
Telegraph lines	9,359 50	
Track-laying and surfacing	117,347 05	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	60,126 88	
Station buildings and fixtures	35,425 95	
Fuel stations	16,083 38	
Water stations	20,500 00	
Operation	9,613 39	
Insurance	375 00	
	$7,598,988 94	$286,593 57
Less credits	286,593 57	
	$7,312,395 37	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

DISTRICT "F."

	Dr.	Cr.
Instruments	$ 865 80	
Supplies	262,360 58	
Right of way station grounds	866,069 93	
Freight and express	31,775 20	
Camp outfit	18,990 45	
Medical service	1,360 43	
Shop machinery and tools	977,789 83	
Contract reserve		$363,949 69
Clearing	332,857 80	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	3,442,007 07	
Legal expenses	1,978 43	
Rails	2,486,243 38	
Miscellaneous structures	117,623 78	
Frogs and switches	87,632 11	
Track-laying and surfacing	262,320 31	
Tunnels	195,673 46	
Ballast and ballasting	601,597 70	
Fencing right of way	43,448 74	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	3,987 94	
Telegraph lines	85,279 89	
Water stations	342,440 83	
Station buildings and fixtures	316,090 78	
Yards and terminals	466,759 52	
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	2,973,685 39	
Insurance	6,978 32	
Ties	823,972 49	
Engineering	1,150,498 03	
General expenses	280,853 15	
Grubbing	69,224 98	
Track fastenings	408,169 98	
Grading	21,228,976 86	
Fuel stations	57,151 60	
Interlocking or signal apparatus	7,492 03	
Operation	14,413 92	
Furniture	2,337 49	
	$37,968,908 20	$363,949 69
LESS credits	363,949 69	
	$37,604,958 51	

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1913.

SUMMARY.

Instruments	$ 2,195 52
Supplies	917,077 88
Engineering	4,384,039 19
Camp outfit	106,808 01
General expenses	1,042,334 74
Freight and express	105,519 89
Medical service	5,591 34
Right of way and station grounds	2,437,362 03
Furniture	19,536 48
Grading	65,661,862 69
Clearing	1,539,778 32
Grubbing	752,980 33
Bridges, trestles and culverts	19,696,999 98
Ties	3,614,732 20
Rails	10,693,187 23
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	58,610 79
Track-laying and surfacing	1,242,544 89
Frogs and switches	257,950 18
Interlocking or signal apparatus	46,780 14
Fencing right of way	359,002 45
Telegraph lines	336,639 27
Legal expenses	5,468 03
Ballast and ballasting	2,311,088 12
Water stations	746,998 95
Station buildings and fixtures	883,839 40
Yards and terminals	1,542,280 50
Tunnels	321,533 90
Track fastenings	1,689,092 79
Shops, roundhouses and turntables	3,686,682 69
Shop machinery and tools	1,060,537 48
Miscellaneous structures	274,848 56
Fuel stations	174,246 04
Docks and wharfs	5,092 01
Insurance	12,206 77
Floating equipment	392 93
Operation	43,306 07
	$126,039,147 79
LESS contract reserve	1,918,349 18
Construction	$124,120,798 61
Location	2,943,328 85
Transport	1,244,053 77
Headquarters	1,938,971 72
	$130,247,152 95
Operation, District 'A'	36,182 91
Total expenditure	$130,283,335 86

R. M. J. McGILL,
Acting Chief Accountant

REPORT OF GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT.

OTTAWA, July 15, 1913.

To the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following statement of purchases made in the different provinces of Canada, and also in Great Britain and the United States, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913:—

Nova Scotia	$ 26,115 15
New Brunswick	20,292 39
Quebec	186,382 60
Ontario	143,521 60
Manitoba	20,473 13
British Columbia	6,845 16
United States	13,838 64
Great Britain	325 81
	$417,794 48

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. OGILVIE,
General Purchasing Agent

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1913

[No. 38—1914.]

To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Royal Highness and the Parliament of Canada, the Third Annual Report of the Department of the Naval Service, being for the year ended March 31, 1913.

I have the honour to be,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,

JOHN DOUGLAS HAZEN,
Minister of the Naval Service.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1913.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1913.

The Honourable J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Department of the Naval Service for the year ending March 31, 1913, under the following headings:—

1. Naval.
2. Fishery Protection.
3. Tidal and Current Survey.
4. Hydrographic Survey.
5. Radiotelegraphy.

1.—NAVAL BRANCH.

The progress of the Cadets at the Royal Naval College at Halifax still proves most satisfactory.

Nineteen Cadets completed their two years' course at the College in December, 1912; through the courtesy of the Admiralty, arrangements were made for the papers for the passing-out examination to be set and marked by the Admiralty officials; a quite independent report on the results of training at the College was thus obtained, and the results proved eminently satisfactory; all the Cadets passed, and the examiners were most favourably impressed with their abilities, which they considered showed careful training at the College. These Cadets are now undergoing a year's sea-going training in H.M.S. *Berwick*, a Royal Navy Cruiser attached to the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, the Admiralty having courteously arranged to accommodate them and undertake their training.

A further examination for the entry of Cadets at the College was held in November 1912, ten candidates qualifying, of whom eight joined the College in January. There are now seventeen Cadets under training at this College.

The Officers of the College report most favourably on the behaviour of the Cadets, who have proved themselves most amenable to discipline, and display great keenness in the profession for which they are undergoing training.

It has been decided to hold future examinations for entry in May instead of in November; this coincides better with the school year, and it is also considered more advantageous to commence the training at the College in the summer. The next examination will be held in May 1913, the successful candidates entering the College about 1st August.

Of the officers undergoing training in the British Fleet, the six Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have all qualified for and been promoted to Engineer Lieutenants; of the

six Midshipmen, one has been invalided out of the service for defective eyesight, the remainder have qualified in Seamanship for the rank of Lieutenant, obtaining first-class certificates; they have been promoted to the rank of Acting Sub-Lieutenant, and are now studying at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, the subjects necessary to complete their examination for rank of Lieutenant.

No recruits have been entered in the Ships since October last.

H.M.C.S. *Niobe* is now in an efficient sea-going condition, her repairs having been completed in December; on account of the deficient complement however, the Ship is not able to undertake prolonged cruises.

The training of recruits has been continued as far as circumstances will admit, and a party of Able Seamen has been sent to England to qualify for Seaman Gunner, and in higher Gunnery ratings.

H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* has made various cruises on the coast of Vancouver island; the reduced complement on board only now permits of cruises of short duration to keep the ship in an efficient condition.

The C.G.S. *Earl Grey* was commissioned in July 1912, under this Department by Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy for the purpose of conveying His Royal Highness the Governor General on a cruise round the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces. On completion of the cruise the vessel was returned to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The health of the Navy has been generally satisfactory.

The report of the Director of the Naval Service on the Naval Branch is appended at page 19.

NAVAL BRANCH—DOCKYARDS.

Dockyard Work, Organization, etc.

The organization and administration of the Dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt has been continued during the financial year 1912-13, under the Department of the Naval Service, and, in addition to the upkeep of the Establishments in accordance with the conditions of transfer from the Admiralty, a great deal of work has been undertaken in connection with the repairs necessary to *Niobe*, the vessels of the Fishery Protection and Hydrographic Survey attached to the ports, and repairs have been effected in accordance with requisitions on other Government steamers and Imperial ships.

Some additional machine tools of a special nature have been purchased for both Dockyard Establishments, in accordance with the amounts provided in the programme for the year, with a view of facilitating the work of repairs to machinery, but the nature and extent of the workshops is not such as will admit of installing modern tools and equipment, and consequently no complete scheme for reorganizing the repair shops has been considered.

The capacity of these Yards is practically limited to the small repair work which is now being carried out; the output from a manufacturing point of view is also small, being limited to the construction of boats and lighters, and the production of small articles required as stores, and which are special to the Naval Service.

The age and construction of the shops and stores at Halifax has been previously referred to and further expenditure has been necessary during the year in order to keep them in an efficient condition, the proportion of expenditure on the upkeep of the establishment being large in comparison with the useful output.

It will also be understood that as the Establishment is not only a repair shop but is a store establishment for the Naval Service, the Establishment charges are therefore high in view of the limited amount of work which can be accomplished.

The number of men employed is small and is limited to that absolutely necessary to cope with the repairs provided for, and, as, in order to keep the existing machinery and plant in an efficient condition, it is better to keep it working, it is considered that although the working expenses may appear comparatively high, the utilization of the plant for repairs to Government vessels is the best means of maintaining efficiency, and from the comparisons made in particular cases of the cost of work if carried out in outside establishments, it appears that economy is effected in expenditure.

It has been found, especially at Esquimalt, that repairs to the small Imperial ships on that station can be more conveniently and economically carried out in the Naval Yard, and the Commanding Officers of the vessels have favourably reported on the character of the work done, and the rapidity of execution.

These Dockyards have to be kept going as Naval Establishments from the store point of view; coal has to be stored for the Imperial vessels in accordance with conditions of transfer from the Admiralty, which means that arrangements have to be made for administration, upkeep, etc., in any case, and it is considered, in view of the favourable reports received on the work done, that it is most desirable to fully utilize the workshops and plant for such repairs as can be effected.

Work and Expenditure at the Dockyards during Current Year.

Regarding the general nature of the work carried out during current year, the following remarks are offered. The administration and work is being carried out on the lines previously approved by the department.

The average weekly wages bill at the two Yards was:—Halifax, $1,820; Esquimalt, $976.

A large part of this amount is recoverable, being performed for other departments of the Government, and it also includes work done for the Imperial Service, and wages paid in connection with the management and handling of stores for the Service under consideration.

The wages paid are generally in accordance with the fair wage schedule of the Labour Department, modified slightly to meet the relative importance of the various trades in a ship repairing and engineering establishment.

The principal items of work which have been carried out at the two Dockyards during the year are as follows:—

Halifax.

Niobe.—In connection with the repairs to this vessel, the Dockyard Staff undertook the repairs and renewals of the wood and copper sheathing of the hull, the structural work being completed by the Halifax Dock Company; other necessary repairs to valves and piping, dynamo electric machinery, the main machinery and boilers, the capstan and steering machinery, and general repairs incidental to upkeep have also been completed during the year.

The refits of the machinery and repairs to hull have been completed in connection with the Fishery Protection vessels *Curlew, Petrel, Constance* and the Tidal Survey vessel *Gulnare,* the repairs to the latter vessel including the retubing of the boilers.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out in the *Armstrong* and *Alfreda,* vessels belonging to the Militia Department, including the fitting of new furnaces to the boiler of the former vessel. Repairs have been executed to the launches of the Hydrographic Survey and the schooner *Burleigh,* and C.G.S. *Minto* attached to that branch.

A winter refit of the Fishery Cruiser *Canada* was carried out which involved the fitting of new gun pedestals, davits for boats, a wireless telegraphy installation, structural alterations and a refit of the machinery and boilers.

Various items of work have been carried out as requisite for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, chiefly in connection with the electrical installation of vessels attached to that department.

Incidental work in connection with the making of mine-sweeping gear for the *Constance* and *Petrel,* and a boom defence for the Graving Dock, has also been completed.

Other work undertaken chiefly comprises that in connection with the upkeep of the Establishment and the College, the painting and general maintenance of the Yard buildings and stores, the conversion of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 houses into offices suitable for the administration of the Yard and to accommodate the staff required, the building of some boats for the Naval Service, the completion of a new coal store, and the manufacture of a number of special articles required as stores for the Naval Service.

Esquimalt.

At this Yard the refits of the hull and machinery of the following Government vessels have been carried out during the year, and incidental defects made good as they have arisen: *Quadra, Falcon, Restless* and *Lillooet.* Various necessary repairs have been completed to H.M.C.S. *Rainbow.*

The most extensive job completed was a refit of the hull and machinery of H.M.S. *Shearwater,* carried out for the Admiralty on repayment, and which involved considerable work, including the re-tubing of the boilers.

Incidental repairs in connection with the upkeep of the Establishment and repairs to buildings have also been completed by the Yard Staff, and the handling and issue of stores for the Government and Imperial vessels.

2.—FISHERY PROTECTION.

The following vessels were employed on Fishery Protection Service during the past year in the districts named:—

Canada.—Coast of Nova Scotia and gulf of St. Lawrence.

Petrel, Constance.—East coast of Nova Scotia.

Curlew.—Bay of Fundy.

Vigilant.—Great Lakes.

William Jolliffe, Restless, Falcon, Newington.—Pacific Coast.

A continuous patrol was maintained by the above vessels during the fishing season for the protection of the fisheries.

The *William Jolliffe* is a chartered vessel, but two vessels are now under construction by the Dublin Dockyards Company, Ireland, for Fishery Protection service on the West Coast, and will be on their station during next season.

The *Canada,* in addition to Fishery Protection duties, has been employed for the training in Gunnery of classes from H.M.C.S. *Niobe;* alterations have been made in the vessel to render her more efficient, and the armament has been improved by installing two 12-pdr. 12 cwt. Q.F. guns and two 3-pdr. Q.F. guns in place of the four 1½-pdr. guns with which she was originally armed.

Very little illegal fishing was met with.

The lobster catch during the open season is reported as fairly successful, and slightly above the average; the spring catch of mackerel by the American seining fleet was a complete failure. In the fall, the catch was good on the Cape Breton coast, but a complete failure on the coast of Nova Scotia.

The report from the Great Lakes states that very little poaching was carried on, and Canadian fishermen had a good season.

On the West Coast the vessels kept up a vigilant patrol, and various ships were reported for contravening regulations and were fined, three seizures being made.

The vessels of the Fishery Protection service were able, on various occasions, to render assistance to vessels in distress.

The report of Rear Admiral C. E. Kingsmill on the Fishery Protection Service, is appended at page 26.

3.—TIDAL AND CURRENT SURVEY.

The work of the Tidal and Current Survey has been maintained during the year by means of the various tidal stations on both coasts, and also on board the C.G.S. *Gulnare,* which vessel operated in the Gaspé region.

There are six tidal stations in Eastern Canada, and five on the Pacific Coast.

The valuable information obtained is embodied in the Tidal Tables, the demand for which is continually on the increase.

The report from Dr. Bell Dawson, Superintendent of the Tidal and Current Survey, is appended at page 35.

4.—HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

The Hydrographic Survey work, in charge of Mr. W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer, continued to make satisfactory progress during the year, under the following divisions, viz.:—

1. Lake Superior.
2. Lake Ontario.
3. Lower St. Lawrence.
4. Pacific Coast.
5. Hudson Bay.
6. Hudson Bay (magnetic).
7. James Bay.
8. St. Lawrence River.
9. Automatic gauges.

The work in lake Superior was in charge of Mr. Charles Savary, who conducted the survey from the steamer *La Canadienne,* which had undergone considerable repairs.

Caribou island was traversed, that portion of the lake from Copper island to Lamb island was surveyed, and the new lighthouse on Michipicoten island was connected up with the United States Lake Survey Triangulation stations. Later on, a

survey of Little Current in North Channel, Lake Huron, was carried out, and during the season much other useful work was performed.

The Lake Ontario survey was in charge of Mr. Bachand, in the steamer *Bayfield*. Much triangulation, traversing and sounding was carried out, which will enable large scale plans of Bond Head harbour, Port Darlington and Port Whitby to be completed.

The work in the lower St. Lawrence was carried out by Commander I. B. Miles, R.N., (Retired), operating from the steamer *Cartier*. Triangulations, traversing and sounding were carried out in the vicinity of Ste. Flavie on the south shore, and Cape Columbia on the north, to which point the re-survey of the lower St. Lawrence is now complete from the westward.

The Hydrographic Survey work on the Pacific Coast was in charge of Captain P. C. Musgrave, being conducted from the steamer *Lillooet*. The survey of Granby bay and its approaches was first completed and then of Pacofi, Selwyn inlet, Queen Charlotte island. The triangulation and sounding of Hecate strait was then continued, deep-sea sounding to the westward of Dixon Entrance carried out, and later the Coast Triangulation of Graham and Moresby islands, and triangulation and coastline of Skidegate Inlet was concluded. Much useful work in other directions was also carried out.

Three parties were sent to Hudson bay, viz.: One in the *Minto* under Mr. Frederick Anderson; a second under Mr. W. E. W. Jackson, operating from the steamer *Arctic;* and a third, in charge of Mr. H. D. Parizeau, was occupied in making a survey of Rupert bay, with a view to reporting on suitable localities for a harbour in connection with a railway terminus.

Surveying operations were carried on off Nelson Roads, by Mr. Anderson, from the C.G.S. *Minto,* with the result that a chart has been published showing the 'Approaches to Nelson river,' including the entrance to the river as far up as Flamboro Head, and extending out beyond Nelson shoal; a chart of 'Anchorages in Hudson strait' (comprising Button islands, Port Burwell, Sugluk inlet and Erie cove) has also been issued.

With reference to the surveying in connection with likely locations for a harbour in connection with a railway terminus on James bay, carried out by Mr. Parizeau, several suitable localities were reported on, where a harbour could be developed without undue expenditure.

As a result of the Magnetic Survey of Hudson bay, carried out by Mr. Jackson in the *Arctic*, new lines of magnetic declination have been laid down for Hudson bay and strait, and much useful information obtained.

A small party, in charge of Mr. Charles McGreevy was engaged in connecting up the river St. Lawrence main triangulation with that of lake St. Louis, and also taking topography on both sides of the river in the neighbourhood of Lachine and Caughnawaga.

The service in connection with Automatic Gauges upon the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river was transferred to this department from the Department of Public Works in May, 1912, and was in charge of Mr. F. R. Burgess. Much useful data and many valuable records have been obtained as a result of this work.

A very complete record of all the expeditions to Hudson bay, as well as the work of the Automatic Gauges, is contained in the report of Mr. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer, which is appended at page 42.

During the season the following new charts were issued, viz.:—

No. 98. Cove Island to Duck Island.
97. Duck Island to Detour Passage.
96. Cape Hurd to Gull Island.
305. Masset Inlet.
304. Arthur and Telegraph Passage.
54. Lake of Two Mountains (E. end).
55. Lake of Two Mountains (W. end).
401. Port Churchill.
404. Anchorages in Hudson Strait.
206. The Traverses.

St. Lawrence Pilots above and below Quebec, and a second edition of the following chart was issued, viz.:—

No. 20. St. Nicolas to Quebec Bridge.

5.—RADIOTELEGRAPHY.

The number of Radiotelegraph Stations in the Dominion and on board Canadian ships has been increased by forty, as follows:—

Coast stations	5
Licensed commercial stations	2
Licensed experimental and amateur stations	17
Government ship stations	4
Licensed ship stations	12

The total number of stations owned by the Government is as follows:—

On West Coast	10
On East Soast	18
On Great Lakes	5

The range of these stations varies from 100 to 500 miles.

In addition to these, the Marconi Company owns and operates stations at Glace Bay (range 3,000 miles), Camperdown (250 miles), Sable Island (300 miles), Pictou (100 miles) and North Sydney (100 miles).

The total number of stations now in operation in the Dominion is as follows:—

East Coast	22
West Coast	10
Great Lakes	5
Government ship stations	16
Licensed commercial stations	4
Licensed private stations	2
Licensed amateur and experimental stations	28
Licensed ship stations	36

The messages handled by the Coast Stations show a very satisfactory increase over last year's, as shown in the following table:—

	1911—12.		1912—13.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
East Coast	119,049	1,824,450	153,843	2,704,411
West Coast	76,158	997,900	115,494	1,518,926
Great Lakes	1,043	17,095	2,750	52,422

This increase in business is very gratifying, and speaks well for the work of the General Superintendent of the Radiotelegraph Service and his staff.

ON THE EAST COAST.

The installation of a second mast at the Father Point Station was completed, and the enlargement of the Quebec Station is being entered upon.

ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Stations at Sault Ste. Marie, Midland, Tobermory and Point Edward were completed and placed in operation, and the enlargement of the Port Arthur station is now in progress.

Sites have also been secured for stations at Port Burwell, Toronto and Kingston, and the erection of these stations is being proceeded with.

ON THE WEST COAST.

A new station has been completed and put in operation at Alert bay, for communication with ships for 100 miles of the inside passage between Queen Charlotte sound and Chatham point.

The stations at Pachena and Cape Lazo have been enlarged, a second mast has been installed at Dead Tree point, and repairs carried out to the station at Triangle island, and Estevan.

Plans and specifications for buildings, masts and apparatus for two stations to be installed, one at Port Nelson, Hudson bay, and one at Le Pas, Man., were prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, and it is expected that these stations will be placed in operation about October, 1913.

Valuable assistance has been rendered by the Radiotelegraph Service in many cases of disaster to shipping, etc., which has resulted in the saving both of human lives and of the vessels themselves.

RADIOTELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

The second Radiotelegraph Conference was held in London on 4th June, 1912, having been postponed from the previous year on account of the coronation of His Majesty.

The Dominion of Canada was represented by the undersigned and the General Superintendent of Wireless Telegraphs.

The undersigned received from His Majesty plenipotentiary powers authorizing him to negotiate and sign a Radiotelegraph Convention on behalf of the Dominion of Canada with the other nations represented at the conference.

It is understood that this is the first time a treaty has ever been signed for Canada by her own representative as distinct from a treaty signed by Great Britain for Canada. At the Radiotelegraph Conference, Canada and the other Dominions took their places as independent units, discussed the questions raised and voted on the various proposals from their own standpoints, the Dominion representatives taking action quite independently of the members of the British delegation.

Many valuable conclusions were arrived at by the conference, the principal of which are as follows:—

(1) Compulsory communication between ship stations and shore stations, irrespective of the system employed.

(2) Ships equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus were required to possess a license from the Government whose flag she flies, and the classification of the ship must be indicated in the license, on which the number of operators to be borne is shown.

(3) The question of the wave lengths of shore stations was fixed at 300 and 600 metres, of which one must be notified as the normal wave length. Ship stations also were required to comply with these regulations, except that the normal wave length is fixed at 600 metres, unless physically impossible. The wave length of 160 metres was reserved for radiophares, while wave lengths between 600 and 1,600 were reserved for Naval and Military purposes.

(4) Rules were adopted governing long distance transmission.

(5) Two classes of operators were established in lieu of only one, as formerly authorized.

(6) The control of wireless telegraph stations on board ships was definitely stated to be in the Captain's hands.

(7) Arrangements were arrived at with a view to simplifying accounting methods, and improving the handling of business.

(8) Regulations were included to cover the handling of meteorological messages and time signals.

(9) Special permission was obtained for the Dominion Government to fix the total radio rate on outgoing business via each of its coast stations; the ship to be credited with two-fifths and the coast station with three-fifths of this radio rate, irrespective of what 'ship charge' may have been filed with the International Bureau for the ship, this reservation to apply to business originating at offices in North America only.

LEGISLATION.

On 6th December, Bill No. 26, entitled 'An Act respecting Radiotelegraphy,' was introduced into the House of Commons, and, after various amendments had been made, received its third reading in the Commons on 29th April. Having been passed by the Senate, it finally became law on 6th June, 1913.

This Act, in addition to providing for the issuance of licenses to all radiotelegraph stations of any description, also provides for:—

1. The compulsory equipment of wireless apparatus on three classes of passenger steamers—

Class (A).—Passenger steamers licensed to carry 50 or more persons and plying between ports more than 200 miles apart.

Class (B).—Passenger steamers licensed to carry 250 or more persons and plying between ports more than 90 miles apart.

Class (C).—Passenger steamers licensed to carry 500 or more persons and plying between ports more than 20 miles apart.

Certain waters and routes are exempted from the above conditions.

2. The forwarding and delivery of radiotelegrams by Canadian land lines and cables.

3. The employment of only British subjects as operators on land stations.

4. A penalty for the transmission of a false distress call or for wilful interference.

5. Power will be given to the Governor in Council:—

I. To fix the fees to be paid for licenses.

II. To accede to any International Convention respecting wireless telegraphy, and to make regulations for the effective carrying out of the same.

III. To make regulations for the censorship of radiotelegrams.

6. Power is given to the Minister:—

I. To classify stations and to specify what equipment the stations in each classification must have.

II. To issue licenses for stations and to fix the period for which they shall be valid.

III. To prescribe the form of the licenses and the conditions and restrictions they shall contain.

IV. To examine persons for operators' certificates, to prescribe the form of the examinations for these certificates, and to prescribe what class of operator will be required to work at the different classes of stations.

V. To specify the watches to be kept at the different stations and the number of operators which shall comprise their staff.

VI. To make regulations for the inspection of all stations.

VII. To make regulations to govern the working of installations on ships within the territorial waters.

VIII. To make regulations to govern the working of all stations in the Dominion with reference to intercommunication.

7. Power is given to His Majesty to assume possession of a station at any time, and to work the same in the public service.

Adequate penalties are prescribed for any violation of the different provisions of the new Act.

The passing of this Act is expected to have a very beneficial effect on Wireless Telegraphy generally.

The report of Mr. C. P. Edwards, General Superintendent of the Government Radiotelegraph Service, is appended at page 99.

I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction at the efficient manner in which the officers and clerks of the department have carried out their duties during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Royal Naval College—		
College fees, 17 Cadets	$ 1,700 00	
Less refund Dr. W. B. Moore	32 24	
		$ 1,667 76
Wireless apparatus licenses		67 00
Casual revenue		28,637 61
Miscellaneous revenue		2,196 49
Wireless revenue :—		
Victoria station	$ 3,428 24	
Point Grey station	742 80	
Cape Lazo "	324 61	
Packena "	42 18	
Estevan "	905 82	
Triangle "	674 21	
Ikeda Head "	347 39	
Prince Rupert "	2,675 71	
Dead Tree Point station	772 80	
Alert Bay "	14 64	
Port Arthur "	14 58	
Magdalen Islands "	475 00	
Tobermory "	0 80	
Midland "	1 70	
		10,420 48
	Total...	$42,989 34

Ottawa, June 13, 1913.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1912-13.

Naval Service.		
Appropriation	$	1,660,000 00
Expenditures	$	1,085,660 04
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	574,339 96
Fisheries Protection Service.		
Appropriation	$	320,000 00
Expenditure	$	276,459 70
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	43,540 30
Hydrographic Survey.		
Appropriation	$	340,000 00
Expenditure	$	309,950 16
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	30,949 84
Radiotelegraph Service.		
Appropriation	$	300,500 00
Expenditure	$	193,741 58
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	106,758 42
Tidal Service.		
Appropriation	$	45,000 00
Expenditure	$	31,616 08
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	13,383 92
New Fisheries Protection Steamers.		
Appropriation	$	275,000 00
Expenditure	$	60,588 54
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	214,411 46
New Hydrographic Steamer.		
Appropriation	$	200,000 00
Expenditure	$	113,264 38
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	86,735 62
Patrol of Northern Waters of Canada.		
Appropriation	$	40,000 00
Expenditure	$	15,668 97
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	24,331 03
Civil Government.		
Appropriation	$	94,550 00
Expenditure	$	77,280 21
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	17,269 79
Contingencies.		
Appropriation	$	20,000 00
Expenditure	$	13,406 82
Expenditure less than appropriation	$	6,593 18

SUMMARY:

Grand total appropriation	$3,295,050 00
Grand total expenditure	2,176,736 48
Grand total expenditure less than appropriation	$1,118,313 52

OTTAWA, June 12th, 1913.

REPORT OF THE NAVAL BRANCH.

OTTAWA, April 1, 1913.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Naval Branch of the Department of the Naval Service for the year ending March 31, 1913.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

The nineteen Cadets who entered the College in January, 1911, completed their course of college training in December, 1912. In order to obtain an entirely independent opinion of the results of training, application was made to the Admiralty to set and mark the papers for the passing-out examination; this was duly sanctioned, and the results proved eminently satisfactory, all the Cadets having passed and, the average obtained being higher than usual, the Examiners expressed their opinion that the results of the examination were most creditable and showed careful training at the College.

Through the courtesy of the Admiralty, these Cadets are now undergoing their year's training afloat in H.M.S. *Berwick*, a cruiser attached to the Fourth Cruiser Squadron.

In November, 1912, an examination was held for the entry of Cadets, and ten qualified, of whom eight joined the College in January.

There are at present seventeen Cadets undergoing training at the College. The Cadets have shown themselves very amenable to discipline, and the improvement both physically and educationally is most marked; as this becomes more widely known in the Dominion, it is anticipated that there will be keen competition for entry into the College.

In deference to the desire of some of the principal educational establishments in Canada it has been decided to change the time at which the entry examination will be held, from November to May, this coinciding better with the school year; the next examination will be held in May, 1913, successful candidates entering the College about 1st August.

ENGINEER SUB-LIEUTENANTS AND MIDSHIPMEN.

The six Engineer Sub-Lieutenants who were under training in the British Fleet have all qualified for, and been promoted to, Engineer Lieutenants.

Of the six Midshipmen under training in H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, one has been invalided out of the service owing to defective eyesight; the remainder obtained first-class certificates in their examination in Seamanship for the rank of Lieutenant; they have been promoted to the rank of Acting Sub-Lieutenant and are now studying at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, with a view to completing the remainder of their examinations for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant.

The reports from Great Britain of the young Officers and men undergoing courses of training continue to be most satisfactory.

RECRUITING.

No recruits have been entered since 1st October, pending a decision being arrived at as to the future Naval policy.

H.M.C.S. *NIOBE*.

The repairs to the *Niobe* were completed in December, and trials were carried out which proved satisfactory; the ship is now in an efficient sea-going condition, but is not able to undertake cruises owing to the deficient complement, the Active Service ratings having been sent back to England without being replaced.

The training of recruits has been carried out as far as circumstances will allow, and a party of fourteen Seamen has been sent to England to qualify for Seamen Gunner and in higher Gunnery ratings.

H.M.C.S. *RAINBOW*.

The *Rainbow* made various cruises on the coast of Vancouver island until August, 1912, when the Active Service ratings borne were sent to England and were not replaced, since when the ship has remained at Esquimalt, with occasional cruises to keep engines in an efficient condition.

H.M.C.S. *EARL GREY*.

The C.G.S. *Earl Grey* was transferred to the Department of the Naval Service temporarily in July, 1912, and was commissioned as H.M.C.S. *Earl Grey* by Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy to convey His Royal Highness the Governor General on a cruise round the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces. On completion of the cruise the vessel was re-transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

HEALTH OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY.

A separate report by the Principal Medical Officer, H.M.C.S. *Niobe*, showing the health of the Royal Canadian Navy for the year 1912-13 is attached.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. E. KINGSMILL,
Rear Admiral, Director of the Naval Service.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY 1912.

The Commanding Officer,
H.M.C.S. *Niobe,*
Halifax, N.S.

The sick returns of His Majesty's Canadian Navy show a total number of 435 sick from all causes who were treated on the 'Sick List' during 1912, with a total of 3,461 days sickness.

Of these, 351 were returned from the Sick Bay fit for duty: 97 were sent to hospitals ashore, and 14 were invalided out of the Service. Two deaths occurred in the Military Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Of these totals, H.M.C.S. *Niobe* supplied 266 sick, with 2,343 days' sickness; H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* had 90 sick, with 686 days' sickness: the Royal Naval College of Canada, Halifax, had 76 patients under treatment for a total of 420 days' sickness; the remaining 3 patients who account for 12 days' sickness were amongst the officials of H.M.C Dockyard at Halifax, N.S.

These figures give rise to the following comparison between the ships on the Eastern and Western Stations, not taking into account the cases undergoing treatment in hospitals ashore:—

	'Niobe.'	'Rainbow.'
Average number of days each sick man was under treatment	8·8	7·8
The percentage of sick for the complement borne in each ship	62·73	12·85

NOTE.—This again shows that the conditions of service on the Pacfic Station are markedly more healthy than at Halifax. In 1911, the comparison was two to one in favour of Esquimalt whilst this year it is as great as five to one.

Respective percentages of the more prevalent illness to the total number of reported sick:—

	'Niobe' per cent.	'Rainbow.' per cent.
Diseases due to exposure to cold and climatic changes, viz: influenza, tonsilitis, acute chest diseases, etc	27·06	21·1
Injuries	17·3	38·8
Venereal diseases (primary)	10·1	·0
Infectious fevers (measles, mumps, etc.)	7·5	·0
Rheumatism	6·4	6·6

These figures show a decided improvement in the general health of the men on board these two ships, compared to 1911. The percentage of sick for the complement of men during 1912 shows the following decrease:—

Niobe . . . . . 40·06 per cent less than in 1911
Rainbow . . . . . 45·26 " " 1911

H.M.C.S. *Rainbow's* return of diseases due to exposure to cold and climatic changes shows an increase of 5·7 per cent over last year, whilst her percentage of cases due to injury and rheumatism is practically the same as in 1911.

In H.M.C.S. *Niobe,* the percentage of diseases due to colds, etc., is 7 per cent less during 1912 than 1911, whilst that due to injuries and venereal diseases shows an increase of 4 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. The increase in the number of

cases of injury is due to the fact that a large number of the ship's company was employed in repairing the ship whilst in dry dock, so that minor injuries were more liable to happen. The increase of 2 per cent in the venereal returns is probably due to the fact that the ship did not go to sea all this year and the men had easy access to the city, where temptation is constantly experienced.

During February to April there were various infectious diseases breaking out amongst the boys and younger ratings of the *Niobe;* great care was taken to isolate and disinfect all possible causes of infection on board, and anything approaching an outbreak was avoided.

From 28th February to 22nd March, ten cases of measles occurred; these were scattered over six separate messes about the ship and the infection in each of these messes was traced to houses ashore, measles being prevalent in Halifax during this period.

One case of mumps was reported on board; the infection occurred ashore and no further case broke out in the ship. An ordinary seaman, aged 18 years, developed a severe form of smallpox on board during March; his case was complicated by a specific infection and, though he was dangerously ill for ten days in the smallpox hospital at Halifax, he recovered and returned to duty, but was badly pitted and scarred all over.

As soon as the disease was recognized, the patient was removed to the smallpox hospital and a thorough disinfection of every possible source of contagion on board was carried out, the superheated steam disinfector in H.M.C. Dockyard being used. No further case occurred on board or in the city of Halifax and the original source of infection was hard to prove, but may have been due to the fact that the patient had received a letter from an infected village outside Quebec some days previous to the development of his rash.

One case of enteric fever is reported; this was the case of a Chief Petty Officer, (who was employed at Ottawa and borne on the books of H.M.C.S. *Niobe.*)

He visited Halifax in July on duty and developed typhoid symptoms on the train journey. He contracted his disease during the epidemic at Ottawa, was seriously ill in the Military Hospital at Halifax, but finally made a good recovery.

H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* had no cases of infectious fevers during the year.

The reason that so large a number as sixty-seven cases were sent to hospitals ashore in Halifax for treatment during the year is accounted for as follows:—

Thirteen of these cases were infectious fevers; and the fact that the arrangements for treating cot cases in the Sick Bay whilst the ship was in dry dock was not very satisfactory, made it a necessity to transfer many patients to the shore establishments who would otherwise have been treated on board.

Fourteen men and boys were invalided during the year, eleven from the Eastern Depôt and three from the Western Depôt, viz.:—

Invalided direct from H.M.C.S. Niobe :—

Harry Funnell, aged 16 years, a Boy invalided for flat-foot, 12th February. 1912.
William Lane, aged 30 years, an A.B., for chronic sciatica, 12th February, 1912.
Edmund J. Buxstead, aged 36 years, an A.B., for an injury to the right hand, 12th February, 1912.
Frank Hall, aged 16 years, Boy Artificer, for an injury to the right hand, 20th April, 1912.
James Macrae, aged 23 years, E.R.A., for organic heart disease, 15th May, 1912.
Charles Lewis, Officers' Cook, in R.N. College, chronic gastritis, 15th May, 1912.
William Carr, aged 20 years, Stoker, for epilepsey, 2nd October, 1912.

Invalided from the Military Hospital at Halifax, N.S.:—

George Davis, aged 35 years, Leading Seaman, for phthisis, 12th February, 1912.
David Sandercock, aged 44 years, Sailmaker, for phthisis, 15th May, 1912.

Lawrence Day, aged 21 years, Stoker, for enlarged testis, 13th June, 1912.
Samuel C. Hallett, aged 37 years, A.B., for chronic iritis in left eye, 22nd July, 1912.

Invalided from H.M.C.S. Rainbow :—

George King, aged 37 years, Stoker, for defective vision, 18th March, 1912.
George Miller, aged 16 years, Boy, for epilepsy, 18th March, 1912.

Invalided from the Military Hospital at Esquimalt:—

Edward Hollett, aged 24 years, Shipwright, for paraplegia, 16th August, 1912.

Mr. John A. Barron, Midshipman, R.C.N., serving in H.M.S. *Dreadnought* of the Imperial Navy, was invalided for defective vision in November. His eyesight had been troubling him for some months, and eventually he was transferred from the Home Fleet to *Niobe* for final medical survey.

Two cases of death are reported, both from the Eastern Depôt. One in the person of James Cruickshanks, a Chief Petty Officer serving as Boatswain in C.G.S. *Canada,* but borne on the books of H.M.C.S. *Niobe.* This man was taken to the Military Hospital from his home ashore in Halifax, and died on 7th April, from malignant endocarditis. Ernest Brown, an Able Seaman, aged 34 years, was knocked down by a train at the level crossing to the dry dock on 15th July, and died in hospital the same day from internal injuries received.

The dental treatment of recruits has been carried out at the Dental College, Halifax, on the same lines as previously arranged, and has proved very satisfactory for the forty-six boys who received attention during the year.

THE FISHERY PROTECTION SERVICE.

The crews of the Fishery Protection vessels have been under the medical charge of the *Niobe* during the periods they have remained at Halifax, N.S. The general health of the Officers and men has been good.

There was some trouble caused by small outbreaks of scarlet fever and diphtheria during the earlier months of the year whilst the men were in the barracks in H.M.C. Dockyard at Halifax, N.S., as the arrangements for isolation and disinfection were difficult to ensure. During the summer months, however, we have instituted various alterations in the ventilation and general arrangement of the Barracks buildings which, it is hoped, will prove beneficial in the future.

THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA.

The general report of health of the Royal Naval College for the year is satisfactory.

The sick returns show a total number of 76 cases treated on the sick list, 56 being Cadets and 20 being amongst the College staff.

The total number of days' sickness which these cases account for is 420, and the average number of days each patient was under treatment is five.

The 56 cases of sickness amongst the Cadets are apportioned as follows:—

15 cases of injury.
14 cases of minor stomach troubles and biliousness.
10 cases of catarrh and colds in the head.
9 cases of tonsilitis and sore throat.
5 cases of German measles.
1 case of scarlet fever.
1 case of chicken-pox.
1 case of debility.

Of the cases of injury, all were quite minor strains and skin wounds received in the most part, during recreation hours.

One case of fracture of the nasal bones occurred during a game of baseball; severe hemorrhage complicated the earlier treatment, but the Cadet recovered well with less deformity of the nose than was at first expected would be the case.

Of the cases due to gastric troubles, the majority occurred after a holiday ashore, when the Cadets' diet could not be regulated by the College authorities.

The cases of colds in the head and sore throat occurred, as would be expected, during the months of February to April, when the spring is setting in, and cold and damp winds prevail, and again during November and December before the winter has set in.

The fact that the city of Halifax was visited by many forms of infectious fever during the spring of 1912, and and there were cases of diphtheria, measles, mumps and even of smallpox occurring in the Dockyard, made it an anxious time for the care of the Cadets. One case of scarlet fever occurred and was sent to the infectious hospital, Halifax; it was of a mild nature. The five cases of German measles were all slight and were treated in the College Sick Quarters, as also was the one case of chicken-pox which occurred in November.

The enlargement of the Cadets' sick quarters, procured by taking No. 5 house into the establishment, has proved very satisfactory, as now there is good arrangement for the isolation and treatment of infectious cases by the Naval Medical authorities. The matron lives in the building and personally supervises the care of the patients, and the Cadets need not be sent to hospitals ashore for treatment except in urgent cases.

It is of interest to record the following facts relating to the general physical development of the first term of Cadets who joined in January, 1911, during their two years at the R.N. College.

The figures quoted here show the average increase in the measurements of the nineteen Cadets now serving in H.M.S. *Berwick* in the Imperial Navy.

Age in January 1911.	Height in Inches.			Weight in Lbs.			Chest Girth (in Inches.)								
							Expanded.			Deflated.			Range of Expansion.		
	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1913.	Increase.	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1913.	Increase.	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1913.	Increase.	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1913.	Increase.	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1913.	Increase.
15 8/12 years.	65 1/3	68 1/3	3	113	137 1/2	24 1/2	33	35 3/4	2 3/4	29 1/3	31 1/2	2 1/6	3 1/8	4 1/6	5/8

These figures are very satisfactory, showing as they do, an increase of eight pounds weight to each of the three inches gained in height; and whilst the chest measurement increased 2 3/4 inches for girth on expansion this was not obtained at the expense of the resiliency of the chest walls or the elasticity of the lung tissue as is evident by the fact that the average range of expansion of each chest reached the very satisfactory measurement of 4 1/6 inches in January, 1913.

These measurements show that the physique of the Cadets improved steadily in healthy proportion as the result of their Swedish Drill, open air sports and diet at the R.N. College.

It is interesting to note that during their holidays each Cadet lost in weight, on the average, two pounds.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. DIGBY BELL,
Staff Surgeon, R.N., Senior Medical Officer, R.C.N.

FISHERY PROTECTION SERVICE.

OTTAWA, April 15, 1913.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report with reference to the Fisheries Protection Service last season as to the number of vessels and men engaged, and as to where each vessel was employed, with the names of the Commanding Officers, and a brief description of each vessel.

I also append extracts from the annual reports of the various Commanding Officers, giving details of the work carried out during the season 1912-13.

Nine vessels comprised the Fisheries Protection Service for last season, under the direct supervision of the Department of the Naval Service.

NAMES OF VESSELS AND THEIR COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Canada.—Lieutenant C. J. Stuart, R.N.R.
Curlew.—W. J. Milne.
Constance.—Thomas J. Kyffin.
Petrel.—Clement Barkhouse.
Vigilant.—P. C. Robinson.
William Jolliffe.—Holmes Newcombe (Fishery Officer).
Restless.—Charles Moore.
Falcon.—Alfred Copp.
Newington.—P. J. Ledwell (Fishery Officer).

The *Canada, Constance* and *Petrel* have been exercised at mine-sweeping and general duties regarding Examination Service, as laid down in the Scheme of Defence for Halifax harbour.

During the winter season, instruction has been given in 'First Aid,' in navigation and in signals to all Fishery Protection ships on Atlantic Coast.

The Instructor of Signals has also visited the *Vigilant* on lake Erie, and given a course of instruction.

No instruction has been given to officers and men of Fishery Protection Service on the Pacific Coast, as work is done there by chartered vessels. When the vessels now under construction are commissioned, a course of instruction will be given their crews.

'CANADA.'

Stations and Duties.—Patrolling the east and west coasts of Nova Scotia, watching for foreign fishermen inside the three-mile limit, and for any illegal fishing by Canadian fishermen during the close season, etc.

Canada is a twin-screw small third-class ship; length, 200 feet; beam, 25 feet; draught, 10 feet 6 inches; gross tonnage, 580 tons, and speed 17 knots. She is armed with two 12-pdr. 12-cwt. Q.F. guns aft, and two 3-pdr. Q.F. forward. She is electrically lighted throughout, carries a powerful search-light, and a crew of fifty-eight officers and men all told. She was built by Vickers Sons & Maxim, Ltd., England, in 1904, and is under the command of Lieut. Charles J. Stuart, R.N.R.

The ship, having had a top-gallant forecastle built in to accommodate men for Gunnery Training classes, was hauled upon the marine slip at Dartmouth on 3rd July for overhauling and repairs. This work being completed on 15th July, ship returned to Dockyard to have four new guns mounted, two 12-pdrs. aft and two 3-pdrs. forward, on the new top-gallant forecastle.

This having been completed, *Canada* was commissioned on 17th July, and next day carried out Gunnery trials with Lieutenant (G) and party from *Niobe* on board. Stability tests, under the supervision of Mr. C. E. Duguid, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, were then successfully carried out, and ship proceeded to her station.

On 8th August, in charge of Lieut. R. M. Stephens, R.C.N., *Canada,* in company with *Curlew,* proceeded to the entrance of the harbour to exercise 'Examination Service' duties with the 'Military Examination Battery,' returning to Halifax that evening.

On 13th August, proceeded in a dense fog to outer automatic buoy to assist *Earl Grey* in finding buoy; then took station astern and accompanied *Earl Grey* to Halifax, this ship having H.R.H. the Governor General, on board.

On 25th August, ship proceeded to sea with Gunnery Training Class, returning on 31st August.

On 3rd September, *Canada* left Halifax to cruise to the westward, calling at Lunenburg, Liverpool, Shelburne and Mahone bay, returning on 10th September.

On 11th September, acting on information received, the premises of Wilsons and Boutilliers, fish merchants, were searched for lobsters, and, the First and Second Officers having been sent away in boats, several traps were destroyed in the vicinity of Point Pleasant.

On 17th September, ship proceeded to Ironbound island, with Gunnery Training Class, returning on 19th September. During this practice, boats were sent away and many traps were destroyed in the neighbourhood of Tancook island.

On 20th September, a boat with several freshly-baited lobster traps was seized in the Northwest Arm.

On 23rd September, ship left for Chester with Gunnery Training Class on board.

On 8th October, Rear Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, the Director of the Naval Service embarked, and ship proceeded on a cruse, calling at Antigonish, Pictou, Summerside, West Point and Newcastle, for the purpose of investigating complaints as to illegal fishing. Admiral Kingsmill disembarking at Newcastle on 12th October, ship returned to Halifax, calling at Georgetown and Canso en route, and arriving there on 17th October.

After coaling, ship again took out Gunnery Training Classes.

On 22nd October, *Canada* left Chester with Shell Fish Commission on board, visiting Liverpool and Shelburne, then returning to Chester to continue Gunnery practice, returning to Halifax on 30th October.

After this, *Canada* continued her Fisheries Patrol work as requisite, until 1st December, when, on orders from Headquarters, ship proceeded to search for the missing steamer *Morien,* but without success, experiencing very heavy weather all the time, and reaching Halifax again on 11th December, 1912.

On 20th December, ship went into winter quarters, the ship's company being transferred to the Barracks in the Dockyard.

'CURLEW.'

Is a twin-screw iron steamer; length, 116 feet; beam, 19 feet 8 inches; draught, 11 feet 3 inches; gross tonnage, 158 tons; and speed, 10 knots. Her complement is twenty officers and men all told, and she is commanded by Captain W. J. Milne.

The necessary repairs having been carried out during the winter at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, ship was commissioned in April, and on the 30th left for her station on the Bay of Fundy, arriving at Digby on 5th May, where the Director of the Naval Service inspected the ship. Continued patrolling the southwest coast of Nova Scotia until 9th June, watching the Canadian lobster fishermen and the United States fishing schooners.

On 9th June, cruised along shores of Digby and Yarmouth counties, returning to St. Andrews on the 14th to clean and paint ship's bottom, cruising thence to Seal islands.

On 11th July, *Curlew*, assisted at the motorboat races at Courtney bay, returning via Grand Manan to Seal islands, cruising in that vicinity until 5th August, when ship returned to Halifax in order to exercise examination service, returning to station on completion of these exercises.

On 17th August, assisted at the regatta and celebrations in honour of H.R.H. the Governor General, which were being held at Digby, cruising from thence to Seal islands.

At Welshpool, on 4th September, the members of the Shellfish Commission embarked and visited the various fishing stations in Charlotte and St. John counties, disembarking on 11th September, at St. John. Having scraped and painted ship's bottom at Digby on the 13th September, *Curlew* cruised along the Digby and Yarmouth coasts, destroying several lobster traps.

Acting on reports received, frequent visits were paid to St. Mary and Passamaquoddy bays, and Grand Manan, several lobster traps being destroyed. On the 11th October, called at Quaco Ledge, isle of Haute, and Mina's basin, but finding nothing illegal, proceeded to Seal islands.

On the 20th October, the United States fishing schooner *Harvester* having gone on shore at Yarmouth cape, *Curlew* offered assistance, but the ship was too badly damaged to be removed.

Carried on cruising, and on 29th October proceeded to Passamaquoddy bay, to search for boats driving and illegally seining herring.

On 10th November the Shell Fish Commission came on board at St. John, and proceeded to Annapolis and Kingsport, leaving the ship again at St. Johns, *Curlew* continuing to patrol the southwest coast of Nova Scotia.

On 20th December, having arrived at Halifax, ship was paid off and placed in winter quarters, and the necessary repairs, etc., taken in hand.

During the season, the fishery laws were well observed, and little illegal fishing was met with, and, owing to the pollock and herring not schooling last season, no dynamiting was carried on.

'CONSTANCE.'

Is a twin-screw iron steamer; length, 116 feet; beam, 19 feet 8 inches; draught, 11 feet 2 inches; and gross tonnage, 185 tons. Her complement is twenty-three officers and men all told, and she is commanded by Captain Thomas Kyffin.

Ship was commissioned on 2nd April, the necessary repairs, etc., having been carried out during the winter. On 1st May ship proceeded to George's island, and there swung for adjustment of compasses, returning to Halifax the same evening.

On 3rd May, the Director of the Naval Service, with the Commander in Charge, H.M.C. Dockyard, came on board and inspected ship, which had proceeded to Bedford basin, where various evolutions were carried out.

On 7th May, *Constance* left Halifax, cruising westward; arrived at Shelburne on the 11th, and returned to Halifax on the 15th. Left for the westward again on 19th May, calling at Lunenburg and Shelburne, and returning to Liverpool on the 23rd. On 25th May ship assisted C.G.S. *Petrel* to tow the stranded Norwegian SS.

Rhum off the bar at the mouth of Liverpool harbour, and on the 28th again returned to Halifax.

On 5th June, *Constance* left Halifax in company with the American seining fleet and cruised towards the east, calling at North Sydney, where ship coaled, and arriving at Georgetown, P.E.I., on the 19th June, after which vessel took up her station in Northumberland straits.

On 31st July, 532 lobster traps were destroyed at Cold Spring Head, all the accessory gear being seized and turned over to the Agent, Marine and Fisheries Department, at Pictou, N.S.

On 8th September, left station for Halifax, on orders from Headquarters, arriving on the 12th. Having been fitted with the necessary equipment for mine-sweeping, *Constance*, in company with *Petrel*, carried out mine-sweeping operations until the 24th September, and then sailed again for her station, arriving at Georgetown on 3rd October.

Took Shell Fish Commission on board on the 15th at Port Hawkesbury, and proceeded to Canso, returning to Mulgrave on the 19th, where the Commission disembarked, after which ship proceeded to Georgetown, and carried on her work in Northumberland straits.

On 30th October, *Constance* arrived at North Sydney, and remained in the vicinity of that port until 11th November, when ship sailed for Pictou, calling at Arichat and Port Hawkesbury en route, and reaching Pictou on the 20th November, after which ship was engaged in watching beam trawlers until 1st December.

On 2nd December, whilst off Cape George, the schooner *Dictator* signalled for assistance, having lost her captain overboard, and *Constance* accordingly towed the vessel to Port Hawkesbury, leaving that port next day and arriving at Halifax on the 5th December.

The ship, having been placed in winter quarters, was paid off on 20th December, all officers being retained for the winter.

During the season, *Constance* steamed 6,000 miles.

'PETREL.'

Is a steel screw ship; length, 116 feet; beam, 22 feet; draught, 10 feet 3 inches; gross tonnage, 192 tons, and speed, 10 knots. Her complement is twenty-three officers and men all told, and she is commanded by Captain Clement Barkhouse.

The ship was commissioned at Liverpool on 1st April, and, after completing repairs, arrived at Halifax on 13th April for adjustment of compasses.

On 17th April, with Lieut. Street, R.N. of H.M.C.S. *Niobe* and Captain and crew of C.G.S. *Canada*, ship proceeded to Navy island for Life Saving drill.

Ship then commenced cruising on station, which had been extended to include the coast of Cape Breton island, and on 4th May, the Director of the Naval Service inspected the ship. On 8th May, Mr. Woods, Second Officer and Signal Instructor of C.G.S. *Canada*, came on board to give a short course in signals. Ship then cruised west, and, meeting the United States mackerel seining fleet at Sand Point on 20th May, followed them around. The fishing fleet continued to arrive quickly, and by 2nd June numbered 37.

On 25th May *Petrel* assisted *Constance* to float the Norwegian SS. *Rhum*, which was ashore at Liverpool, N.S., and then followed the seining fleet until they passed North Sydney, thence cruising west to watch for stragglers. The first fish were taken off Sambro, where a few small catches were made, but the fish then scattered, and very few were taken on the whole coast.

On 20th June, the last of the fleet having left, ship returned to Halifax, and on the 25th was hauled up on the marine slip at Dartmouth for scraping and painting

On 4th July *Petrel* proceeded west, searching for illegal lobster fishing, seizing one boat in Purcell's cove, and afterwards destroying many traps and lobster cars.

On 15th July, the United States banker *Nettie A. Heckman* was seized at Sand Point and towed to Shelburne. Having been turned over to the Inspector of Fisheries there, she was released after paying a fine.

Ship then continued cruising, watching the American lobster well-smacks, one of which, the *Pride of the Port,* was driven on shore and wrecked at Seal island.

On 1st August, Mr. Hebb, Fishery Overseer for Lunenburg county, embarked, and proceeded to Blue Rocks to settle a trap dispute.

On 3rd August, having embarked Mr. Ward Fisher, Inspector of Fisheries at Shelburne, ship proceeded over his district, calling at Tusket, Yarmouth, St. Mary's bay, Briar island, Digby, Bear river, Annapolis, South Shore, Bay of Fundy, Kingsport and Gaspereau river, landing Mr. Fisher on the 12th August.

Ship then proceeded to her cruising station, calling at Spencer's island, St. John Beaver harbour, Campobello and Yarmouth, en route. On 12th September proceeded to Halifax where ship was fitted for submarine mine-sweeping. On 19th September, with Torpedo Lieutenants from *Niobe* on board, carried out mine-sweeping practice in Bedford basin, until the 25th, when cruising was resumed. Arrived at Shelburne on 2nd October, and Halifax on 4th, where Rear Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, Director of the Naval Service, with Commander Martin, R.N., embarked, and proceeded on a tour of inspection. On the 7th, ship was inspected by the Director of the Naval Service, and then proceeded to Chester to embark Mr. Evans, Fishery Overseer, conveying him to Birch cove, Mill cove and Hubbard's cove to settle trap net disputes, landing Mr. Evans again at Chester.

On 11th October, the first of the fall seining fleet was met with off Liverpool, N.S., and ship followed the fleet as far as White Head. The Shell Fish Commission having embarked at Chester, ship proceeded to Liverpool, Lockport, Clark's harbour and Yarmouth, where the Commissioners disembarked, after which cruising was resumed. Having, with Mr. Evans, Fishery Overseer, settled a trap net dispute at West cove, St. Margaret's bay, *Petrel* again embarked the Shell Fish Commission at Halifax on the 9th November. Having visited Liscomb, Shelburne and Lockport, the Commission left the ship on the 13th, and cruising was continued.

On the 30th November, the last of the fall seiners left for home, after a poor season, and on 18th December, ship arrived at Shelburne, and was paid off on the 20th.

During the season very little illegal fishing was met with. During the open season the lobster catch was fairly successful, being slightly above the average. The spring catch of mackerel for the American seining fleet was a complete failure, the total catch only being 2,000 barrels, salt and fresh. In the fall, the catch was good on the Cape Breton coast, but a complete failure on the Nova Scotia coast.

During the season, *Petrel* steamed 6,831 miles, boarded 185 American fishing vessels, and destroyed 200 lobster traps and three lobster cars.

'VIGILANT.'

Is a steel twin-screw ship; length, 175 feet; beam, 22 feet; draught, 10 feet; and gross tonnage, 396 tons. She is electrically lighted throughout and fitted with a powerful searchlight. Her complement is thirty officers and men all told, and she is commanded by Captain P. C. Robinson.

The ship having been given a thorough overhaul during the winter at Port Dover, Ont., was commissioned on 17th April, and proceeded on the 20th to the western end of the lake. Next morning, 107 nets were taken and landed at Kingsville, and on the 25th, 200 more were captured and also landed at Kingsville, which, with the previous lot, were sold.

Ship then continued cruising without incident until 3rd May, when 126 nets were taken off Port Burwell, which were also sold. On 14th May, assistance was successfully rendered to the United States freight boat *Sultana,* which was ashore on Long point.

Cruising was carried on as requisite until 11th June, when Rear Admiral Kingsmill, Director of the Naval Service, embarked at Port Colborne, and, having inspected the ship, left again the same day. On 21st June, the Port Stanley fishing tugs *Wilma* and *Charlie Jones* were reported for fishing in West Elgin, contrary to the terms of their license, and on the 24th, ship visited the Life Saving Station at Point Pelee.

On 1st July, ship visited Port Dover for the Dominion Day celebrations, and on the 8th, Mr. Woods, Second Officer and Signal Instructor of C.G.S. *Canada,* embarked for a course of instruction in signals, remaining ten days. On 12th July, ship proceeded to Kingsville, and worked on boundary for the remainder of the month, seeing no signs of poaching. Ship then proceeded to visit Long Point Life Saving Station on the 2nd August, and carried on cruising until the 20th, when a second visit was paid to Point Pelee Life Saving Station.

On 2nd September, Commander Thompson, R.N., Officer in Command of the Marine Service, embarked at Port Colborne, and proceeded to Long Point Life Saving Station, calling at Port Stanley, en route. Having landed Commander Thompson on the 5th at Point Pelee, ship proceeded towards Collingwood, to be docked. Whilst off Sandwich, two men floating on a capsized boat were picked up and landed on an adjacent lighthouse. Arrived at Collingwood on 7th September, and immediately went into dry dock, where bottom was thoroughly cleaned and painted, and necessary work done to stern bearings. Having undocked on the 14th, ship arrived at Parry Sound on the 16th, proceeded thence to Midland, where the Director of the Naval Service embarked, and, arriving at Victoria harbour the same evening, landed the Director of the Naval Service, returning to Midland to coal, and proceeding thence to lake Erie, arriving at Kingsville on the 18th.

Work on the boundary was carried on, and no poachers were seen during the remainder of the month. On the 4th October, ninety nets were seized off Long point and sold at Port Dover, and for the rest of the month cruising was carried on, interrupted by the usual fall gales. On 2nd November, Point Pelee Life Saving Station was visited, and on 30th November an American fisherman was found in Canadian waters. The local officer having verified his statement that he had permission to fish, he was released, after being reported to both the local and Federal Governments.

On the 18th December, ship was visited by the Director of the Naval Service, and on the 20th was laid up at Port Dover for the winter.

During the spring and summer months very good weather was experienced, but after October, both fishing and cruising were interfered with by the rough weather. On the whole, very little poaching was carried on, and Canadian fishermen had a good season.

During the year, *Vigilant* steamed 7,262 miles, and seized 523 nets.

'WILLIAM JOLLIFFE.'

Having been chartered as a Fisheries Protection vessel from the British Columbia Salvage Company, left Vancouver on the 1st April, Captain Holmes Newcomb as Fisheries Officer, and cruised on the west coast, visiting the various harbours, where several United States fishermen were ordered outside the three-mile limit. On the 9th April, proceeded to Queen Charlotte islands, cruising from thence to Dundas islands southward to Butler cove, arriving at Prince Rupert on the 12th, and Gordon harbour on the 15th, after which ship proceeded to Union bay, calling at Estevan islands, Goose islands, Virgin Rocks and Bull harbour. Leaving Union bay on the 20th, vessel cruised on the west coast of Vancouver island until the end of the month.

when ship proceeded via Cox island and Lusiana bay to Prince Rupert, arriving on the 12th May.

Cruising northward, at Nass river two motor launches were seized for smuggling, and turned over to the Collector of Customs at Port Simson. Ship then continued cruising, and at Oval bay drove the United States steamers *Tapoia, Corona* and *Commonwealth* out of the port. On the 25th May, proceeded to the west coast, cruising there until the end of the month, and then returning to the north coast, destroying several nets, and driving out many United States fishermen on the way.

Continued cruising on the northern coast until the 18th June, then returning to the south for coal. Leaving Union on the 21st June, cruising was carried out on the west coast until the 13th July, and on the northern coast and Dixon's Entrance until the 27th, when ship returned south for coal, arriving at Ladysmith on the 29th with Messrs. Found, Commissioner of Fisheries, McIntyre and Cunningham on board.

Ship then cruised the west coast until the 19th August, when, Professor McMurrich having been embarked, vessel started north, cruising in that direction until the 30th August, visiting all the points of interest along the mainland and Queen Charlotte islands, dredging for specimens of the bottom. After coaling, cruised on the west coast until 14th September, and then on the north coast until 11th October, visiting many harbours in the Queen Charlotte islands. The west coast was then again visited and patrolled until the 19th, when ship returned to the northern waters, remaining there until the 4th November. Having coaled ship and washed boiler, ship left for the west coast again on the 17th November.

During a heavy southeasterly gale, a four-masted schooner was sighted in distress, with sails gone and mizzenmast overboard. This vessel was discovered to be the *E. K. Wood,* of San Francisco and, being waterlogged, the captain and crew wished to abandon her. After considerable difficulty the crew was saved, and the vessel taken in tow. However, in a heavy southwesterly squall, the towing hawser parted, and the vessel became a total wreck on West Barrier reef; the crew were afterwards landed.

Wm. Jolliffe continued cruising in northern waters until the 25th November, and western waters until the end of the month, thence returning to the north until 24th December.

Ship then returned to the south for Christmas, leaving Esquimalt again on the 5th January for the north, via the west coast. Around Queen Charlotte islands, Dixon's Entrance and Hecate strait, a large fleet of United States fishermen was operating, and ship was constantly ordering them outside the limit. On the 28th January, *Wm. Jolliffe* went south for coal, returning to the north again, until the 25th February. During this period, on the 19th February, information was received that a mine had blown up at Lockport, several men being severely injured. With the Provincial Constable and Dr. Code on board, *William Jolliffe* immediately proceeded to Lockport to embark the injured men, landing them in Prince Rupert next morning, and then returning to her regular duties.

Arrived at Esquimalt on the 26th February to wash out boilers, and, leaving on the 4th March, cruised on the west coast of Queen Charlotte islands until the 11th, returning then to Hecate straits and Dixon's Entrance, and arriving at Vancouver on the 22nd March.

During the season *William Jolliffe* steamed 29,191 miles.

'RESTLESS.'

Under Captain Charles Moore, was, during the month of April, 1912, engaged on patrol duty at the north end of Vancouver island, with headquarters at Port Hardy, B.C.

On 4th May, ship proceeded to Esquimalt, arriving on the 9th, after which ship underwent her annual overhaul and refit. This being completed on 13th June, ship

left for New Westminster, calling at Victoria and Nanaimo, en route, and reporting to Mr. Cunningham, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, on arrival.

Carried out patrol duty in connection with the salmon fisheries until the 3rd July, visiting Bellingham and Anacortes, U.S.A.

On 4th July, *Restless* proceeded on an inspection tour of all the fishing stations on the coast, having embarked Mr. Found, Commissioner of Fisheries, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. McIntyre, Deputy Provincial Inspector, and Messrs. Taylor and Williams, at various ports. During this cruise the following stations were visited: Alberni, Uchucklesit, Sechart Whaling Station, Uculuit, Kennedy River, Clayoquot Sound, and ship returned to Victoria on 10th July. On 11th July, left to continue inspection of stations on the northern coasts, and, having coaled at Nanaimo, proceeded to visit Quuthiasea cove, Alert bay, Smith's inlet, Rivers inlet, Bella Coola, Kimsquit, Nama, Bella Bella, Buteglen, and Lowe inlet, arriving at Prince Rupert on the 21st, when the fisheries officials left the *Restless* to continue their work on the C.G. ships *Falcon* and *William Jolliffe*. Having coaled, ship left Prince Rupert on the 23rd May for Union bay, where the fisheries officials again embarked on the 28th May, proceeding thence to Vancouver and New Westminster, where, after a very satisfactory trip, the officials left the ship.

Ship then continued patrol duty until 5th August, when Messrs. Found and Cunningham proceeded to Blaine, U.S.A., on board *Restless*, ship then returning to Nanaimo. During the month of August vessel was engaged on the Fraser river, making also two trips to Bargain bay on Malaspina strait.

On 3rd September, with Mr. A. Robertson, of Harrison Lake Hatchery on board, *Restless* proceeded to head of Jervis inlet, returning on 5th, and then carrying out patrol duty until the season closed on 31st October. During the season, eleven boats were reported for violations of the regulations, their owners being fined for the offence.

On 31st October, ship left for Nanaimo whence, having embarked Inspector Taylor and Provincial Officer de Grey, she proceeded to the head of Seymour inlet, calling at various stations going and returning, and returning to New Westminster on the 13th November, having experienced very rough weather.

Arriving at Esquimalt on the 19th November, ship underwent repairs, etc., and on the 14th December, left for Port Hardy, via Nanaimo, relieving C.G.S. *Falcon*, on arrival. Continued this service until 8th February, when vesssel proceeded to Prince Rupert, for patrol duty in the northern district, having been delayed a few days owing to stormy weather. On arrival, patrol work at the Dundas Islands station was carried out, on which duty ship was still engaged at the end of the fiscal year.

Since 1st November, ten American halibut vessels were boarded and forbidden the use of Canadian harbours, except for the purposes specified in the Fishery Regulations.

During the season, *Restless* steamed 7,950 miles, being under way 895 hours.

'NEWINGTON.'

Was, on the 1st July, turned over to the Department of the Naval Service from the Department of Marine and Fisheries for employment on Fishery Protection duties, and Fishery Officer P. J. Ledwell was placed in charge.

Left Victoria on 5th July for the west coast of Vancouver island, and continued cruising in that vicinity until the 11th, when ship returned to Victoria, leaving again the following day for protection work on the west coast of the island.

On the 16th July, the United States fishing boat *Bonita* was captured while fishing inside the three-mile limit, and towed to Esquimalt where she was turned over to the Commander in Charge of the Dockyard; ship then returned to her duties on the west coast, arriving at Victoria again on 22nd July. Leaving Victoria on 23rd July, the

United States fishing boat *Thelma* was seized while fishing inside the limit at Port Renfrew. *Newington* towed her to Esquimalt and then, on orders received, towed the *Thelma* and *Bonita* to Westminster, where they were both handed over to Inspector Cunningham; ship then returned to Victoria on 31st July. Ship left Victoria and continued on her duties on West Coast Protection Service work, returning to Victoria again on the 8th August, and leaving the following day. Cruising was carried out on the west coast without further incident until the 14th September, when *Newington* took fifty cases of gasoline from S.S. *Lugo* for Triangle island Wireless Station, and having landed gasoline returned to her Fishery Protection work, in which she was employed continually until 26th October, when the United States launch *Washington* was found at Bull harbour repairing engines. Continued cruising until 1st November, when *Newington* arrived at Victoria to undergo repairs; these having been completed, ship left Victoria on the 30th November, and took up her protection duties again until the 23rd December, when ship arrived at Victoria to undergo repairs which lasted until 2nd January, after which ship left for the west coast on 13th January.

After leaving winter harbour, the United States launch *Active* was seized, and was towed, via Esquimalt and Victoria, to Westminster, where she was turned over to Inspector Cunningham.

Cruising was then carried on without further incident until 15th February, when ship returned to Victoria for repairs, which were completed by 10th March, and Fishery Protection work was then taken up again and carried on without interruption until the end of the fiscal year.

From the 1st July until the 31st March, *Newington* was at sea 1,358 hours, and steamed 11,767 miles.

'FALCON.'

Captain Alfred Copp was employed under the orders of Captain Holmes Newcomb, of the *William Jolliffe*.

Having left Esquimalt on 18th November, ship arrived at Bull harbour on the 26th, having coaled at Nanaimo, en route. Owing to heavy weather, *Falcon* was unable to round Cape Scott, but had to return to Bull harbour. On 21st December, C.G.S. *Restless* arrived at Bull harbour, and *Falcon* left on the 30th for Prince Rupert, arriving on the 5th January, 1913, and leaving again on the 9th January, for duty in Hecate straits. At Stanley harbour, three American gasoline launches were discovered, but were allowed to shelter there until the gale moderated. On the 30th January, the fishing schooners went to sea. On 11th February, three American fishing schooners were permitted to shelter in Canadian ports. On the 12th, all the fishing schooners were ordered to sea. The Canadian fishing schooner *Princess Victoria* caught fire, and resulted in a total wreck. *Falcon* took the crew of this vessel on board, and proceeded to Prince Rupert, landing them there.

Having blown down boiler and coaled ship, *Falcon* left Prince Rupert on the 19th, anchoring at White Rocks Banks island that evening. On the 26th February, the American fishing schooner *Puritan* was permitted to anchor in Stanley harbour, to effect necessary repairs, being ordered to sea again on the 5th; on the same day, the United States schooner *Northland* put in to Port Stanley for water, being ordered to sea next day.

On 9th March, owing to a southeast gale with snow, the United States steamers *Welding* and *Orient* put in for shelter, proceeding to sea again on the 10th.

On the 15th March, *Falcon* arrived at Prince Rupert for coal and other supplies.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. E. KINGSMILL,
Rear Admiral, Director of the Naval Service.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF TIDES AND CURRENTS

OTTAWA, April 1, 1913.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the Survey of Tides and Currents during the twelve months ending March 31, 1913.

It may be stated in general terms that the principal stations in Eastern Canada and on the Pacific coast have been maintained; further investigation has been made of the currents during the summer months, and a considerable amount of additional information on the tides has been obtained. This information has been published as a special report, or has been embodied in the Tide Tables. The surveying steamer C.G.S. *Gulnare* was again utilized for the investigation of the currents in the Gaspé region. The most noteworthy advance in the investigation of the currents is the large amount of reduction which has been carried out in bringing together all that is known on the Gaspé current, and in completing the results for Northumberland strait.

TIDAL OBSERVATIONS.

The principal tidal stations have been maintained in continuous operation throughout the year, without any interruption of note. There are six of these stations in Eastern Canada and five on the Pacific coast. Three of these are in the harbours of Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert; and two of them are reference stations for larger regions, the system of reference stations being completed by Sand Heads in the strait of Georgia, at which six years of observation were obtained, while the lighthouse still existed off the mouth of the Fraser river.

During the year, considerable reduction of the tidal record from the principal stations has been made. This amounts, in all, to four years from the stations in Eastern Canada and five years from the stations on the Pacific coast. This record, for the purpose of harmonic analysis, must be absolutely complete, day and night, throughout the year; and if any interruption occurs, it must be made good by a special method which has been devised for the purpose. The record, when thus prepared and reduced, serves as a basis for the calculation of Tide Tables, and improves their accuracy from year to year.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS OF THE CURRENTS.

In the season of 1911 an extended investigation was made of the currents in the entrance of the St. Lawrence. The region examined included the waters off the eastern end of Anticosti island and off its south shore, and also the Gaspé current on the southern side of the passage between Gaspé and Anticosti. When these observations came to be reduced, the variations in the Gaspé current proved to be so complex that additional observations were deemed advisable. Already, in the autumn of 1912, however, a Notice to Mariners was issued to explain the best routes to follow in order to take advantage of the current, or to avoid it, as the case might require.

To obtain a more satisfactory basis for the results desired, a further examination of the Gaspé current was accordingly made during the season of 1912, from July 22

to October 19. The total length of the observations in the two seasons of 1911 and 1912 thus amounted to just one hundred days of twenty-four hours each. This afforded a satisfactory basis for a thorough investigation of the nature of this current, as the observations were continued day and night, and the speed was obtained every half hour by means of current meters registering electrically on board the vessel. Continuous observations of the force and direction of the wind were also obtained, to ascertain the influence of the wind upon the current. The observations were obtained by Mr. S. C. Hayden, with the assistance of Mr. W. A. Murphy for the night work. Captain C. T. Knowlton also gave valuable co-operation, in addition to his regular duties.

The Superintendent of the Survey, while in British Columbia, made full enquiries with regard to the passes which need further investigation on that coast. Observations at one of these were obtained last season. This was in Baker passage, just east of Victoria, off Cadboro point, which is used by all the steamers between Vancouver and Victoria. It was found that a resident lives at this point, with whom arrangements were made to take the observations. A result was worked out promptly from these, in time for publication in the Pacific Tide Tables for the coming year. This result will be of much service in the navigation of this passage. Complete arrangements were also made for further observations in Seymour narrows. The present time is most opportune for this: as in this year the moon attains its highest range of declination in the nineteen-year cycle, and the behaviour of the tides on the Pacific coast are dominated by the declination of the moon. The arrangements for the purpose included the erection of a temporary house for the observer with a camp outfit, as the shores of Seymour narrows are uninhabited, together with a chronometer for correct time and other accessories. The observer, who is a competent seaman, proceeded to the locality at the end of February to commence the observations as early in the spring as possible. A more extended basis for the calculation of slack water in Seymour narrows will thus be obtained, which will be invaluable for the large traffic which connects the northern and southern regions of British Columbia, as well as for the international traffic to Alaska.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CURRENTS.

The Gaspé current.—This current is constant in the sense of flowing continually in one direction, which is outward from the estuary of the St. Lawrence towards the gulf; but it is subject to a marked fluctuation in velocity in accordance with the tide. The strength increases with the ebb and is decreased by the flood, which acts against it. This accord with the tide is so very definite that any change, such as diurnal inequality, is well marked also in the current. In addition to this fluctuation, there is a variation in the course of the month with the moon's distance, as well as the usual variation in strength from springs to neaps. Any disturbance from the wind has also to be distinguished from these variations of a periodic character. A thorough and exhaustive reduction of the observations was made, and special methods were devised to distinguish these variations and to estimate their amount separately. The final results are given concisely in a report on the currents in the entrance to the St. Lawrence, which has now been prepared.

From these results, a mariner can ascertain with reference to the Tide Tables, the time at which the greatest and least strength of the current occurs. He can thus know whether he is on the flood or the ebb at the time, and determine his course accordingly. The greatest and least strength of the current are also indicated in the Report, as well as its variation in strength from springs to neaps. The extreme or unusual velocities of the current are also stated. The effect of the wind upon the current, showing the slight influence which it has, is fully discussed. Practical directions are also given with regard to the best routes to follow to save time on the inward and outward courses.

Northumberland Strait.—The observations in this strait, which were obtained in the season of 1908, proved to be very difficult to reduce to any form which would be of value to the navigator. The variations proved to be so wide that no rules of practical value could be obtained by any method that could be devised. The reduction of the observations has thus been lying over for some time as an insoluble problem. There were also observations of the turn of the current which were taken by fishermen in the season of 1902 and 1903. They have excellent means of observing the turn, from the floats attached to their traps which they haul at slack water; and the observations which they took were carefully supervised.

The complex behaviour of the current in this strait is due to the nature of the tide. It is governed by the declination of the moon, which produces a large diurnal inequality. There are times when the tide at Charlottetown shows a difference in range between the two tides of the day which is nearly twice as great as the difference between springs and neaps. This change recurs in the period of the nodal month, which overruns the synodic month of the moon's phases; and it thus sometimes affects the spring tides and sometimes the neaps. The inequality is also reversed by the upper transits of the moon when in north declination and the lower transits when in south declination. On account of this series of complexities, the variation in the current is often attributed to the wind; whereas, in reality, these changes recur with astronomical regularity.

Subsequent observations obtained in 1910 on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, have thrown considerable light on the behaviour of the tide throughout the area of the gulf of St. Lawrence. The methods devised for the reduction of the Gaspé current have also served to indicate the best way to deal with similar complexities. By following these clues, a satisfactory solution has been obtained by which the movements of the current in Northumberland strait can be reduced to law.

It was found best to base the reduction upon the time of maximum velocity on the flood and ebb, in order to bring this into relation with the time of the tide. An exhaustive series of comparisons was then made with several of the principal stations; and it was thus discovered that the flood is related to low water at Father Point and the ebb to high water at St. Paul island. This alteration with the tide on the opposite sides of the gulf is in accord with the results obtained from the observations of 1910.

Now that this relationship is established, it is hereafter possible to know the time at which the greatest strength of the current occurs, by reference to the Tide Tables. The three narrows which occur on the length of Northumberland strait are also distinguished; and the information regarding them, which will be given in the Tide Tables, will enable the mariner to know whether flood or ebb is running at the time, which is the point of chief importance; and the approximate strength of the current at its maximum will also be known.

FURTHER TIDAL OBSERVATIONS AND TIDAL STATIONS.

In addition to the regular observations obtained throughout the year at the principal tidal stations, information at several new points in British Columbia was secured during last season. It was of special importance to obtain observations throughout Burrard inlet, on account of the proposed enlargement of the entrance of First Narrows, by dredging. This alteration may very well modify the behaviour of the tide in the inlet, and affect its range; and observations were therefore desirable before any alteration was made, to detect such change. With this object, tide gauges were placed at Port Moody, at the head of the inlet, and on the east shore of the North Arm at the wharf of the Vancouver Power Company. The observations thus obtained were simultaneous with the continuous record in Vancouver harbour.

The Public Works Department was carrying on surveys during the season in the neighbourhood of Vancouver, directed by Mr. O. Lefebvre, for which tidal data were

required. The expense of obtaining these in Vancouver harbour was saved because of the tide gauge there; but special observations were required in False creek. The notes of these were kindly lent to this survey, from which sufficient tidal data were obtained to enable the time of the tide at the middle of False creek to be worked out. The inner end of the creek, above the middle, is shortly to be filled in for railway purposes. The result will enable the time of the tide on the open side of Vancouver, in English bay and False creek, to be given with accuracy in future Tide Tables.

Another hydrographic survey was being made in the mouth of the Pitt river at Coquitlam. By co-operation with Mr. F. P. Wilson, C.E., who is engaged to carry out this survey, a tide gauge record was obtained in the autumn and up to the end of January. This will be of service in determining the progress of the tide up the Fraser river, as simultaneous observations at New Westminster were carefully supervised by Mr. B. E. Spencer. These observations are the more valuable, as they are reduced at both places to the Public Works datum, which was extended to Coquitlam by Mr. Wilson by means of instrumental levelling.

New developments are proposed in the Saanich peninsula, north of Victoria, by the British Columbia Electric railway; which will probably make navigation in this region of greater importance. It was not practicable to place a tide gauge in the bay at the end of the peninsula which will form the terminus of the electric railway, as no wharf has yet been built there. Two tide gauges were accordingly erected at Sydney, and at Tod inlet in Saanich arm, on the two sides of the peninsula. The new terminus is included between these, and they are also of growing importance in themselves. The observations obtained will enable tidal data to be determined for this region.

Another tidal station was erected at the head of the Portland canal. This is at the northern extreme of British Columbia, and it thus serves to tie in with Port Simpson several intermediate places, such as Granby and Naas bay, on the adjoining inlets. The result has quite justified this expectation, as the difference in time with Port Simpson is very small. This has already been observed in the case of the deep inlets of the Pacific coast, in which the tide is nearly simultaneous at the mouth and at the head.

The erection of these five tide gauges was entrusted to Mr. H. W. Jones, who also inspected the principal tidal stations on the coast during the season. At two of these stations, a group of Australian piles was driven at the site of the gauge, as much trouble has been experienced from the *teredo*. Ordinary piling in the wharfs can only be depended upon for about three years; and when it gives way, the levels are thrown out, and the record itself may be interrupted, which renders it extremely difficult to make any use of the observations obtained. It is therefore hoped that the Australian timber will prove serviceable in resisting the *teredo*, as it is said to be.

Bench Marks.—At Vancouver it was found that the original bench-mark to which the datum of the harbour chart is referred, was about to be demolished. It was on the Canadian Pacific Railway station, which is to be rebuilt. The destruction of this bench-mark would involve the loss of a reference level for depths in the harbour, which are essential for dredging and wharf construction. The Superintendent therefore arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway engineers to establish a new bench-mark on the north end of the custom-house building. For further security, in the meantime, a reference bench-mark was established on one of the lower steps of the Post Office. The new bench-mark on the custom-house has been established by Mr. Cambie, C.E., and this Survey has communicated to the British Admiralty its description and elevation, for chart purposes. At Prince Rupert the greatest difficulty has been experienced in maintaining a uniform datum for the tidal observations. The reference marks have been repeatedly destroyed or removed by excavation. Last season a permanent mark was set in the new concrete pier at the foot of McBride street, and its elevation was carefully determined with reference to previously estab-

lished levels. This mark will be of permanent value to the city and harbour; especially as the Chart datum is definitely known in relation to the datum of this Survey.

HUDSON BAY AND STRAIT.

As this region has now been placed in charge of this Survey for tidal purposes, the trouble has been taken to collect together all the observations and other information of a tidal character which exist. This information includes the early observations of the Gordon expeditions of 1884 to 1886. In recent years, tidal observations have been obtained at Nelson and Churchill by the Hydrographic Survey and by the Department of Railways and Canals during surveys in charge of Mr. H. T. Hazen. Also, by co-operation with Mr. J. G. McMillan, who is carrying on surveys for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, observations have been obtained at Moose Factory in James bay and at two other points in the mouth of Moose river.

The greater part of the observations thus obtained are in the form of notes; and during the present winter these are being plotted as tide curves, so that the best method of dealing with them to secure practical results may be considered. As there is no reference station either in Hudson bay or in the strait with which the tide can be compared, it is necessary to ascertain whether any existing tidal stations can be utilized for this purpose. Already a considerable amount of trial work has been carried on with this object in view.

In Hudson strait the most extended observations were obtained at Ashe inlet, which is just in the middle of the strait at a most suitable point for a tidal station. The observations prove to be much broken, however, and the night tides are largely wanting, which makes it uncertain whether the observations can be reduced by harmonic analysis, as a basis for tide tables. On this account, further investigation will be carried out to see whether any existing reference station can be found with which it can be brought into relation.

For the general behaviour of the tide in the North Atlantic, it was inferred that the tide in the main area of Hudson bay would prove similar in character to the tide in the North sea. After a considerable amount of comparative work, it was found that this was the case. For comparison with Nelson, harbours in the North sea were selected with as nearly as possible the same range, and showing the same type of estuary tide. It was eventually found that Bremerhaven in the southeast angle of the North sea, best fulfilled the required conditions; and that the difference of time between the two places is nearly constant throughout the course of the month. Inquiry is now being made to obtain, if possible, simultaneous observations at Bremerhaven. If the tide at Nelson can thus be established, it may serve in turn as a port of comparison for other places in Hudson bay. Some of the observations already obtained are simultaneous with Nelson, and it may thus be possible to refer them to it. If these endeavours are successful, it will be an important step in obtaining satisfactory tidal data for Hudson bay.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER SURVEYS.

The amount of co-operation with other surveys which has been carried on during the year may be explained by saying that nine registering tide gauges have been supplied, together with complete outfits and instructions for taking over the tidal observations; and also in some cases with the means of obtaining time with accuracy, which is essential for the purposes of this Survey.

On the Pacific coast, the Hydrographic Survey was supplied with a tide gauge which was used at Pacofi in the Queen Charlotte islands. Some valuable information was also obtained by means of gauges supplied in the previous season, from which tidal record has recently been received. This record is from Queen Charlotte in

Skidegate inlet, which is developing rapidly; and from Ocean Falls, a new manufacturing establishment in Cousins inlet. Another gauge was supplied to the Hydro-electric Company, of Prince Rupert, from which record has now been obtained on the Hoesall river, a tributary of the Skeena. This will be of service in following the progress of the tide in these estuaries. In Eastern Canada, the Hydrographic Survey was supplied with a tide gauge which was erected at Bersimis on the lower St. Lawrence. The information thus obtained is valuable; as previously there was a long gap on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Escoumains to Point des Monts.

On the St. John river, three tide gauges with their outfits were supplied to Mr. J. K. Scammell, of the Public Works Department. His object was to ascertain the variation in the level of the river during the season, as well as the amount of tidal fluctuation. The gauges were placed at Rothesay, Carters Point and Hampstead; and one of them also for a short time at Marble Cove near Indiantown. On account of the wet season, the level of the river water did not fall as usual; and these observations will be resumed next summer in the hope of obtaining better results. The other tide gauges supplied to Surveys in British Columbia and in James bay have already been mentioned.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

As the work of this Survey is so widely known, a large number of requests are received for information of the most varied and miscellaneous character. Such requests are too numerous to give in detail, but they frequently involve special work, drawings, or calculations to meet the requirements. Requests for Tide Tables are received almost daily. The following may be mentioned as being of greater importance than usual:—

Concise notes on the behaviour of the currents at the entrance to the St. Lawrence were sent on request of the Hydrographer to the Admiralty, to be put on three of the charts of that region. These notes were based on recent investigations in the Anticosti region.

Accurate values for mean sea-level were supplied to the Dominion Observatory as a basis for the extended geodetic levels which are being carried out in Eastern Canada. These values of mean sea-level are based on eight to thirteen years of continuous tidal observations at Halifax, St. John, N.B., Father Point and Quebec. The data thus obtained by this Survey, afford a basis for our Canadian levels which is far in advance of any that have been obtained on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Explanations regarding the tide at the principal harbours on the Pacific coast were supplied to the Marine Department, for insertion in the Port Directory of the Pacific coast, now in preparation.

The other information supplied is chiefly of the nature of tide levels, benchmarks, and the extreme rise of the tide, for construction purposes, docks, dredging, or works carried out by industrial companies. The results obtained by this Survey are thus of widespread service, in addition to their direct advantage to navigation.

PUBLICATIONS.

The publication of most importance during the year is the Report on the Currents in the Entrance to the St. Lawrence river. In this report the early investigations of 1895 and 1896 are included and also the observations during two seasons taken at the lightship off the east end of Anticosti, as well as the investigations carried out with the surveying steamer during the seasons of 1911 and 1912. The report thus gives a full and complete account of the currents in the entrance of the St. Lawrence, the waterway which is used by all the transatlantic trade which passes south of Newfoundland or through Belle Isle strait.

The tidal information for Canada is now published in two sets of Tide Tables; one for the Eastern coasts and the other for the Pacific coast. This division facilitates their distribution. The editions of these tables are being increased in quantity, especially for the Pacific coast.

In addition to the complete tables, two abridged editions are issued of pocket size. One of these is for Quebec and the St. Lawrence, and the other for St. John, N.B., and the Bay of Fundy. The circulation of these abridged editions is also steadily increasing, and they are much appreciated.

The information in the Tide Tables for both coasts is added to, from year to year, by data for new localities, and from information regarding the currents. The basis from which the Tide Tables are calculated is also being extended for the improvement of their accuracy.

Some of the more important Tide Tables are republished in Eastern Canada or on the Pacific coast, much in the same way as described in last year's report. Information is also supplied for publications issued by the Marine Department or by the British Admiralty, as there indicated.

STAFF.

This Survey is carried on by the office and field staff, the officers and crew of the surveying vessel, and the outside tidal observers, who number six on the Eastern coast of Canada and five on the Pacific coast, at the permanent tidal stations. In addition to these, there are several others employed locally in the summer season for the observations of tides or currents: and there are engineers on other surveys who give their co-operation. The permanent staff overtakes the outside work in the summer season; and in the winter the reduction of the observations and calculation of Tide Tables, as well as the ordinary office work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. BELL DAWSON,
Superintendent of Tidal Surveys.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

OTTAWA, July 2, 1913.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the progress of the Hydrographic Survey for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

The following hydrographic surveys were carried on during the season of 1912:—

Branch.	Steamer.	Normal H. P.	Gross. Tonnage.	Surveying Officers.	Ships' Officers.	Petty Officers & Men.
Lake Superior	'La Canadienne'	60	372	3	3	22
" Ontario	'Bayfield'	112	276 (86)	3	3	21
Lower St. Lawrence	'Cartier'	141	556 (224)	4	4	30
Pacific Coast	'Lillooet'	94	575 (311)	4	4	33
Hudson Bay	'Minto'	450	1,090 (372)	5	7	43
" (Magnetic)	'Arctic'	.....	762 (518)	2	7	23
James Bay	'Sch. Chrissie Thomey'	.....	136 (123)	3	2	15
St. Lawrence River	'Gasoline Launch'	12	4 (3)	.....	.....	.....
Automatic Gauges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAKE SUPERIOR SURVEY.

This survey was in charge of Mr. Charles Savary, assisted by Messrs. R. J. Fraser and E. Jodoin, and Capt. Brown, as sailing master and pilot, and Mr. Joseph Cosford, as chief engineer.

The steamer *La Canadienne,* after undergoing considerable repairs, as she had been out of commission for some years, finally left Quebec on June 14.

While passing up through the Welland canal she met with a very unfortunate accident which caused over a week's delay, and it was not until the 28th that it was possible to leave the dry dock at Port Dalhousie and continue the voyage.

The first work taken in hand was at Great Duck island, lake Huron, connecting up the lighthouse with the United States Lake Survey station on that island.

Lake Superior was reached on the 7th of August, where Caribou island was traversed on a scale of 2,000 feet to one inch, and the new lighthouse on the east end of Michipicoten island was connected with the United States Lake Survey triangulation stations.

Owing to the thick weather prevailing, much time was lost and the observations were not completed until the 22nd, when the ship proceeded to the northeastern part of the lake to complete the chart 'Copper island to Lamb island.' Mr. Savary reports that in this district the party traversed 24 miles of coast line, sounded 286 miles from boats and 297 miles from the steamer.

On the 15th of October, the *La Canadienne* left lake Superior and proceeded to the north channel, lake Huron, to make a survey of Little Current. This work was completed about the middle of November, covering 137 miles of boat sounding and 25 miles of coast line.

On November 18th, the ship arrived at Owen Sound to be laid up for the winter, and the crew were paid off.

The staff returned to Ottawa and spent the winter plotting the season's work and preparing charts for the engraver.

As a result of the above work, the following charts and plans will be completed:—

No. 103, Copper island to Lamb island (eastern portion) Little Current.

On the 19th of March Mr. Savary was transferred from this survey to the lower St. Lawrence, on the resignation of Commander Miles.

LAKE ONTARIO SURVEY.

This survey is in charge of Mr. A. G. Bachand, who was assisted by Messrs. E. Ghysens, J. U. Beauchemin, and M. Cailloux; also Capt. McQuade, as sailing master and pilot, and Mr. John Nisbet, as chief engineer.

Messrs. Beauchemin and Cailloux, after graduating from the Ecole Polytechnique, joined the survey on May 18th, and gave a good account of themselves.

The steamer *Bayfield* fitted out at the Dominion Lighthouse Depot, Prescott, and left on 8th May, for the surveying ground on lake Ontario. Operations were mainly carried on between Cobourg and Toronto. Port Whitby, the most central place, being chosen as headquarters. The water triangulation was continued from Port Darlington to Toronto, and shore partly traversed.

The ten-fathom line was clearly defined along the shore, and soundings carried out a distance of from fifteen to seventeen miles, but no shoals of any importance were discovered.

As a result of the season's work, a chart 'Presqu'ile to Port Darlington' will be published; also large scale plans of Bond Head harbour, Port Darlington and Port Whitby.

On November 3rd, the *Bayfield* went into dry dock at Port Dalhousie, where her hull was scraped and painted. On November 9th, she returned to Prescott and was laid up for the winter and the crew paid off.

The staff returned to headquarters at Ottawa and have been employed during the winter plotting the summer's work and preparing fair sheets for the engraver.

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER SURVEY.

This survey was in charge of Commander I. B. Miles, R.N. (Retired). The season was started with Lieut. J. H. Knight, R.N. (Retired), and Mr. Alex. Pinet as assistants. Early in June, Messrs. L. B. Allan and E. R. Scandrett, recent college graduates, joined the staff. About the middle of July, Lieut. Knight left to join the Hudson Bay survey. Capt. H. J. McGough acted as sailing master, and Mr. D. Marotte as chief engineer.

The steamer *Cartier* fitted out at the Quebec agency of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and after dry docking left for the surveying ground on May 8th; Rimouski being the most convenient place, was chosen as headquarters for the season.

Triangulation, traversing and sounding were carried on in the vicinity of Ste. Flavie, on the south shore, and Cape Columbia on the north.

The re-survey of the lower St. Lawrence is now complete from the westward to this point.

Commander Miles reports the following work done: Sounding from the boat, 600 miles; and 750 miles from the ship. Total area covered, 580 square miles.

As a result of the above survey a chart will be issued of that portion of the river from Escoumains islet to Ste. Flavie.

The weather during the past season in this district was the worst for many years. Little work of any sort was accomplished in May and October. The *Cartier* returned to Quebec towards the end of October and laid up for the winter. The crew were paid off, and the staff returned to headquarters to plot the season's work and prepare charts for the engraver.

Commander Miles resigned from this survey in March to accept a position with the Admiralty, after some seven years of most efficient service.

PACIFIC COAST.

This survey is in charge of Capt. P. C. Musgrave, who has for assistants, Messrs. Louis Davies, O. Parker, and R. L. Fortier; Capt. F. H. Griffiths, as sailing master and pilot, and Mr. A. R. Borrowman, as chief engineer.

On April 10th, the steamer *Lillooet*, with party on board, left Esquimalt for Nanaimo, and after coaling proceeded north to Ocean Falls, Cousins inlet, where she arrived on the 15th. The survey of Cousins inlet and Fisher channel, commenced the previous year, was resumed and successfully completed on May 13th; also a plan of Ocean Falls on a large scale. After coaling at Prince Rupert, Granby bay, Observatory inlet, was reached on May 16th. Work was at once begun on the survey of Granby bay and its approaches. A large copper mine is in the vicinity. There are two wharfs, and it is a port of call for most of the coasting steamers. This survey was completed on June 22nd, when the ship proceeded to Prince Rupert for coal.

Pacofi-Selwyn inlet, Queen Charlotte island, was reached on June 25th, and the survey of the harbour, which was begun the previous year, resumed. One assistant was left in camp in Rock Fish harbour to complete this survey and commence that of Selwyn inlet. The ship proceeded to Queen Charlotte city, Graham island, on the 29th June, and remained there for Dominion Day.

The first three weeks of July were spent in the triangulation of Hecate strait, which presented some difficulty from the distance across and the great difficulty of landing at some of the points necessary to observe from, except in calm weather.

On July 22nd the sounding of Hecate strait from Lawn Point, Skidegate, to the northward, by the ship and one launch was commenced. On July 25th the ship proceeded to Pacofit to pick up the camp party, the survey of this place having been completed. Until 7th August the work of triangulating Hecate strait was again carried on, the ship calling at Prince Rupert for coal on August 2nd.

From August 8th until September 9th the deep sounding to the westward of Dixon Entrance was proceeded with. Fog and haze greatly hindered this work. Meanwhile, a party was left at Otard bay on the west coast of Graham island for the survey of the harbour, which was completed on September 7th.

The coast triangulation of Graham and Moresby islands was completed by September 21st, and the remainder of the month occupied in the sounding of Hecate strait.

Shortage of coal, owing to the coal strike, necessitated the ship being laid up during the first half of October at Queen Charlotte city, when the triangulation and coast line of Skidegate inlet was completed. Coal having been obtained from the Marine and Fisheries station on Digby island, and the survey of Selwyn inlet considerably advanced, the ship left for the south, arriving at Esquimalt on November 4th. The ship was laid up, crew paid off and the staff began the preparation of the charts for the engraver in the office in H. M. C. Dockyard.

On November 10th, a party proceeded to Alberni and the survey of Stamp harbour and the Somass river was commenced.

In spite of the very unfavourable weather, considerable progress was made by December 10th, when the party returned to Esquimalt.

The following is a summary of the charts and plans completed this season:—

Cousins inlet and Fisher channel, on scale of 2 in. to the sea mile.			
Ocean Falls	"	6	"
Granby bay and approaches	"	3	"
Pacofi harbour	"	6	"
Otard bay	"	4	"
Soundings in Dixon Entrance	"	1	"
Thurston bay, Selwyn inlet	"	4	"
Selwyn inlet (uncompleted)	"	1	"
Somass river (portion of Stamp Hr.)	"	6	"

The fair sheets of the above are now in course of preparation.

HUDSON BAY.

During the past season three parties were operating in this region.

The largest party, under Mr. Anderson, in the steamer *Minto,* was engaged in extending the survey of Nelson river and also in Hudson strait.

The second, under Mr. W. E. W. Jackson, in the steamer *Arctic,* was occupied in making a magnetic survey of Hudson bay and strait, taking both land and sea observations.

For the latter part of the season until the beginning of November, both ships under Mr. Anderson were engaged in investigating conditions for navigation in Hudson strait.

The third party, under Mr. H. D. Parizeau, was occupied in making a survey of Rupert bay, James bay, with a view to locating a suitable railway terminus.

Hudson bay hydrographic survey will be dealt with first.

HUDSON BAY SURVEY.

This survey was in charge of Mr. Frederick Anderson, assisted by Lieut. J. H. Knight, R.N., (Retired), Messrs. H. H. Lawson, A. M. Lacey and E. B. MacColl. Lt. Knight joined the Hydrographic Survey staff in December, 1911, having retired from the Royal Navy after some nine year's service as a surveyor, and rendered very valuable service during the whole trip. Mr. Lawson, having been attached to the Port Nelson party during the previous season, was placed in charge of the shore party. He left for Port Nelson by dog train last March to observe the ice conditions in the spring break-up, also to traverse the shore line, and had a creditable showing when the *Minto* arrived, early in August.

Messrs. Lacey and MacColl, recent college graduates, the former from the Royal Military College and the latter from the University of Toronto, joined the survey last spring and both gave a very good account of themselves.

For the above expedition the Department of Marine and Fisheries again kindly loaned the ice-breaker *Minto.* Capt. Murcheson, master of the vessel, having been granted leave of absence at his own request, he was replaced by Capt. S. W. Bartlett, who served in the dual capacity of sailing master and ice pilot, rendering very valuable service.

Mr. Joseph Ferguson, chief engineer, deserves great credit for his machinery being in first-class condition during the whole trip, and in economy of fuel. Dr. Goodwin, of Halifax, physician and surgeon to the survey, proved to be very proficient, showing good judgment and skill in handling any cases of illness that turned up.

The *Minto* sailed from Halifax on the 24th July, having been unavoidably delayed about two weeks, and Port Nelson was reached on the 6th of August, after an uneventful trip.

Benefiting from last year's experience, care was taken in selecting the track followed to avoid the ice, with the result that the *Minto* encountered less ice than any vessel entering Hudson bay during the past season.

The schooner *Chrissie C. Thomey* was taken in tow at Domino harbour, and dropped in Hudson bay, about 120 miles off Churchill, to make her own way to James bay.

Surveying operations were carried on off Nelson roads until the end of September, with varying success. Fifty per cent of the time was lost through unfavourable weather conditions; however, the sounding was extended some miles off and beyond Nelson shoal, and considerable shoal was traversed.

The past winter was reported as severe, the channel in the river being frozen over until late in May; however, it was open by the end of the month. The field-ice

did not leave Nelson roads until the middle of July, about a month later than usual.

The latter part of the season was occupied in making investigations concerning the condition of navigation in Hudson strait. For this purpose the *Arctic* was taken over by Mr. Anderson from Mr. Jackson and operated in conjunction with the *Minto*.

The straits were finally cleared on the 6th of November, no ice being in sight, and only one berg passed on the home trip. Halifax was reached on the 11th of November.

The ship was paid off, re-transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and the survey staff returned to Ottawa to resume office duties.

As a result of this survey, a chart has been published of 'Approaches to Nelson river,' including the entrance to the river as far up as Flamboro head, and extending out beyond Nelson shoal. Also, a chart of 'Anchorages in Hudson strait,' comprising Button islands, Port Burwell, Sugluk inlet, and Erik cove.

Mr. Anderson's report is attached, giving a detailed account of the work accomplished during the trip up and back, and information regarding ice and weather conditions.

JAMES BAY SURVEY.

This survey was in charge of Mr. H. D. Parizeau, assisted by Messrs. Paul Jobin and F. R. Mortimer. The former, an assistant of some years' standing, was attached to Port Nelson survey last season, and the latter, a recent college graduate, joined the survey staff last spring.

Instructions were given to survey Rupert bay, with a view to trying to locate a suitable harbour for a railway terminus, and also gather as much information as possible regarding ice and weather conditions and the natural resources of the district.

The party, consisting of eighteen men in four canoes, left Cochrane, Ont., on the 6th May and arrived at Moose river post of the Revillon Frères Trading Co., on May 11th. A week's delay was caused at Missinabi crossing waiting for the ice in the river to break up. As the ice in Hannah bay prevented further progress, a survey of the Moose river was undertaken from half a mile above the trading post to the foot of Middleboro island.

On the 10th June the party left for Mesakonan point, following the shore line of Hannah bay to avoid the southern limit of the ice.

On the 19th June the survey was begun from Mesakonan point to the eastward. The triangulation extending from Wood island at the head of Rupert bay to the foot of the last rapids of the Nottoway river; 85 miles of coast line was traversed and 183 miles of sounding accomplished. Tidal observations were taken at Rupert House and Stag island.

In addition to the above, various rivers, bays and points were examined and reported on. From the information received it would appear that Comfort point, at the eastern extreme of Ministikawatin, is the most suitable site for a railway terminus.

This is the only place where deep water comes closer into the high water line, and the land in the vicinity is suitable for railway connections, being flat and about ten feet above high water. Sufficient soundings were obtained to show a good channel from Charlton island to this point.

Mr. Parizeau's report is attached, giving full information regarding this district, including material for construction.

Though navigation in James bay usually opens about the 20th June, still it is well into August before the bay can be entered. The northerly winds generally prevailing in Hudson bay in the spring drive all the ice into the south part of the bay, thus closing up the entrance to James Bay. The steamer *Adventure*, after leaving Strutton island last summer encountered very heavy ice off the Bear islands as late as the 25th August.

The survey was greatly hampered in operations through shortage of gasoline, occasioned by the non-arrival of the schooner *Chrissie C. Thomey*. This vessel was dropped in Hudson bay by the steamer *Minto* on the 5th August with a fair wind for James bay, but she did not arrive at Stag island until the 1st October, on account of the ice encountered.

Navigation in James bay generally closes about the end of November.

The party left Moose factory by dog train on the 6th January by way of the Abitibi and Frederick House rivers and arrived at Cochrane on the 16th January, where the men were paid off and the officers returned to Ottawa, having been engaged plotting the season's work and preparing reports.

HUDSON BAY MAGNETIC SURVEY.

This survey was in charge of Mr. W. E. W. Jackson, assisted by Mr. W. B. Wiegand, in the steamer *Arctic*, with Capt. Joseph Couillard, as master, and John Keonig as chief engineer. The steamer *Arctic* was loaned by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the above expedition. She fitted out at Quebec, and after taking on coal and provisions proceeded to sea on June 27th.

Mr. Jackson reports the following:—

> 'In the vicinity of Rimouski I swung ship for the purpose of establishing the deviation constants of our compasses, and then proceeded with as little delay as possible to Hudson strait, observing for magnetic declination whenever the weather was favourable. Great quantities of ice along the Labrador coast caused considerable delay, and it was not until the 16th of July that the vessel reached the eastern entrance of Hudson strait.
>
> 'While passing through the strait from the 16th to the 28th of July the ship was more or less continuously buffeted by the ice, but on the afternoon of the 28th the open water of Hudson bay was reached. An unsuccessful attempt was made to land on Coates island, near Cape Southampton, after which Marble island, Churchill and Nelson were visited in succession, and magnetic observations were made in each place.
>
> 'From the Nelson river our course was shaped for the Ottawa islands, but stress of weather forced us to abandon any attempt to land there or at Smith island, and we proceeded to Hudson strait via the passage between Mansell island and the mainland.
>
> 'While crossing Hudson bay soundings were made about every ten miles, and observations for magnetic declination at every opportunity.
>
> 'In the straits, Port Laperriere, Nottingham island, Sugluk bay, Ashe inlet, Stupart bay, and Port Burwell were visited for the purpose of securing land observations of the magnetic elements, and when at sea and weather was found favourable, declination observations were made.'

On the 25th of September, the *Beothic* reached Port Burwell and gave the *Arctic* a fresh supply of coal. The *Minto* arrived on 4th October and, as already stated, the *Arctic* was operated in conjunction with her, observing ice conditions in the straits for the balance of the season. The *Arctic* finally left Port Burwell homeward bound on November 6., arriving at Queen's wharf, Quebec, on November 16. The crew was paid off and the ship handed over again to the agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

As a result of the above survey new lines of magnetic declination have been laid down for Hudson bay and strait. Accompanying this report are the following:—

Magnetic observations at land stations.

Magnetic observations at sea.

Secular change in magnetic declination.

Charts of lines of equal magnetic declination for Hudson bay and strait for 1912.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

A small party, in charge of Mr. Charles McGreevy, in a hired gasoline launch, was engaged in connecting up the river St. Lawrence main triangulation with that of lake St. Louis, and also taking topography on both sides of the river in the vicinity of Lachine and Caughnawaga.

During the year the following new charts have been issued:—

No. 98, Cove island to Duck island.
No. 97, Duck island to Detour passage.
No. 96, Cape Hurd to Gull island.
No. 305, Masset inlet.
No. 304, Arthur and Telegraph passages.
No. 54, Lake of Two Mountains (east end).
No. 55, " " (west end).
No. 401, Port Churchill.
No. 404, Anchorages in Hudson strait.
No. 206, The Traverses.
St. Lawrence Pilot, above and below Quebec.

A second edition of the following chart was issued:—

No. 20, St. Nicholas to Quebec bridge.

2,739 charts in all were issued during the year.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,
For Chief Hydrographer.

SECULAR CHANGE.

The accompanying tables indicate the changes which have occurred in the magnetic elements through the lapse of time.

At Port Burwell, Ashe inlet, and Stupart bay, the same identical location was used in the different years, and in these places only can any reliance be placed in the secular change data. At the remaining stations the locations of former observers could not be found and new ones were chosen, and this is probably the cause of the discrepancies appearing in the results at these stations, which is particularly noticeable in the inclination at Marble island and Churchill.

The secular change in declination is at present about +9′ or +10′ at the eastern end of Hudson strait, and this gradually diminishes to almost zero at the western side of Hudson bay. That is to say, the isogonic lines in Hudson strait are now moving east and north, whilst on the western side of Hudson bay they are practically stationary.

SUMMARY OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS TAKEN ON LAND, C.G.S. "ARCTIC."

(Made by Authority of the Department of the Naval Service.)

Station.	Latitude North.		Longitude West.		Date.	Declination West + East.		Inclination North.		Horizontal Force, C. G. S. units.	Total force, C. G.S. units.	Observed range in D.
	°	′	°	′		°	′	°	′			
Quebec	46	48·1	71	13·7	1912·47	-18	24·3	+75	57·8	0·14738		
Rimouski	48	30	68	31	·49	-23	01·0					
Battle Harbour	52	16·4	55	31·6	·51	-35	25·2	+76	09·3	0·13510		
Marble Island	62	40·3	91	08·9	·59	- 7	39·6	+87	16·0	0·03029	0·63308	81·2
Fort Churchill	58	46·2	94	10·4	·60	+ 9	28·8	+84	39·7	0·06228	0·63472	97·5
York Factory	56	59·6	92	10·0	·62	+ 5	06·9	+83	36·8	0·07218	0·63467	
Port Laperriere	62	35·9	77	55·6	·66	-40	13·5	+85	40·4	0·04832	0·61720	107·0
Nottingham Is.	63	15·3	77	23·8	·66	-51	10·1	+85	06·5	0·05180	0·60815	
Sugluk Bay	62	14·0	75	32·9	·67	-47	43·3	+84	24·6	0·05875	0·60900	59·3
Ashe Inlet	62	34·2	70	28·8	·68	-51	57·8	+83	39·9	0·06647	0·60806	58·0
Stupart Bay	61	35·2	71	30·8	·69	-49	55·4	+83	37·3	0·06687	0·60324	35·0
Port Burwell	60	24·8	64	41·9	·72	-43	25·8	+81	35·8	0·08510	0·59602	38·8

Observations all corrected to Toronto standard.

Observers:—W. E. W. JACKSON.
W. B. WIEGAUD.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

Station.	Date.	D.		Date.	D.		Secular Change.
		°	′		°	′	′
Port Burwell	1884.6	-49	28	1909.7	-44	1	- 13·0
" "	1909.7	-44	1	1912.7	-43	34	+ 9·0
Ashe Inlet	1909.7	-52	31	1912.7	-51	57	+ 11·3
Stupart Bay	1885.1	-54	12	1912.7	-49	57	+ 9·2
Nottingham Island	1884·7	-52	30	1912.7	-51	10	+ 2·8
Marble Island	1884.6	- 8	40	1912.6	- 7	40	+ 2·1
Battle Harbour	1905.6	-35	22	1912.5	-35	26	- 0·6

MAGNETIC INCLINATION.

		°	′		°	′	′
Port Burwell	1884.6	+82	23·5	1909.7	+82	6·5	- 0·7
" "	1909.7	+82	6·5	1912.7	+81	35·8	- 10·2
Ashe Inlet	1884.6	+84	16·0	1909.7	+83	56·0	- 0·8
" "	1909·7	+83	56·0	1912.7	+83	39·9	- 5·7
Stupart Bay	1885.3	+84	5·2	1912·7	+83	37·3	- 1·0
Nottingham Island	1884.7	+86	1·7	1912.7	+85	6·5	- 2·0
Port Laperriere	1884.7	+85	54·0	1912.7	+85	40·4	- 0·5
Marble Island	1884.6	+84	20·0	1912.6	+87	16·0	- 6·2
Churchill	1910.8	+84	33·4	1912.6	+84	39·7	+ 3·5

HORIZONTAL FORCE $1\gamma = 1$ C.G.S. unit x 10^{-5}.

		γ		γ		γ
Port Burwell	1909.7	8 390	1912.7	8 510	- 40
Ashe Inlet	1909.7	6 630	1912.7	6 647	- 6
Stupart Bay	1885.2	6 240	1912.7	6 687	- 16
Nottingham Island	1884.7	4 340	1912.7	5 180	+ 30
Churchill	1910.8	6 043	1912.6	6 228	+ 103

Data for 1884–5 from Lieut. Gordon's Report of Hudson Bay Expedition.
Data for 1905, Battle Harbour, supplied by Carnegie Institution of Washington.
Data for 1910, Churchill, MSS. of Mr. Savary.
Data of 1909, MSS. of W. E. W. Jackson.

SUMMARY OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT SEA.—C.G.S. "ARCTIC".

(Made by authority of the Department of the Naval Service.)

Date.	Latitude N.	Longitude W.	Declination + East : − West.
	° ′	° ′	° ′
	49 06	61 22	−27 ·7
July 2	50 26	58 32	−33 ·8
" 3	56 24	56 07	−36 ·7
" 13	56 41	56 55	−37 ·1
" 13	49 37	60 22	−28 ·3
" 2	57 31	59 57	−41 ·5
" 14	58 27	61 48	−42 ·3
" 15	60 42	64 08	−43 ·1
" 16	61 10	65 20	−47 ·5
" 17	61 10	66 20	−45 ·5
" 17	61 10	67 43	−47 ·5
" 18	61 13	68 05	−50 ·0
" 19	61 13	68 06	−47 ·5
" 20	62 28	72 10	−49 ·7
" 25	62 48	78 59	−47 ·7
" 28	61 56	81 50	−34 ·9
" 29	62 04	83 14	−32 ·4
" 29	62 10	83 38	−32 ·3
" 30	62 02	84 45	−28 ·3
" 30	62 10	87 34	−12 ·8
" 31	61 40	92 03	− 1 ·3
Aug. 3	61 15	92 20	− 4 ·8
" 3	60 56	92 38	− 4 ·7
" 3	60 16	93 44	−10 ·3
" 4	59 35	93 48	− 9 ·1
" 4	58 59	92 21	+ 6 ·7
" 8	58 29	91 49	− 3 ·4
" 8	57 41	91 38	+ 5 ·2
" 9	57 07	92 35	− 7 ·1
" 14	57 50	90 55	+ 1 ·3
" 17	58 05	90 40	− 2 ·5
" 18	58 05	90 30	+ 1 ·6
" 18	59 33	86 32	−15 ·9
" 22	59 30	85 20	−15 ·5
" 23	59 30	85 17	−14 ·0
" 23	61 22	79 49	−36 ·3
" 25	62 30	79 02	−43 ·5
" 26	62 37	78 09	−13 ·6
" 27	62 36	77 56	−40 ·8
" 29	63 15	77 23	−50 ·7
" 30	62 29	75 29	−49 ·1
" 31	62 15	75 32	−47 ·1
Sept. 1	62 22	75 20	−45 ·5
" 6	61 43	71 22	−48 ·1
" 10	61 55	68 21	−48 ·2
" 11	61 31	67 31	48 ·4
" 11	60 24	64 48	46 ·3
" 12	60 25	64 42	43 ·2
" 23	60 25	64 42	41 ·9
" 25	61 15	65 02	45 ·4
Oct. 6			

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE—HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

OTTAWA, May 23, 1913.

W. J. STEWART, Esq., C.E.,
Chief Hydrographer, Dept. Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the work of the survey in Hudson bay and strait.

The steamer *Minto* fitted out at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, during June, and was due to sail about the first week in July; however, at the last moment, a defect developed in the rudder stock, necessitating a delay of about two weeks for repairs.

On July 24th, all arrangements having been completed, and coal and provisions taken on board, the *Minto* left the dockyard at noon.

The compasses were adjusted in the outer harbour, and at 3.15 course was shaped abreast Devil island. The weather was fine, and after an uneventful trip, Forteau bay on the Labrador coast was reached at 10 p.m. on Friday the 26th. Though raining and hardly a very cheerful evening, the mail was landed and steam taken at 3.30 a.m.

Fresh wind from the southeast prevailed and many scattered icebergs were passed in the straits of Belle isle.

Domino harbour was reached at 4.15 a.m. on Sunday the 28th, and just in time, because it closed down very foggy shortly after the *Minto* had come to anchor.

The schooner *Chrissie C. Thomey* was found awaiting our arrival. She had fitted out at Halifax for James bay and sailed on June 17 to procure sleigh dogs on the Labrador coast to assist the return trip overland of the James Bay survey party in the early winter. Dogs were scarce, however, thirty-six were secured. Mail was landed here also, and reports sent to Ottawa by wireless.

The fog having lifted considerably, Domino harbour was cleared by 4.30 p.m., with the schooner *Christie C. Thomey* in tow. A southeast course was held for about forty-eight miles in order to stand well off shore and thus clear the field ice generally to be found along the Labrador coast at that time of year. The course taken passed about ninety miles off Nain village; an occasional berg was passed, but no field ice.

Cape Chidley was sighted at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 31, at about twenty miles distance, and the *Minto* came to in Port Burwell harbour at 9 p.m. Scattered pans of ice were seen about the Button islands when passing through the straits, but the passage was quite clear.

The Moravian missionary came on board and reported that the winter had been very mild and that a vessel could have entered Hudson straits as early as June 15.

Steam was taken at daylight, and about 9 a.m. the ship was swung and the compasses were found in good condition.

The first field ice was encountered at 8.30 a.m. on August 2, about thirty miles east of cape Prince of Wales, and the same distance off shore. No difficulty was experienced in pushing through, even with a schooner in tow. The temperature was 32 F. at 3 p.m. A large polar bear was seen sitting on a pan of ice off Wakeham bay later in the evening.

A fire was noticed on one of the islands about twenty miles west of Wakeham bay, evidently some natives cooking their evening meal.

The next day was very fine and calm, light field ice was passed off Sugluk inlet, but not to any extent.

Sunday, August 4, was a very fine day, light breeze from the southwest. Field ice was noticed about five miles to the northward, abreast Coates island, and when about sixty miles farther to the westward, large fields of ice were sighted to the southward, therefore course was held 1½ points to the north, clearing everything. The following day also proved to be exceptionally fine, light southwest wind and warm. No ice in sight.

The schooner *Chrissie C. Thomey* was cast off from the tow line during the morning in Lat. 60° 50′ N., and Long. 88° 55′ W., having a fair wind for James bay.

Towards evening of the same day the schooner entered a field of ice and remained practically ice-bound until September 22, when she cleared it and made Charlton island, James bay, on the first of October. When Hudson bay ice breaks up in the spring the prevailing northerly winds drive it into James bay, thus closing up the entrance. Fox channel ice and bergs will also be found in this locality.

In lat. 59-45, long. 92-28, considerable magnetic disturbance was noticed, the standard compass swinging 90°. A sounding being taken showed 48 fathoms water over mud and gravel bottom. This disturbance was noticed gradually lessening in intensity for about 5 miles to the westward.

Towards evening the *Arctic*, at Churchill, about 60 miles distant, was picked up by wireless, and the information received that the *Beothic* had left on the 30th, bound for Nelson river. As this steamer had a further supply of coal, course was immediately altered for Port Nelson, arriving off Nelson shoal on the following morning, August 6. The day was spent making an examination of the locality, and on the following day at 3 p.m. the *Minto* tied up along-side the *Beothic* riding at anchor in the deep channel at the entrance to Nelson river, and about eight miles outside the site of the proposed terminal.

Mr. H. H. Lawson, officer in charge of Port Nelson shore party, was on board the *Beothic*, having joined her outside to assist in finding the narrow channel at the entrance to the river. Mr. Lawson had left Ottawa for Winnipeg on the 17th February, and after completing all arrangements for men and outfit, which were to be assembled at Gimli on the west shore of lake Winnipeg, he finally set out by dog train on the 29th February, arriving at York Factory on Hudson bay on the 25th March. The trip was made under exceptionally favourable conditions. The temperature being below zero the trail was good, weather clear, no head winds, consequently good progress was made each day.

Shortly after reaching York Factory, camp was taken up at Root creek on the northwest side of the entrance to Nelson river, and about eight miles outside Flamboro head. Mr. Lawson reports the following:—

> 'On April 1st, this locality had the general appearance of mid-winter. The ice in the channel was comparatively smooth, but, for a distance of a quarter of a mile from the shore on the north side and two miles from the south side, the fall ice had been piled up to a height of 15 or 20 feet. The great difference in the shore ice on the two sides of the river was due to the prevalence of northerly winds.
>
> 'At Root creek there was least shore ice, hardly a quarter of a mile off, but, a little above, it extended out half a mile, and it gradually made out until at Sam creek it reached the channel, four or five miles off shore.
>
> 'On the shoals extending out to the channel about the line Sam creek to Marsh point beacon, a barrier of ice was piled up to a height of from 30 to 40 feet, and York roads were apparently frozen for a distance of twenty miles outside this line.
>
> 'Early in May, most of the snow had disappeared on the land, but little change was noticed on the river until about the 15th, when cracks appeared and the ice was much honeycombed.
>
> 'On the 18th, tide was first noticed at Root creek, the channel ice rising and falling with the tide.

'On the 31st, the channel was clear of ice at low water as far up as Flamboro head.

'One point worthy of note is that in the breaking-up no particular shoving or crushing was noticed, the river breaking up as quietly as a lake. The ice was continually carried back again with the flood tide on account of the northerly winds, until June 10, after which date it did not return again in any quantity.

'The roads outside were held full of ice until July 11. The natives and Hudson's Bay Company reported that this was an exceptional year, because the entrance to the river was seldom frozen beyond Sam creek.

'The river and roads also are generally free from ice early in June.

'On the previous fall the river did not freeze up until the end of December, and during November the drift ice was of little account to a steamer of any size.

'Tidal observations were first taken at Root creek on the 17th June."

The entrance to the Nelson river does not generally freeze up until the end of December or first of January, and occasionally remains open all winter. Still, the heavy drift ice coming down makes it unsafe for any vessel to ride at anchor in the channel. The river ought to be safe for navigation from the middle of June until the 1st December.

While coaling, a supply of fresh water was taken on at three-quarters ebb tide. The water was perfectly clear, with no apparent sediment in suspension, showing that very little silt is carried down by the Nelson.

On the morning of the 10th August, coaling being completed and mail handed to the *Beothic*, the *Minto* moved outside into Nelson roads, where the *Arctic* was met with, having just arrived from Churchill. The *Beothic* passed out the same evening, bound for James bay, and a few hours later reported by wireless that she was making very little headway in a field of heavy ice. On Tuesday the 13th the wind was very fresh from the north and, as the current held the *Minto* broadside to the weather, heavy seas were breaking over the decks. Bags filled with seal oil were used to good advantage on the weather side, smoothing the water considerably and preventing further seas from breaking on board.

Surveying operations were carried on from the 12th August until the 20th September; during that period the weather was fair for navigation. Still, fifty per cent of the time was lost through fog, rain and fresh winds, when it was impossible to work in that exposed locality. The prevailing winds were from the northwest, east and southeast.

The following new ground was covered: The shore traverse was extended from Sam creek for about twenty miles, or past Nelson shoal. Sounding was extended from the limit of last year's work to about six miles past and seven miles off Nelson shoal, covering an area of about 100 square miles, and about 900 miles of line sounding. All this sounding was done from a gasoline launch, as it was hardly possible to operate the ship in that locality.

The shore being very low, seldom exceeding one foot above high water, nothing could be seen when a few miles off, therefore steel buoys carrying flags about twenty feet high and visible six miles, were used to good advantage in fixing the position of the ship and soundings.

The method adopted under the above conditions for fixing the soundings was as follows: The ship being anchored in a convenient place was fixed by sextant angles taken to shore stations visible and all buoys possible to see. Taking the ship as a centre, radiating lines about eight to ten degrees apart were carried from two to three miles off, thus covering a circle about five miles in diameter at each point.

Dories carrying flags were anchored about half a mile from the ship to give the line, and the launch, when sounding, was cut in for the ship by sextant angles and the distance from the ship obtained by a ship's masthead angle taken from the launch.

A canvas disc, four feet in diameter, painted black, was hoisted to the mainmast head, that it may be easily distinguished at a distance.

By this method from sixty to seventy miles could be sounded on a calm day, thus covering the ground quickly and efficiently, which is most essential in a district with a short season like Hudson bay.

NELSON SHOAL.

Nelson shoal with its highest part lying N. 46 W. (true) 31·8 miles from Marsh Point beacon, and eight miles from the nearest land, which is extremely low, being only one foot above high water, and in many places covered by spring tides, is composed of gravel with occasional large boulders. It dries to a height of sixteen feet at L.W. springs, uncovering an area about five miles long, north and south, and one mile across. It is covered with a depth of two feet water at H.W. springs; however, a small area remains uncovered at neap tides. A beacon, thirty feet in height, was erected there last season, supported by heavy guy wires, which proved of great assistance to the survey. When the *Minto* left that locality at the end of September it was still standing and in good condition, but it remains to be seen in the coming summer how it has fared during the winter.

In approaching this shore, great care should be exercised and the lead kept going not to shoal to less than ten fathoms, as nothing can be seen of the main shore and the shoal may be covered.

During the morning of August 19, while riding at anchor off the south side Nelson shore a wireless message was received from the *Stanley* that she was approaching, and at 6.15 p.m. she came to off the *Minto*. Capt. Dalton reported a very stormy trip up, especially in Hudson straits near Eric cove. She passed east of Mansel island and encountered a great deal of field ice, which would have very likely been avoided by leaving the island to the southward. On the following morning Capt. Bartlett piloted the *Stanley* to a position a few miles off Marsh Point beacon for convenience in landing.

The *Stanley* again appeared alongside on August 23, bound for Churchill and home with the Honourable Mr. Cochrane on board.

On Tuesday, September 9, two invalids, Percy F. Broughton, missionary from Lake Harbour, Baffin land, who had been frozen severely about the body and feet last March, and the fourth engineer of the vessel, who had taken a bad hemorrhage, were received on board from the *Nascopie* (carrying Hudson's Bay Company supplies). Dr. Goodwin, of the *Minto*, reported these men in a critical condition, and that, unless they received proper medical attention at once, there was little hope for their lives. By careful treatment they improved greatly and were transferred to the *Beothic* later, to be taken home.

Before leaving Ottawa, instructions had been received to keep a lookout for the crew of the schooner *Sedulssante*, which was supposed to have been lost. Mr. Broughton, missionary from Lake Harbour, furnished me with the following account of the wreck of this vessel, with all hands on board, which he had received from the natives who were on board at the time and made their way to Lake Harbour in the spring:—

> 'About the 24th September, 1911, the schooner *Sedulssante*, under the command of O. C. Forsyth Grant, bound for the Ottawa islands on the east shore of Hudson bay, to take up whaling, stranded off the east part of Nottingham island, in the western entrance of Hudson straits. Although snowing at the time, the weather was fair, and Mr. Grant had hopes of floating his vessel again. He landed the greater part of his cargo, consisting of walrus hides and tusks, whalebone, etc. The natives, about sixty in number, refused to remain on board as they did not consider it safe.

'Next morning the natives returned and tried to induce Mr. Grant to abandon his vessel, but without avail. Later in the day a heavy gale set in from the northeast, accompanied by snow. The crew of the schooner could be seen from the shore by the natives, calling for assistance, but nothing could be done at that time owing to the very heavy sea. The vessel finally disappeared, and all hands were lost.

'The bodies of the captain and chief engineer only were recovered and buried under a large pile of stones on the shore of the island.

'The natives were forced to remain on Nottingham island all winter and had a very hard time obtaining food. They had very little ammunition and, when that was exhausted, made bows and arrows to obtain moose meat.

'In the spring, the natives made their way to Lake Harbour, Baffin land, on the north shore of Hudson straits.'

Mr. Grant's headquarters were at Cape Haven, on the east coast of Baffin land, a little north of Frobisher bay, where I understand he had a depot of supplies and furs.

The last work was done at Port Nelson on the 19th September, and on the following morning, to economize fuel, which was getting low, and to take on fresh water, the ship moved into the narrow deep channel off the entrance to Nelson river, where good shelter was found from any wind.

Tidal records were received from the terminus party. The coaler *Beothic* was anxiously awaited; however, on the 28th, the steam coal on board being reduced to 155 tons, it was considered unwise to remain longer as the *Minto* had consumed 240 tons on the trip up, and it was decided to depart for the season. The buoys were lifted and course was shaped from Nelson shoal for the north end Mansel island.

The weather was exceedingly fine and a speed of eight knots was made on a consumption of twelve tons of fuel in twenty-four hours, rather exceptional for the *Minto*. Eric cove was reached on Tuesday evening, October 1, where the information was received that the coaler *Beothic* had been seen entering the bay on Sunday morning. This was very unfortunate as we must have passed her in the middle of Hudson bay, which can only be accounted for by the poor wireless outfit on the *Minto*.

On Thursday evening, the *Arctic*, lying in Port Burwell, was picked up by wireless, and the *Minto* arrived on the following morning, October 4.

The trip from Nelson was quite uneventful; the weather was exceptionally fine and clear, no field ice being seen, and only an occasional iceberg in the strait. As Mr. Jackson had finished his magnetic investigations for the season, the *Arctic* was taken over from him to be operated in conjunction with the *Minto*, observing general conditions for navigation in Hudson strait for the balance of the season.

After receiving coal from the *Arctic*, the *Minto* proceeded to the Button islands and came to in a fair anchorage discovered amongst the islands. A survey was made of the locality, and a plan has been published. The *Arctic* proceeded to Resolution island to make examination for suitable harbours, but without much success, as the weather was very broken, and she returned to Port Burwell on the 8th.

The difference of longitude between the Button islands and Port Burwell was obtained by wireless signals exchanged between the *Minto* at the former place and the *Arctic* at the latter.

The Revenue cutter *Arthur W.*, in command of Capt. Chapman, arrived at Port Burwell on the 12th to winter there, and then proceed into Ungava bay and various ports on the straits, on the opening of navigation.

Button islands (see Canadian chart No. 404), lying in the eastern entrance to Hudson straits and separated from the northeast entrance point of Ungava bay by Grey strait, which is three and one-half miles across, are composed of two groups of bare rocks separated by a deep channel, some two miles in width. The northwestern, or larger group, is made up of two main islands, Lawson and McColl, (the former

being the highest point of the Buttons, 845 feet above high water), also a number of small islands or rocks.

The whole group trends in a general northeast and southwest direction about nine miles and about five miles across.

The smaller, or Knight group, consists of one larger irregular island about two miles across, over 500 feet high, and several smaller islands and rocks off the south side.

Anchorage in twenty fathoms of water may be found in the Button islands, between McColl and Lawson islands, towards the south and just east of Observation island. However, a lookout must be kept for icebergs which occasionally pass down the channel and would very likely make trouble for a vessel, if caught.

The *Minto* was anchored in this harbour for twenty days without inconvenience; however, one iceberg came down the channel uncomfortably close, but the change of tide carried it away and it finally grounded on a shoal.

Labrador reef, the only outstanding danger in this locality, lies S. 54° E. (true), seven miles from the northern extreme of the Buttons and N. 47° E. (true), five miles from the southeastern island of the Knight group.

Though this reef is of considerable extent, and drys in places at low tide, still, being covered by about sixteen feet of water at high tide, it is a very dangerous spot and a sharp lookout ought to be kept for it when approaching the Buttons from the eastward in thick weather. When Grey strait is open at all you are clear of this shoal.

The current passes through Grey strait at a rate of from five to seven knots making many eddys about the islands and many low-powered steam or almost any vessel would do well to wait for a favourable tide before attempting the passage—or make into Hudson strait well north of the islands.

While at the Button islands, the weather was fair, on the whole, though occasionally fresh winds and snow flurries, but nothing to interfere with general navigation.

The Beothic arrived at Port Burwell on the morning of October 25; Captain Wayte reported that on October 22 the passage between Coates and Mansel islands was almost closed with field ice; however, they managed to pass through without difficulty. On Tuesday, October 29, having finished coaling and transferred the invalids and mail to the *Beothic*, the *Minto* left Burwell for Mansel island to investigate ice conditions.

The *Arctic*, being a very low-powered vessel, it was considered unwise to allow her to accompany the *Minto*; therefore, she remained in Burwell to observe ice movements at the entrance to the straits, and examine harbours.

On the following day we came to in Sugluk inlet at 2.30 p.m. Fresh ice was noticed making along the shore, and there were several inches of snow covering the hills.

Sugluk was cleared at 8.15 in the morning and Eric cove was reached at noon.

Some valuable records regarding ice-movements in this locality were received from Mr. Shepherd, officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay company's post, and arrangements were made with him for keeping a journal of the ice movements and weather conditions during the winter, taking careful note of the dates of closing and opening of navigation. The whole passage across is visible from the highland at Cape Wolstenholm; therefore, very reliable information ought to be obtained.

New ice was found on the bank at the head of the bay along the shore, and on the morning of the 2nd it was found forming about the ship. The harbour was cleared at 7 a.m., and when abreast Digges islands, course was shaped for some miles north of Mansel island.

The weather was fine, calm and clear. We occasionally passed through masses of slush but no field ice was sighted from the masthead.

At noon the *Minto* lay north by east twenty-five miles off the north end of Mansel island, and though this is the latest date on record for any steamer being in this locality there was no ice visible from the masthead, the weather was clear and conditions most favourable for navigation.

Eric cove was reached at 6.30 p.m. and cleared again at 4 a.m. on the following morning, and we came to again in Port Burwell at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, November 4, where the *Arctic* awaited our arrival. The passage through the straits was very fair, fresh west wind, an occasional berg passed, but no field ice.

Arrangements were made at Burwell that the ice movements in the entrance to the straits should be observed during the winter from the highland where the whole passage across to Resolution island can be seen in clear weather, careful attention to be paid to the dates of closing and opening of navigation.

The *Minto* left Port Burwell on the morning of November 6 and as the wind was fresh from the west, and very unfavourable for a low-powered vessel like the *Arctic*, she was taken in tow, and dropped with a fair wind when clear of Grey straits.

Belle Isle was reached at noon on Friday the 8th, having made the trip from Cape Chidley in forty-six hours, a distance of 600 miles; only one iceberg was sighted, and no field ice. The course held was well off shore.

After passing Belle Isle the worst weather and sea of the whole season was met with in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The ship was checked to a speed of six knots, because several seas were shipped over the bridge deck and there was great danger of losing a launch, placed on the main deck forward.

The *Minto* arrived at Halifax at 8 a.m. on Monday, 11th November. The stores were placed ashore, the crew paid off and the ship was handed over again to the Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

NAVIGATION INTO HUDSON BAY.

There appears to be sufficient information on hand now to form a fair idea of the general ice conditions in this region and to decide upon the period during which Hudson bay and strait can be navigated with comparative safety.

Winter conditions generally prevail in Hudson bay until the latter part of June and the heat of the sun does not loosen up the ice sufficiently to make navigation safe until the middle of July.

For the past 200 years all records agree that Hudson strait is more or less filled with heavy drift ice and bergs during the first half of July and that there would be little advantage entering before the middle of the month. Hudson bay and strait do not freeze across, but are so covered with masses of ice that navigation is practically impossible for seven months of the year. During the winter months the intense cold forms a thick haze over the ice making it impossible to pick up and take advantage of any open leads through the ice pack. Practically the same conditions prevail later in the spring, from the heat of the sun over the ice.

During the early part of the season, northerly winds generally prevail in Hudson bay, and when the ice is sufficiently loosened up it is all carried to the southern end of the bay, very effectually closing up James bay until well into August. About the middle of last August, icebergs and Arctic ice were found in this locality, greatly hampering navigation.

The entrance to Nelson river on the west side of the bay is generally clear of ice about the middle of June, and the latter part of November can be taken as the close of the season.

Entering Hudson strait in the spring when ice is present, the north shore had better be given a wide berth as the strong tidal currents exert considerable pressure and render navigation extremely dangerous. Mid channel had better be taken until Charles island is reached, when a clear passage will generally be found close along the bold south shore. This course can be held until past Mansel island, when a northerly course will generally give a clear passage.

The closing of navigation is mainly controlled by the northern ice pack from Baffin bay, which is carried across the entrance of the strait by the main stream of

the Arctic current, and passes down the Labrador coast. This pack is composed of Arctic ice and icebergs, and is from fifty to seventy-five miles in width.

As a protection to navigation, a powerful sea-going tug equipped with wireless could keep in touch with this pack that vessels might be informed of its progress and thus clear the strait in time. From information received at Port Burwell, extending over a number of years, the northern ice generally closes up the entrance to the strait by the latter part of November. A small portion of this ice field is forced through Gabriel strait and carried well through Hudson strait by the westerly current along the north shore.

The Fox channel ice renders the western entrance of the strait a point of much concern, not only as to the closing of navigation, but also during the season, fields of heavy ice may be met with here at any time. However, this ice may only remain for a short period, being mostly carried out of Hudson strait by the easterly current along the south shore, a portion passing into Hudson bay; but the final destination of this ice depends largely upon the direction of the wind.

Last fall, about the end of October, the steamer *Beothic* reported the passage between Mansel and Coates islands almost closed. However, a little later, this field was seen passing out of the strait and there was no ice to be seen when the steamer *Minto* arrived in this locality on November the 2nd.

From the above, the period during which vessels could enter Hudson strait with comparative safety may be taken to extend from July 15 until November 15, with an extension of a week at either end, according to the season.

On account of the presence of ice in Hudson strait at any time of the year, vessels trading in there ought to have their bows specially strengthened to resist the ice. A sharp lookout must be kept at all times, because not only icebergs and fields of ice but isolated masses of hard ice, called 'growlers,' may be met with, and as they float little above the surface they are very difficult to see, especially at night, and a vessel coming in contact with one might receive serious damage.

Accompanying this report are the following:—

Summary of ice met with by the different steamers navigating Hudson bay and strait during the season of 1912.

Table of Meteorological Observations taken on board the *Minto*, 1912.

Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at Port Burwell, 1907-10.

Ice conditions as observed from Eric cove, 1910-12.

Summary of weather conditions at Eric cove, 1910-12.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Officer in charge, Hudson Bay Survey.

SUMMARY OF ICE MET WITH BY THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS DURING THE SEASON OF 1912, IN HUDSON BAY AND STRAIT, AND ENTRANCE TO JAMES BAY.

(Extracts from Ships' Logs.)

SS. 'BEOTHIC.'

Icebergs were first seen in Belle Isle strait on July 10. Heavy field ice was encountered next day from the east end of the strait continuously to Cape Chidley, reached July 14, with icebergs and much fog, which sometimes necessitated the stopping of the ship. The track followed was close along the Labrador coast. Heavy pan ice, and foggy weather was met with from the Button islands, July 15 to Big island, July 16, and up to Eric cove, past the north side of Charles island.

The ship left Eric cove on July 18, and after lying-to during the night off Digges island, was obliged to return to Eric cove on July 19, the fog and ice making it too difficult to proceed.

From Eric cove, which was left on July 20 to July 22, when Port Churchill was reached, the weather was generally overcast and foggy; some light field ice was passed through.

Between Port Churchill and Nelson, thick fog and ice was passed through on July 24 and 25.

Nelson was left on August 10 for James bay, and after proceeding about fifty miles heavy packed field ice was met with, the ship forcing her way through during the day and lying-to at night, until off cape Henrietta Maria on August 16. Here many icebergs were seen aground. From this point heavy ice was encountered, evidently from Fox channel, as it was much discoloured and built up in layers, till August 18 off Bear island, when scattered ice was passed through until the ship anchored off Moose Factory on August 19. On the return trip no ice of any account was met with, as the ship passed inside the Belcher island to avoid it after leaving James bay.

C.G.S. 'ARCTIC.'

During the cruise of the *Arctic* to Hudson bay and strait, icebergs were first seen in latitude 56° 46′ N. and longitude 58° 14′ W., on July 3. Field ice was encountered at the eastern entrance to Belle Isle strait on July 4, the ship having to force her way through ice almost continually; the whole of the distance up the Labrador coast was passed at an average distance of 25 miles, to cape Chidley, which point was reached on July 16. During most of this time fog prevailed. Through Hudson strait pan ice was encountered every day till Charles island was reached on July 25, when open water was found as far as cape Wolstenholme. Engines had to be stopped continually through the strait, but the ice was such that would not have impeded the progress of a full powered steel protected ship. Ice was again met with between cape Wolstenholme and Mansel island. From the latter very little was seen as far as Coates island, reached on July 29. From this point to Marble island, and thence to Port Churchill, reached on August 5, no ice was seen. Between Port Churchill and the Nelson river, loose ice was passed through and extensive ice fields seen to the eastward on August 9. After leaving the Nelson river, ice fields were met within the 17th and 18th August in the middle of Heron bay, but after clearing this no more was seen during the

cruise, with the exception of icebergs aground along the shore and afloat in Hudson strait and off the Labrador coast.

SS. 'ADVENTURE.'

Belle Isle was passed at noon on July 22, and at 6 p.m. heavy open ice was encountered. From there to cape Chidley, reached July 28, passed through heavy ice, at times very closely packed together. The track followed passed about sixty miles off Labrador coast. The same condition prevailed through Hudson strait to Digges island, reached on July 31. From Digges to Coates island, very heavy, closely packed ice was encountered, having to butt frequently. From there to Port Harrison, reached August 3, passed through huge sheets of heavy ice, more or less open. Left Port Harrison, August 7, and from there to Bear islands at the entrance to James bay, heavy, rafted, closely packed ice was passed through, having to butt nearly the whole distance. Arrived at Strutton island August 11, and left August 24. Heavy ice was met with from Bear islands to latitude 55° 22′ N., longitude 81° 10′ W., August 25. Very heavy ice was met with north of Belchers. The track followed was west of the Belcher islands, going and returning. No ice of any account was seen after passing Charles island or Hudson strait.

C.G.S. 'STANLEY.'

North Sydney was left on August 5. The first icebergs were sighted in Belle Isle straits on August 8, and thick fog was encountered during two days. Average weather was experienced up the Labrador coast. The track followed was generally in sight of land. Cape Chidley was reached on August 11. On August 13, numerous icebergs were seen off cape Prince of Wales, Hudson strait, and strong winds and snow on the 15th of August off cape Wolstenholme. Fog and heavy ice was encountered when about sixty-miles off cape Tatnam. On the return voyage from Port Nelson, foggy weather was experienced on seven days and snow flurries when off Eclipse harbour on August 30, but no field ice was seen.

SS. 'NASCOPIE.'

Light winds, fog, and numerous icebergs were encountered from Belle isle straits, July 29, to cape Chidley, reached the 9th August, the track followed being along the Labrador coast, calling at several places en route. The same conditions prevailed to Lake Harbour, the first field ice seen being in North bay, Hudson strait, on August 11. From this point to Erik cove, reached the 19th August, westerly winds and some fog prevailed, and many icebergs were sighted. Port Churchill was reached August 25, fine weather being experienced, and no ice seen. From Churchill to Marble island, where the ship arrived on September 3, the weather was overcast and very foggy. From Marble island to York roads, reached September 10, a gale was encountered, otherwise the weather was fine, but overcast.

The *Nascopie* left York roads on September 18 for Charlton island, James bay, and ran into scattered field ice on September 19, which was cleared on the 20th. Fine weather generally was experienced, and Charlton island reached September 23.

On the cruise from Charlton island to Wolstenholme, reached October 6, the weather was usually fine, with the exception of a gale on October 3 and 4. Wolstenholme was left the same day. On the 8th October snow squalls were experienced. During the remainder of the cruise to St. John's, Newfoundland, average weather with a fair proportion of snow squalls was met with, several ports being visited.

C.G.S. 'CHRISSIE C. THOMEY.'

The vessel, after leaving the *Minto* in Hudson bay in latitude 60° 50′ N., longitude 88° 55′ W., on August 5, ran into a field of ice on the evening of the same day,

and remained more or less hemmed in by ice until September 22, and only reached Charlton island, James bay, on October 1. Off the entrance to James bay the ice was from 90 to 100 feet in thickness.

C.G.S. 'MINTO.'

The *Minto* proceeded north about the end of July, giving the Labrador coast a berth of from ninety to hundred miles, which cleared all field ice; only an occasional berg was seen.

Belle Isle was passed on July 27, and Cape Chidley reached on the 31st.

A field of heavy ice was entered on August 2 in Hudson strait, about thirty miles east of cape Prince of Wales, and the same distance off the south shore. After clearing this, no more ice worthy of note was encountered during the cruise. On August 4, after passing Coates island, extensive ice fields were sighted to the southward, but a northerly course cleared everything.

On November 2, the *Minto* was in a position about twenty-five miles N. by E. from the north end of Mansel island, and there was no ice in sight. This passage is the most critical point in the Hudson bay route, and the above date the latest on record for any steamer to be there.

On the return trip the weather was very fine and clear. No ice was seen in Hudson strait. Cape Chidley was passed on November 6, and Belle Isle reached on the 8th.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Taken on Board the C.G.S. "Minto".

Date.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Wind.		Locality.		Remarks.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.	Clouds.	Lat.	Long.	
1912.												
July 24	29·75	29·7	29·72	.....	.....	.....	S.W.	3	5	Halifax.		Left Halifax P.M. Evening overcast.
" 25	29·95	29·75	29·85	56	51	55	S.	3	5	46·09N.	59·42W.	Some fog.
" 26	30·15	29·95	30·05	65	46	55·5	S.W.	1	9	49·06N.	57·55W.	Rain P.M.
" 27	30·15	29·6	29·87	50	43	46·5	N.N.E.	5	9	52·10N. (Domino Run.)	55·30W.	Rain squalls. Few icebergs.
" 28	30·00	29·7	29·85	48	38	43	S.	1	6	53·29N.	55·47W.	Thick fog A.M.
" 29	30·30	30·0	30·15	41	39	41·5	S.E.	1	9	54·25N.	54·40W.	Hazy.
" 30	30·6	30·3	30·45	44	43	43·5	E.S.E.	3	9	57·47N.	58·27W.	
" 31	30·7	30·6	30·65	39	38	38·5	E.	2	6	60·28N.	62·25W.	Rain A.M.
Aug. 1	30·58	30·56	30·57	42	31	36·5	S.	2	4	60·52N.	66·22W.	Fine and clear.
" 2	30·50	30·48	30·49	52	34	43	E.	2	5	61·46N.	70·18W.	Thick fog at times. Encountered ice field.
" 3	30·48	30·40	30·44	53	32	42·5	N.W.	2	3	62·28N.	75·25W.	Fine.
" 4	30·40	30·24	30·32	50	38	44	W.	3	3	61·53	83·35	" Loose ice.
" 5	30·28	30·20	30·24	52	46	49	S.W.	2	3	60·24	90·51	"
" 6	30·28	30·27	30·27	67	44	56	S.	2	0	57·40	92·10	"
" 7	30·34	30·32	30·33	80	56	68	.....	0	0	57·07	92·25	"
" 8	30·38	30·28	30·33	72	58	65	S.	2	0	57·07	92·25	"
" 9	30·30	30·28	30·29	80	60	70	S.	4	3	57·07	92·25	" Cloudy in evening.
" 10	30·40	30·32	30·36	.....	.....	.....	N.E.	3	10	57·35	92·11	Misty.
" 11	30·30	30·20	30·25	45	38	41·5	E.	5	9	"	"	
" 12	30·20	29·9	30·05	42	40	41	E.	5	10	"	"	Rain.
" 13	30·20	29·75	29·98	41	38	39·5	N.N.W.	8	10	"	"	Moderate gale and wind.
" 14	30·40	30·32	30·36	46	46	46	N.W.	5	10	"	"	
" 15	30·40	30·28	30·34	48	40	44	N.W.	3	10	"	"	
" 16	30·40	30·24	30·32	50	38	44	W.	4	4	"	"	Fine.
" 17	30·20	30·00	30·10	48	40	44	S.E.	3	9	"	"	Rain P.M.
" 18	30·52	30·40	30·46	48	43	45·5	N.E.	3	10	"	"	Thick fog A.M.
" 19	30·30	30·22	30·26	49	37	43	S.E.	2	3	57·32	92·14	Fine.
" 20	30·1	29·9	30·0	47	40	43·5	S.E.	4	10	"	"	Rain showers.
" 21	30·07	29·74	29·9	37	36	36·5	E.	8	10	"	"	Fresh gale and sea, rain.
" 22	30·24	30·16	30·2	48	32	40	N.N.W.	2	10	57·27	"	Fog A.M.
" 23	30·20	30·12	30·16	60	38	49	N.N.W.	2	6	"	"	Fog banks A.M.
" 24	30·00	29·75	29·97	56	42	49	.....	2	1	57·24	"	Fine.

"	25.	30·10	29·95	30·02	52	41	46·5	N.W.	3	5	"	"	
"	26.....	30·30	29·92	30·11	46	41	43·5	W.	5	6	"	"	
"	27.	30·30	30·00	30·15	45	40	42·5	N.W.	5	7	"	"	Rain squalls.
"	28.	39·40	30·32	30·36	51	38	44·5	.....	3	9	57-21	92-16	
"	29. ...	30·40	30·34	30·37	42	37	39·5	E.N.E.	4	10	"	"	Scattered fog banks.
"	30.....	30·10	29·7	29·9	44	39	41·5	S.E.	8	10	"	"	Moderate gale.
"	31.....	29·95	29·9	29·92	48	44	46	S.W.	4	3	57-36	92-13	
Sept.	1.....	29·84	29·76	29·8	52	41	46·5	S.	3	4	"	"	Fog late P.M.
"	2. .. .	30·00	29·78	29·89	48	39	43·9	N.W.	6	8	"	"	Moderate gale. Rain.
"	3.....	30·38	30·10	30·24	70	40	55	W.	2	3	57-40	92-14	Fine.
"	4.....	30·48	30·36	30·42	56	40	48	E.N.E.	2	3	"	"	"
"	5.	30·52	30·32	30·42	42	40	41	E.S.E.	4	10	"	"	Rain showers.
"	6... ..	30·00	29·72	29·86	42	37	39·5	S.E.	10	10	"	"	Fresh gale. Rain.
"	7.....	30·04	29·80	29·92	44	43	43·5	W.N.W.	4	10	57-39	92-24	Occasional fog and rain.
"	8.....	30·22	30·18	30·20	50	41	45·5	W.	2	10	"	"	Considerable fog.
"	9.....	30·26	30·24	30·25	46	41	43·3	S.	2	4	"	"	Fine.
"	10.....	30·34	30·28	30·31	44	34	39	N.W.	4	6	57-40	92-19	Considerable fog A.M.
"	11... ...	30·20	30·15	30·175	50	39	44·5	W.	2	4	57-38	92-11	Fine.
"	12.....	30.10	30·05	30·075	40	38	39	N.E.	1	5	"	"	" A.M.
"	13... ...	30·54	30·22	30·33	38	34	36	N.E.	3	10	"	"	
"	14.....	30·80	30·74	30·77	41	36	36·5	N.N.E.	5	6	57-34	92-13	
"	15.....	30·40	30·35	30·375	52	40	46	W.	2	4	"	"	Fine.
"	16.....	20·20	30·06	30·13	46	35	40·5	W.S.W.	3	4	57-29	"	Fog late P.M.
"	17... ...	30·00	29·85	29·925	39	36	37·5	N.W.	4	6	"	"	Fog P.M.
"	18... .	30·02	29·94	29·98	43	38	40·5	S.E.	3	6	57-24	92-09	
"	19.....	29·98	29·90	29·94	44	38	41	S.E.	3	3	"	"	Fine.
"	20.....	30·60	30·24	30·42	39	35	37	N.N.W.	5	10	57-07	92-25	Hazy and foggy.
"	21.	30·50	30·00	30·25	41	39	40	E.N.E.	5	10	"	"	Fog and rain.
"	22.....	29·87	29·60	29·735	46	40	43	S.W.	3	10	"	"	Rain squalls.
"	23.....	30·12	29·7	29·91	34	32	33	W.N.W.	8	10	"	"	Moderate gale and snow squalls.
"	24.....	30·60	30·40	30·50	43	30	36·5	W. x S.	3	5	"	"	Fine.
"	25. ...	30·60	30·52	30·56	40	33	36·5	E.N.E.	3	8	"	"	
"	26.	30·50	30·45	30·475	44	33	38·5	N.	7	10	"	"	Moderate gale with snow [squalls.
"	27.....	30·52	30·48	30·50	36	33	34·5	N.W.	6	10	"	"	
"	28.....	30·58	30·52	30·55	40	33	36·5	S.W.	6	5	57-35	92-11	Fine.
"	29.....	30·38	30·38	30·33	42	36	39	S.W.	3	4	59-08	88-52	"
"	30.....	30·44	30·26	30·35	34	31	32·5	E. x N.	2	10	61-05	83-42	Snow squalls A.M.
Oct.	1.....	30·46	30·40	30·43	33	28	30·5	E.S.E.	5	4	62-30	78-40	Fine.
"	2.....	30·40	30·20	30·30	31	28	29·5	N.E	4	5	62-45	74-10	
"	3.....	30·12	30·08	30·10	38	32	35	N.W.	3	9	60-55	66-24	
"	4.....	30·14	30·00	30·07	38	30	34	.....	2	10	60-25	64-52	
"	5.....	30·32	30·00	30·16	33	31	32	.....	0	10	60-36	64-44	Light snow squalls.
"	6.....	30·20	30·00	30·10	28	27	27·5	W. x N.	4	10	"	"	
"	7... ...	29·96	29·92	29·94	28	26	27	N.E.	2	10	"	"	
"	8	29·65	29·65	29·65	27	26	26·5	N.E.	6	10	"	"	Snow flurries.
"	9... ...	29·65	29·58	29·615	29	27	28	S.W.	4	10	"	"	"
"	10.....	29·80	29·58	29·69	27	25	26	W.	6	10	"	"	Thick snow squalls.
"	11.....	30·10	30·22	30·16	25	24	24·5	N.W.	6	10	"	"	
"	12	30·25	30·10	30·17	31	28	29·5	S.W.	5	10	"	"	Snow flurries.
"	13... ...	29·60	29·50	29·55	33	31	32	E.	6	10	"	"	"

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Taken on Board the C.G.S. "Minto"—*Concluded.*

Date.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Wind.		Clouds.	Locality.		Remarks.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		Lat.	Long.	
1912.												
Oct. 14	29·92	29·74	29·83	32	27	29·5	N.E.	5	10	Halifax.		Light snow showers.
" 15	30·06	30·00	30·03	26	23	24·5	W.	4	10	"	"	"
" 16	30·04	29·98	30·01	23	21	22	S.	5	10	"	"	"
" 17	29·80	29·55	29·67	24	20	22	W.	4	10	"	"	"
" 18	30·12	29·74	29·93	26	23	24·5	N.W.	3	6	"	"	
" 19	29·96	29·25	29·6	30	26	28	E.	8	10	"	"	Easterly gale, sleet and snow.
" 20	29·68	29·20	29·44	34	28	31	S.E. x E.	5	10	"	"	Thick snow.
" 21	30·32	40·06	30·19	26	24	25	W.	8	10	"	"	Moderate gale.
" 22	30·30	30·12	30·21	28	26	27	E.	2	10	"	"	
" 23	30·72	30·32	30·52	28	25	26·5	N.	3	6	"	"	Snow A.M.
" 24	30·88	30·80	30·84	28	25	26·5	N.W.	4	6	60·25	64·52	
" 25	30·90	30·62	30·76	30	26	28	S.	4	4	"	"	
" 26	30·44	30·40	30·42	33	29	31	S.E.	6	4	"	"	
" 27	30·28	30·18	30·23	35	31	33	S.	5	5	"	"	
" 28	30·20	30·02	30·11	34	30	32	S.	6	6	"	"	Snow.
" 29	30·50	30·18	30·34	32	28	30	W.	3	5	60·35	65·00	
" 30	30·11	29·84	29·98	32	23	28	S.E.	3	10	62·33	76·00	
" 31	30·20	30·00	30·10	31	27	29	W.	3	10	62·30	77·22	
Nov. 1	30·17	30·07	30·12	26	20	23	S.S.E.	2	9	62·30	"	Light snow flurries.
" 2	30·00	29·90	29·95	24	14	19	S.	3	10	62·48	79·25	
" 3	29·84	29·30	29·57	24	23	23·5	N.W.	6	10	62·52	74·00	
" 4	29·40	29·35	29·37	28	25	26·5	N.W.	6	10	60·25	64·47	Moderate gale.
" 5	29·82	29·60	29·71	28	26	27	W.	7	10	"	"	"
" 6	29·86	29·79	29·82	30	28	29	W.S.W.	5	5	60·25	64·00	Fine. A few icebergs.
" 7	30·04	29·20	29·62	31	27	29	W.	4	5	56·30	56·58	" "
" 8	30·58	29·70	30·14	49	27	38	(A.M.) W.N.W. (P.M.) E.S.E.	4	6	51·50	56·02	
" 9	30·05	29·80	29·92	42	38	40	W.	10	6	48·39	59·17	Strong gale.
" 10	30·30	30·08	30·19	40	36	38	N.W.	4	9	Cape Canso abeam at 2 p.m.		Occasional rain.
" 11	30·45	30·38	30·41	45	34	39·5	N.	3	3	Halifax.		Fine.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT PORT BURWELL.

(Extract from the Moravian Mission Journal.)

Date.	Mean Barometer.	Mean Thermometer.	Mean daily range of Temperature.	Percentage of Overcast.	Number of Days in which Occurred.				Wind.	
					Fog.	Rain.	Snow.	Aurora.	Mean Force.	Mean Direction.
				Per cent.						
1907.										
July	29·37	45·86	16·18	51	.....	4	.....	.....	3·8	S.E.
August	29·18	44·42	12·66	58	4	5	.....	.....	3·7	S.
September	29·15	35·72	7·7	47	1	6	2	5	4·7	N.W.
October	29·04	29·21	7·4	89·2	.....	2	7	.....	5·45	N.W.
November	28·88	20·6	9·36	91·9	.....	6	4	.....	5·1	E.
1908.										
July	29·11	43·04	13·15	85·6	5	4	1	1	3·3	S.E.
August	29·14	39·24	7·91	66·9	6	5	1	1	2·9	S.E.
September	28·91	38·26	9·3	76	4	6	3	2	4·5	N.W.
October	29·13	29·06	6·2	91	.....	2	3	2	5·5	N.N.W.
November	28·87	23·43	2·7	93·4	...	3	3	.....	5·6	E.N.E.
1909.										
July	29·11	41·00	14·2	38·2	17	2	1	.....	2·06	N.E.
August	29·07	30·99	11·6	36·3	12	7	1	.....	2	S.
September	29·10	38·96	10·6	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2·9	N.W.
October	29·20	51·3	5·0	.....	.....	3	10	1	2·2	N.W.
November	29·10	24·3	7·05	.....	.....	3	12	1	3·1	N.W.
1910.										
July	29·18	43·58	15.3	.....	4	...	.....	.....	2·5	S.E.
August	29·16	44·1	13·2	.....	4	10	.....	1	2·7	E.
September	28·99	34·9	7·0	.....	3	9	11	1	3·1	N.N.W
October	29·05	28·3	6·7	.....	1	2	3	.....	2·9	N.
November	29·47	24·9	4·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2·8	E.

Date.	Number of Days of				Of Fine and Clear.	Wind.		Mean Temperature.
	Fog	Rain.	Snow.	Aurora.		Mean Dir.	Mean Force.	
					per. cent.			
1910.								
October	.....	1	10	.....	43	N.	4.8	.....
November	3	.....	5	.....	50	N.E.	2.6	.....
December to 15th	6	.....	4	.....	13	N.W.	5.2	.....
1911.								
May from 15th	2	.....	9	.....	13	N.	4	.....
June to 23rd	4	4	.....	.....	43	W.	2.1	.....
July 19th to 27th	5	3	.....	.....	13	N.E.	3.9	.....
August	3	2	.....	.....	60	N.E.	2	.....
September	.....	8	4	.....	13	N.	5.2	.....
October	.....	2	8	.....	30	N.	4	.....
November	1	.....	9	.....	20	S.E.	4.4	.....
December to 15th	2	.....	5	.....	40	N.	3.5	.....
1912.								
May from 15th	.....	.....	9	.....	25	N.	4 7	.....
June	1	5	12	.....	20	E.	4.1	.....
July	6	5	1	.....	16	E.	3.6	.....
August	1	3	3	.....	36	E.	4	.....
September	1	1	1	.....	33	E.	4	.....
October	.....	.....	9	.....	37	.....	4.8	19°

ICE CONDITIONS IN HUDSON STRAITS AS OBSERVED FROM ERIC COVE.

(EXTRACTS FROM HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S JOURNAL.)

October, 1910.

1st.—Snowstorms. Straits and cove still blocked with very heavy ice. No wate in sight.
3rd.—Cove still blocked with ice. Cold and clear.
4th.—Some ice went out of cove.
7th.—Cove blocked again with ice.
8th.—Cove cleared of ice but large bergs grounded all along shore.
12th.—Cove again blocked with ice, but clear water in straits.
14th.—Cove half filled with ice, not much in straits.
22nd.—Straits clear of ice.
28th.—Cove filled with drift ice.
Wind (prevailing) N.E. during month.

November, 1910.

2nd.—Straits appear to be clear of ice.
6th.—Ice sighted about twenty miles off.
9th.—No ice in straits.
13th.—Thermometer 0.
18th.—No ice in sight.
22nd.—Very little drift ice in straits. Slab ice in cove.
27th.—New ice in bay.
Winds moderate during month.

December, 1910.

1st.—Bay frozen solid. Straits blocked with drift ice. No water in sight.
7th.—Ice 6 inches thick in bay. Thermometer —10.
12th.—Thermometer —30.

March, 1911.

14th.—Some water in sight in straits now.
22nd.—Small hole at mouth of bight, but outside all blocked with ice.

April, 1911.

Rough month.

May, 1911

9th.—No water in sight in straits from highest hills.
20th.—Straits still blocked completely with ice.
31st.—Straits completely blocked with ice.

June, 1911.

10th.—Ice appears to be slacker now in straits.
11th.—Spots of water to be seen in straits.
13th.—Straits again blocked.
22nd.—Ice is getting a little looser in straits.

July, 1911.

19th.—Straits and bight packed with ice.
20th.—Ice still tight on shore.
21st.—Water showing in straits.
22nd.—Straits still blocked with ice.
24th.—Ice a little slacker in straits.
27th.—Ice appears to be loose in straits.
29th.—*Beothic* arrived.

August, 1911.

7th.—All ice gone from cove.
10th.—Cove filled with ice again. Straits appear to be blocked.
12th.—No ice in sight.
13th.—No ice in sight.
18th.—Heavy frost.
19th.—No ice in sight.
22nd.—*Pelican* arrived.

September, 1911.

Some fierce gales during month.

October, 1911.

22nd.—No ice yet around shore.
24th.—Straits all clear of ice yet.
Considerable wind and snow during month.

November, 1911.

1st.—No shore ice forming yet.
5th.—Cold day. Slob making around shore.
8th.—Harbour packed full of ice.
10th.—Ice again out of harbour.
12th.—No ice in sight in straits.
17th.—No ice to be seen in straits. A ship could come in here easily.
21st.—Cove full of ice.
23rd.—Straits pretty clear of ice. Cove full of slob ice.

December, 1911.

6th.—No water to be seen in straits now.

March, 1912.

1st.—No water to be seen in straits.

April, 1912.

2nd.—No water to be seen in straits.
13th.—Cold enough for January.
30th.—A good many lakes of water in straits.

May, 1912.

10th.—Saw a little water in spots in straits.
23rd.—No water in sight. Heavy ice in straits.
24th.—No ice in straits.
25th.—Ice all back again.

June, 1912.

3rd.—No water in sight in straits.
10th.—No water in sight in straits.
12th.—Some water in straits.
13th.—Ice in harbour shows signs of breaking.
15th.—Quite large patches of water in straits.
21st.—Some drift ice in straits.

July, 1912.

2nd.—Straits apparently blocked. Ice in harbour completely sound yet.
3rd.—Plenty of open water in straits now.
4th.—Hard west wind partly clears straits of ice.
10th.—All strait ice seems to be loose. Open water in harbour.
13th.—No ice in harbour, but some to be seen in straits.
15th.—Cove full of drift ice.
16th.—Clear of ice.
17th.—Ice returns. *Boethic* arrives.
18th.—*Beothic* leaves. Ice slack.
19th.—*Beothic* returns on account of having met heavy ice around Digges island.
20th.—*Beothic* left
21st.—Cove full of ice.

22nd.—Cove full of ice.
23rd.—Drift ice in straits.
24th.—Still blocked with ice.
25th.—Heavy drift ice in cove.
26th.—Still ice in harbour.
28th.—Ice slack in straits.
29th.—Ice seems to slack a little.
30th.—Harbour still full of ice.
31st.—Drift ice in cove. Ship with two masts goes west.

August, 1912.

1st.—*Active* arrives and reports plenty of ice.
2nd.—*Active* left. Plenty of running ice.
3rd.—Not much ice.
7th.—No ice in harbour now.
22nd.—*Nascopie* arrives.

August was a fine month, one snowstorm about the middle of the month.

September, 1912.

Fine month, with few gales.

October, 1912.

Considerable snow.
26th.—No sign of drift ice so far.
27th.—Considerable drift ice passing to eastward.

Fine month on whole. Temperature 20-30 F.

April 15, 1912

Wm. J. Stewart, Esq.,
Hydrographer, Dept. of Naval Service,
Ottawa.

Sir,—Acting under your instructions of the 2nd March, 1912, I organized my party and proceeded to survey Rupert bay to find, if possible, a suitable locality for a railway terminus.

I left Cochrane on the 6th of May for Missinaibi Crossing on the Transcontinental railway, when my party was encamped for a week waiting for the breaking up of the river. This took place on Saturday, the 4th May. On the following Tuesday we left the Missinaibi Crossing en route for Moose Factory, with four canoes and a party of eighteen men, including the surveying officers.

We reached Moose River port, (Revillon Frères Trading Company, Limited) on the 11th May in the afternoon, just twenty-four hours after the first move of the ice in the north channel. The river was still fast opposite to Moose Factory and we had to portage over Moose island to reach the Hudson's Bay Company's post. It was three days later before the Moose river cleared of ice.

I was rather disappointed on my arrival at Moose Factory at learning that further progress was impossible for three weeks or more on account of the ice in Hannah bay, which seldom disappears before the middle of June.

I met, at Moose Factory, Mr. McMillan, C.E., of the Ontario Government railway, who arrived there during the month of March to investigate ice conditions in

the spring in the lower part of the Moose river. He had taken a few soundings through the ice, and had also a blue print showing the soundings that had been taken during the previous year by Mr. Ells, C.E., now of the Mines Department, Ottawa.

Seeing that several weeks delay was possible, I decided to undertake a survey of the river. As Mr. Ells' plan showed the north channel to be the deepest, I started my work half a mile above Revillon Frères post. I worked down stream as far as the foot of Middleboro island, a distance of five miles, covering the bar between Little Duck and Sandy islands. No coast line has been done on account of the ice being packed on the shore. The stations were observed as carefully as on an ordinary survey, and those of the triangle Boro-Stream-Tide near the northeast end of Middleboro island, have been marked with three foot iron rods driven into the ground to six inches from the surface. If later on it is desired to continue this survey to the outer bar they could easily be found.

The soundings and fixes were taken from a forty-foot schooner, the only boat available for this work, and are very satisfactory.

Whilst at Moose Factory, Mr. McNab, the District Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, kindly placed at my disposal all the company's old journals. I had Mr. F. R. Mortimer take extracts of what items might be useful and interesting. Some of these journals were for the year 1763, but they were not continuous. A large number of them were destroyed a few years ago, by Dr. Milne, when in charge of James Bay district.

One very important record copied is a table, compiled by Mr. A. Nicholson from records and correspondence, of the names, dates of arrival, and dates of departure of all vessels arriving in James bay between 1751 and 1911 for the Hudson's Bay Company. (Table annexed).

Mr. Y. Draulette, the inspector of the Revillon Frères in James bay, informed me that Halfway point, south of Albany river, is the deepest spot known close in shore on the south and west coasts of James bay, and that this cove was always free of solid ice until late in January.

Learning that both companies at Rupert House were short of provisions, I purchased most of my supplies before leaving Moose river, and on the 10th of June Messrs. Paul Jobin and F. R. Mortimer, with eight men in three canoes left for Mesagonan point, following the shore of Hannah bay. Next day, with the remainder of the party, I left in a small sailboat, but was delayed at the mouth of Moose river for a couple of days by stormy weather.

HANNAH BAY.

On my way to Mesakonan point from Moose Factory I had to go around Hannah bay to avoid the southern limit of the ice field.

It is not possible for me to give a detailed description of this bay, because I passed across it only once, but the following few notes may prove of value.

Soon after crossing the outer bar of Moose river we steered in a southeasterly direction into Hannah bay, situated at the mouth of the West and Harricanaw rivers, and between Nattabisha point on the west and East point on the east.

This bay is very shallow, and mud flats extend from either shore several miles seaward. At low tide the flats extend a couple of miles further, over which but a few feet of water may be carried. The channel between Big Stone point and Mississikabe river is nearly three fathoms deep at low water.

With the exception of a few points, the timber line runs inland from one to three miles from the highwater mark.

As we reached Big Stone point it was almost low water and the beach showed to be a long mud flat, studded with huge boulders. A short distance from the low-water line of the point we could see a flat island composed of drift and of about four to five

cables in length. It appeared about five to ten feet high, as seen from a distance of a mile, and resembled a ruined cribwork.

From Big Stone point we steered across Hannah bay, anchoring for the night six miles off the mouth of the Mississikabe river, and one mile south of a stony reef that dries one foot at low water. The next morning we proceeded to Mesakonan point.

Ice was always in sight, but was not actually encountered until six o'clock Friday morning, off East point.

Between East point and Mesakonan point there exist a great number of boulder shoals which could be plainly seen by the ice grounding.

DELAYED BY ICE.

When we reached East point on the 14th of June, we had to turn back and take refuge between the mainland and Plover islands. The sailing boat being unable to resist the ice at flood tide, we unloaded and hauled up above high water. In the evening of the 18th of June we made Mesakonan point in canoes, dodging between floating ice and shoals. Next day the sailing boat came in by the same route. We were greatly bothered by ice along the northwest shore of Ministikawatin, when traversing that locality. We were forced to walk to and from the work over a rough muddy and slippery beach in and out of all the numerous coves at high water. The canoes could not be used until the 1st of July, when Messrs. Jobin and Mortimer left for the west short of Rupert bay.

WORK.

We started the regular survey work from Mesakonan point, the western limit of the survey, on the 19th of June.

As it was impossible under the circumstances to carry on a regular triangulation of the northwest coast of Ministikawatin, I built five large stations and connected them by a checked shore traverse, between stations.

Owing to the nature of the coast, a broken base line (found to be 31,592 feet long) was measured on the mud flats south of Black Bear point. It was worked out by a closed traverse, each distance of which was measured three times by two different observers.

The main triangulation was carried out from Wood island, at the head of Rupert bay, to the foot of the last rapid of the Nottoway river. The angles were measured with a five inch transit.

The coast line was traversed by different methods, according to the importance of the place or the time allotted.

Between Mesakonan point and Sawayan point, the shore was surveyed at the same time as the close traverse between the Ministikawatin stations. Between Black Bear point and South Base station the shore was traversed in conjunction with the base line. The balance of the shore was obtained by using the sextant and ten-foot pole, or by sextant fixes, according to circumstances. In all, we surveyed eighty-five miles of shore.

For several reasons, amongst them a shortage of gasoline, the amount of sounding was not as great as it should have been, but about 183 miles was done. This shortage of gasoline was due to the fact that the bulk of the supply was placed on board the schooner *Chrissie C. Thomey,* which arrived in Hudson bay on the 5th of August, was caught in the ice about the middle of the bay and imprisoned until the 20th of September, and arrived at Charlton island on the 1st of October.

Tidal observations were taken at Rupert House, day and night only whilst there, as no one could be secured to continue the records after we moved to Stag island. Observations were taken at Stag island from the 25th of July till the 3rd of November, but owing to the exposed position and the distance of the gauge from the high-water-line no night records could be obtained.

Whilst at Moose River post I arranged for tidal records being kept night and day at 20-minute intervals, from the 1st of June until the 25th of October, by the officers of the Revillon Frères post. The working sheet was plotted in November, previous to which date the work was plotted by sections on separate sounding boards.

MINISTIKAWATIN.

The northwest coast of Ministikawatin is very much exposed to the fierce northwest storms of James bay. As may be learned from the plan, the coast line is very jagged, caused by the enormous swells of the bay rolling on the shores. These swells wash the sand and clay away and leave huge boulders showing at low water. At different places these extend several miles further under water, making the entire shore very dangerous for cruising. I had no opportunity to delineate the extent of those shoals, the natives and the local pilots claim that the foul ground off Ministikawatin extends from five to six miles seaward.

MESAKONAN POINT.

Mesakonan point is the western extreme of Ministikawatin and is in the neighbourhood of the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec. It is also the western limit of the season's operations.

The deep water is fairly close to the point, but at present the entire shore is exposed.

About a mile off, in a northeasterly direction, there is a place very suitable for making an artificial harbour and giving ample space for a railway terminus and yards.

A plan on the scale of three inches to one mile has been made of Mesakonan.

REDFERN POINT.

Between Redfern and Cachechu points the coast line makes a small cove with a sandy bottom. This might be made into a very suitable harbour by means of breakwaters from each point and dredging a channel two to three miles long from deep water. Accommodation for about a dozen grain ships of the lake type could easily be made at this place.

COMFORT POINT.

Comfort point is the eastern extreme of Ministikawatin and around it into Cabbage Willows bay, a very good sized harbour could be developed. Soundings show deep water close in shore and four fathoms is given within eight cables of high-water mark.

Enough soundings have been obtained between Wood island and Comfort point to indicate a fairly good channel from Charlton sound to Comfort point.

The land around Comfort point and on Ministikawatin is most suitable for a railway terminus, averaging ten feet above high water, with a light grade inland.

CABBAGE WILLOWS BAY.

Cabbage Willows bay, situated between Comfort point and Black Bear point, extends westerly about ten miles. It is a very shallow bay even at high water, and with the exception of a few pools, at low water it is an extensive mud flat.

At the bottom of the bay there enters a small river, called by the natives Cabbage Willows river, that drains a large swamp lying between the mainland and Ministikawatin.

It is not possible for me to give any more details about this swamp as I only passed through it once in the winter.

NOTTAWAY RIVER.

The river drains an immense area north of the Laurentian mountains, and empties into the extreme south end of Rupert bay. Its current is very swift and entering the bay it spreads over a considerable width and forms several winding shallow channels.

In the neighbourhood of the Broadback river or north of the last island of the Nottaway river (which I called 'Lemoine island,' after the gentleman exploring the Nottaway valley for the Crown Lands Department), at low water there are five distinct channels across the river. These are divided by islands, or mud and boulder shoals, dry at half tide. None of these channels could float our launch at extreme low water.

The 6th of September being a calm day, with a rising tide, I left Rupert House to follow the main channel of the Nottoway, with the launch and the sailing boat in tow. Taking the main channel off the black buoy, at the entrance to Rupert river, I followed the Nottaway channel as close as possible to the foot of Midbora island, but there I lost all track of the sinuous channel.

I had to continue my survey thence up the river in a dory.

As my time was limited, triangulation was carried only as far as to the first rapids, to connect with the railway company's location line.

The banks of the river on the east side, south of Lemoine island, are steep clay banks from thirty to fifty feet in height, thickly wooded with spruce. At a few places along the shore I noticed recent land slides which are of common occurrence in nearly all the southern rivers of James bay.

The west shore of the Nottaway river, from the first rapid north, is low and marshy land, but thence for a couple of miles it gradually rises from five to twenty feet above high water. The banks are thickly wooded with small black spruce and balsam, whilst only a short distance inland from both shores the land is covered with marshes and muskegs.

Lavoie island is a small, low, muddy and marshy island covered with willows, off the lower end of which extends, in a northerly direction and parallel to the general direction of the channels, a mud and boulder spit for almost two miles.

BROADBACK RIVER.

Broadback river, also known as Little Nottaway river, discharges into Rupert bay from the east along the south end of Midbora island, making its way through the main channel of the Nottaway river.

After looking over the map of the coast line of James bay published by the Quebec Government, and reading the report of Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, to the Honourable Commissioner of Land, Forest and Fisheries of Quebec, 25th May, 1900, one might expect to find a fairly deep natural harbour at the mouth of the Broadback.

While at the entrance to the Broadback river, although no regular soundings were done, I had the opportunity of viewing the harbour from two different camping places. At the time the entire harbour was almost dry at low water, save for a few small channels hardly deep enough to float a loaded dory. Although in some places holes of over ten feet deep were observed they were not large enough to allow a forty-foot launch to swing at anchor.

At the mouth of the river I established a main station on an islet that I called 'Laliberté islet' (named after the surveyor in charge of a survey for the Quebec Forestry Department). This islet may be taken as being the southwest entrance

point to the Broadback river basin, which extends easterly eight cables to the foot of the first rapids, and about five cables across to the north shore.

The north shore, from Midbora island to the foot of the rapids, is a steep clay bank from fifteen to thirty feet in height, thickly wooded with small black spruce. The south shore is very jagged, all points terminating in solid rock. The average height of the south bank is about eight feet above high water at the timber line.

Laliberté islet is solid rock, rising steeply from the water's edge and having ten feet water close to it. It is about thirty feet in height, with a few scrubby spruce on top.

The south end of Midbora island is solid rock from law water to the timber line, about a distance of 200 yards.

Off the mouth of Broadback river are seven granite rocks, barely covered at high water.

RUPERT RIVER.

Rupert river has been known and navigated by different types of craft since 1668, but mostly by the Hudson's Bay Co., which, in 1670, established its first fur trading post near the mouth to which they have given the name of Rupert House, in honour of their first governor.

From the early time of the post till 1821 very little is known about the movement of the ice or the erosion of the banks of the river, as the company kept no record previous to that date. For the following ninety years nothing is mentioned about any apparent change in the channel of the river, and very little erosion occurred in the river basin, the only visible ones being those produced by small land slides west of the Church of England property.

The south shore of the river from the bay gradually rises to steep clay banks about twenty feet high opposite the Church of England. These run into a flat sandy point where the Hudson's Bay Co. and the Revillon Frères posts are built. Beyond the French post the banks rise steeply from the high water from thirty to sixty feet, continuing past the Rupert House rapids about a mile and a half from the Hudson's Bay Company's wharf.

From the Mission property westward, low water leaves dry salty marshes which gradually widen as they approach the bay. Similar flats extend inland along the south shore from the Revillon Frères post to the foot of the Rupert House rapids. Along this shore is a narrow strip of bank densely wooded with mostly small balsam, but just back of this strip lie swamps and deep muskegs.

The north shore is rather long and marshy, but could easily be drained. The banks vary from five to ten feet in height. There is a fairly high ridge a short distance from the north shore thickly wooded with fair-sized timber, mostly spruce.

The basin between the Hudson's Bay Company's wharf and Rupert House rapid is large enough to accommodate the traffic of James bay for a great number of years and, with proper works, this basin could be made to winter a great number of vessels.

The main nature of the river bed is thick blue clay, with surface boulders at places. No boulders that dry at low water weigh over a ton. The dredged material could be used to reclaim the land over the salt marsh of the north shore.

This basin is so well protected from all wind that there is never any sea to hurt any craft larger than an Indian canoe.

At flood tide the current in the river is still running out and it was at very rare occasions that our launch would swing around at anchor.

Spring tide rises about nine feet in the river. In Rupert bay and river the tide is greatly affected by the wind.

From the company's wharf to almost the inner beacon, there is a fairly good channel of about fourteen feet at low water.

The channel marked across the bar, by the companies' beacons seems at present to be the deepest, but, at close cross-section sounding at right angles to this channel might disclose a better one.

Between the outside beacon and the black buoy a strong tide sets directly across the channel. We had difficulties last autumn getting into the river with the schooner on account of this cross tide.

No sign of rock could be detected around Rupert river either on the land or at low water. Even Rupert House rapid is only a ridge of boulders between shores, the south side of the rapid being high, steep clay banks and the north side being a long, flat boulder point. This rapid is almost eliminated at spring tide.

The natives informed me that the first sight of solid rock in the Rupert river was at the foot of Smoky Hill rapid, about fifteen miles upstream from the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

PONTIAC RIVER.

Flows into Rupert bay from the east, about five miles north of Poplar point. At its mouth two low islands divide it into three channels. These I called Jolly islands, named after an Indian who has had his hunting ground at the mouth of this river for upwards of thirty years.

Inside of the islands, from bank to bank the river is about 3½ cables in width. No soundings were taken inside them. At low water the river flows over mud flats studded with boulders, and extending seaward about a mile and a half.

No rock was seen nearer than the mouth of the Trout river and Stag rock.

CHARLTON.

Charlton Harbour, on the southeast coast of Charlton island, is nothing more than a small river between that island and Danby island. It is very much exposed to the sweep of the northeast and southeast winds. The tide runs up and down this passage at a velocity reaching at times over five knots.

It is only of recent years that the Hudson's Bay Company has abandoned Moose Factory as their main depot, the chief cause for such a step being the increase in trade which necessitated larger vessels than could enter Moose river. They chose Charlton Harbour as being a more central distributing point for their various trading posts around James bay.

Where the company has its wharf is the only known spot around the island having enough water to allow a steamer to discharge her cargo.

The *Nascopie*, with a draft of 24 feet, last September unloaded her cargo at a pier less than one hundred feet from high-water line.

Until last season the ships were accustomed to enter Charlton Harbour by the southwest passage, passing over a bar of three fathoms at high water, between Charlton island and the southwest point of Danby island.

The tide at Charlton island rises about 5 feet under ordinary conditions.

Last year it was necessary to find another channel to take in the company's new steamer. I was told by Mr. Miller, the Hudson's Bay Company's local pilot at Charlton, that he found a good channel between Carey island and Danby islands, carrying seven fathoms at high water.

From the Hudson's Bay Company's records at Moose Factory between 1751 and 1904, ten ships belonging to or chartered by the company had wintered at Charlton island.

It is barely possible that Charlton Harbour could be made suitable for the wintering of modern grain vessels.

STRUTTON ISLANDS.

Strutton Harbour is formed by a group of three islands lying twelve miles in a northeasterly direction from Charlton. This harbour has been used since 1904, by the Revillon Frères Trading Co., Ltd., who established their main distributing depot on the largest island.

This harbour affords the best shelter in James bay against storms from any direction, and has a very good entrance from the west between the main and the small Strutton island.

There is a strong tidal current setting from the northeast passage on flood tide that makes this harbour unsafe for wintering ships. In the spring and autumn of the year the bay ice flows in and out of the harbour at every tide.

Two ships, *Eddystone* and *Hadlow*, of the Hudson's Bay Company, wintered in this harbour in 1815. I could not find anything in the company's records as to how these ships fared, but they returned to England upon the opening of navigation in 1816.

I had no opportunity of visiting the Strutton islands last summer, but the following information was given me by Mr. Yves Draulette, the district manager of Revillon Frères Trading Co., Ltd.

By closing the northeast gap by a dike, which would not entail a very great expense, because the pass is narrow and not very deep, it would be easy to make the Strutton islands the best wintering harbour in the northern region.

The harbour has an average depth of seven fathoms at low water, tide rising 5 feet. The water is deep close in. The company's steamer unloads her cargo within ten yards of the high-water line.

Strutton islands could be a very convenient place to establish a lighthouse and buoy depot for James bay district.

RUPERT BAY.

Rupert bay is a fairly large body of water at the southeast extreme of James bay, into which empty several important rivers which drain the greatest part of the northern slopes of the Laurentian mountains.

These rivers carry a considerable amount of silt, which in course of time settles mostly south of Stag rock, forming bars, shoals and mud flats, that extend a considerable distance from high-water mark.

The discolouring of the water due to sediment from the rivers, makes it very difficult to detect by sight the presence of shoals or boulders, in the immediate vicinity of the main channel. The tidal currents are so irregular in velocity as well as in direction that they afford but very little help in sounding close to the shallow banks which, as a rule, rise abruptly from the main channel.

The main channel of the bay from Gushue island to a mile beyond Stag island could, at the present time, afford safety for vessels of eighteen to twenty foot draught. From Stag island, vessels of eighteen to twenty foot draught could easily make their way as far as Stag rock, beyond that twelve feet can be carried about eight miles, or to a point about two miles above the entrance to Rupert river. It is only on top of high-water springs that a vessel of ten to eleven feet draught could go in to Rupert river.

We made Rupert river last autumn with the *Chrissie C. Thomey*, drawing eleven and a half feet astern, but this could only be done under special circumstances of favourable wind and tide.

From Gushue island into Charlton sound, three well-defined passages could be used, which, on further examination, would certainly prove very deep channels.

Inenew passage, named after the local steamer of the Hudson's Bay Company, extends about a mile and a half to the westward of Radisson point on Wood island, and is from four to seven fathoms deep.

Emilia passage, named after the French Company's local steamer, is by far the deepest and shortest route to the east of Charlton island or Strutton harbour. The water in this passage varies from seven to twenty fathoms deep, and passes between Wood island on west and Tent island on the east.

Chrissie Thomey passage, south of Tent island, and passing north of all the small rocky islands off Sherrich mount, leads towards Boatswain bay, then turns north along the east side of Tent island. This may prove to be a very deep channel, but at present only a few good casts have been taken when crossing from one island to another.

There is also a passage east of Stag island called Boat passage, on account of the small crafts of the Hudson's Bay Company using it going to and from Charlton island or East Main river. It is fairly deep, but not as deep as the one west of Stag island.

TRACK INTO JAMES BAY.

Entering from Hudson bay, the main track followed by ships of the Hudson's Bay Company passes the westward of the Bear and Twin islands. A few miles south of the Twin islands they shape their course for the beacon at the mouth of the Moose river, thence they make for Charlton island.

The Revillon Frères Trading Co., Ltd., ships take the same route as far south as the Twin islands, then alter course to passing a few miles westward of Trodley island or South Tider island, and thence bear up for the main Strutton island, passing halfway between Charlton island and Trodley island.

This latter track is the better and more practical for reaching Rupert bay, being shorter and deeper.

The Hudson's Bay Company, in London, published a few years ago a navigation chart of James bay, for the use of their own ships. It might prove very useful for us to have a few of those charts at the office. Their charts being of more recent date and on a larger scale would certainly be better than those we have from the Admiralty.

Six good anchorages, close to the main route to James bay, are known: (1st) Off the southeast of the North Twin island, in seven fathoms, close in shore; (2nd) off the south of the South Twin island, also in seven fathoms and close in shore; (3rd) off the east coast of the South Twin island and in five fathoms and a very good harbour; (4th) off the south end of Weston island; (5th) off the south end of Trodely island, or the South Tider island; (6th) Strutton islands. All six anchorages are well protected from the prevailing northwest gales.

ICE CONDITIONS IN JAMES BAY.

Very little information could be obtained regarding the movement of ice in the spring or autumn in James bay, or the southern part of Hudson bay. The officers of both trading companies confine their reports to the conditions existing only a few miles around their own respective posts. The little that is known about the bay is told by the Indians who report at the post from time to time, and this information is confined to a very short distance from the coast and only observed from land or in canoes. In general cases the distance would be limited to five miles off, beyond which practically nothing is known.

In the winter it is known that James bay is practically frozen over, at least the eastern side as far as the Middle islands. At the end of January several natives have been known to go from the east coast to almost every island lying in the middle of the bay.

By the middle of winter travelling on the ice is good between Charlton island and the Moose Factory in almost a straight line, and also between Charlton island and Rupert House.

The Esquimaux of the Belcher's group have crossed every winter on the ice to trade with the Hudson's Bay Company at Whale river.

I was told by the officials of the French Company that during some winters the natives of the Ottawa island group come over the ice to their establishments at Port Harrison.

The movement of the ice in James bay in the spring of the year is greatly affected by the direction of the wind. Should the prevailing wind be southerly and assisted by the strong current of the rivers emptying into the southern part of the bay, that part would be clear of ice about the second week in June. On the contrary, if the wind keeps northerly the ice will be kept almost stationary at ebb tide. It will run south with the wind and tide until the sun becomes strong enough to melt the ice, or there may be a strong northwest gale which will pile the ice above high-water mark, as was the case this spring in Charlton sound.

On the 27th of June last, in shifting camp from Mesakonan point to Redfern point, we could hardly pass with canoes between the ice flow off Redfern point. During the night a strong gale from the northwest piled all the ice above high water and a few days later it had all melted away. From that date no ice was seen by our party during the season.

Navigation in James bay opens about the 20th of June, when the companies' local steamers leave Moose river for their respective depots.

This year the *Eurelia* left Moose river post on Monday the 24th of June for Strutton harbour, but she had to anchor at Wood island for two days, delayed by ice. Once, while in Strutton harbour, she had to run in and out with the tide as the ice was forcing its way through the northeast passage. It was not until the 3rd of July that they could start building the pier.

The ice met with in Hannah bay and in Charlton sound would not affect to any extent the Newfoundland type of sealing steamers, although some pieces were observed to be from ten to fifteen feet thick. They were all broken up in small pieces, very few of them exceeding a hundred feet in diameter.

In the autumn, the ice that comes down the rivers is all broken up by the last rapids, but soon becomes large and heavy sheets drifting down the estuaries into the bays. After a time these different sheets meet and cement together, making large fields running up and down the bay, influenced by the wind and tide. A drop in temperature for a few days to 30 below zero, accompanied by a strong northerly wind, soon settles this mass of ice fast for the winter. This generally occurs in the latter part of January.

Last spring was the latest recorded season in James bay, the principal causes being the very severe winter and the strong prevailing northerly wind for the first part of the summer.

The following information was gathered during the summer from different parties who had to navigate in and out of the bay.

The Esquimaux from cape Jones reported at Fort George ice at the cape at the beginning of August. The ice was as solid then as it was in January, and no clear water could be seen from the height of land.

The sailing boats from Fort George took three weeks to reach Charlton in August. They had favourable wind, but were delayed by the ice.

Mr. McNab could only make Whale river during the third week of August in the *Inenew* by keeping close to shore, passing between the edge of the ice field and the land.

The *Adventure* came into Strutton harbour last year on the 11th of August for the Revillon Frères Trading Company, Ltd., leaving Montreal on the 18th of July. They

were fast in the ice for three days in the straits and made Port Harrison on the 5th of August. This last place was cleared of ice on the 3rd of August. Soon after leaving Port Harrison they ran into the ice again and they only got free of it about fifty miles north of Strutton harbour. The *Adventure* was reported to be badly damaged.

The *Beothic* of the Hudson's Bay Steamship Company, came into Charlton on the 21st of August, after a passage of ten days from Port Nelson. This distance was made by the same vessel in two days in the first week of August, 1911.

A great sheet of ice was encountered by the *Beothic* shortly after leaving Port Nelson and it was only south of cape Henrietta Maria that she became free.

I had no opportunity of speaking to the captain of the *Beothic* because, when I arrived at Charlton, the ship was just pulling out. I received the above information from passengers when they arrived at Rupert House.

A sailing-boat of the Hudson's Bay Company from Altawapiskat bound for cape Henrietta Maria had to turn back on the 28th of August, being unable to find a lead in through the ice.

The *Nascopie,* the new steamer of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Charlton on the 22nd of September from Port Nelson. They saw no signs of ice from that last port.

At 7 a.m. on the 5th of August, the surveying schooner *Chrissie C. Thomey* was cast off by the C.G.S. *Minto* in latitude 60-50 N., and longitude 88-55 W., near the middle of Hudson bay. On the same evening she encountered large fields of ice, and on the 9th of August was beset for a fortnight, drifting with the wind and tide.

It was only on the 20th of September that she cleared of ice in eight fathoms of water, between cape Lookout and Trout river. The next day at noon they were in latitude 55-25 N. From there on no more ice was seen. They made Stag island in Rupert bay on the 1st of October, after a trip of 104 days from Halifax.

ICE CONDITIONS IN RUPERT BAY.

The breaking up of the ice in the spring in Rupert bay, as well as in Hannah bay, depends to a large extent on the breaking up of the river. The dates of the break-up, of course, vary each year. In an appendix to this report will be found a table giving the dates of the break-up in the spring in Rupert river, also the dates when the river is fast in the autumn.

Another short table gives a comparison of dates of the breaking up and closing of the Hayes, Moose and Rupert rivers for seventy-six years. I found that the river is clear of ice on the 23rd of May, the earliest date being the 1st of May, 1878, and the latest being the 8th of June, 1838.

The average date of closing in the autumn is the 23rd of November, the earliest date being the 5th of November, in 1832, and in 1873. The latest is the 13th of December, 1852.

It is safe to say that on an average the Rupert river is open six months in the year.

After the rivers are open the length of time that ice floats around Rupert bay depends entirely on the wind.

In the autumn, the ice that is formed in the upper reaches of the rivers comes down into the bay. This runs out at ebb tide, but most of it comes back again at flood under ordinary conditions. If the wind is southerly, practically none comes back; but should the wind be strong from the north it comes in more compact than ever and then a great quantity is piled up in bays and coves, on shoals and mud flats. After a few days there is left only a central channel where large sheets of heavy ice run up and down. When very cold weather sets in, accompanied by a northerly wind, this ice soon sets fast.

As a rule, Rupert bay is crossed over with dog teams about the 10th of December, between Rupert House and Black Bear point.

CLIMATE.

No weather record has been kept in the immediate vicinity of Rupert bay by either of the companies or by the Dominion Government Meteorological Office.

Meteorological records are kept at Moose Factory by the Dominion Government, but they give no information as to the climate of Rupert or James bays. These records are kept nearly twenty miles from the shores of James bay. Last spring, whilst engaged sounding at the mouth of the Moose river, quite a marked difference in the temperature between the posts and outside of the river was distinctly noticed.

Last season a record of the temperature, morning and evening, from the 18th of June until the 15th of December, was kept by the survey. A table, giving for every month the maximum and minimum temperatures as well as the monthly average, with a column giving the maximum change in twelve hours, is attached. This sudden change in the temperature is very well marked, particularly as not much change was noticed at Port Nelson, which cannot be called a warm climate in summer time, and when the temperature was very uniform throughout the summer months. Columns in this table also give the direction of the prevailing winds, the number of days of rain or snow and cloudy or fine weather.

The month of July, both at Nelson and in James bay, is by far the best month for survey work. After the first week of September it is hardly worth while trying any more hydrographic work, although sounding was not started last season until the 17th of September.

No heavy gale was recorded last year; but a great deal of strong wind prevented work for a great number of days.

During June and July we had several heavy thunderstorms, and I was told that it is of general occurrence every year, and that the heaviest storms are felt at Albany.

On the whole it does not seem to me, considering the latitude and the proximity of the ice field, that the summers in Rupert bay are very cold. From the Hudson's Bay Company's record we find that every year they are getting fine crops of garden roots and vegetables, and that barley and oats could easily be cultivated at Rupert House.

AGRICULTURE.

In the southern part of James bay there are some very good agricultural prospects. At Albany, Moose Factory, Rupert House and East Main, the Hudson's Bay Company have had, each year, a piece of land under cultivation in the vicinity of their posts, and from which they have always had satisfactory crops.

At Albany the Oblate Fathers have a farm on which they grow and raise vegetables and stock for the needs of the Mission and the hospital.

At Moose Factory, the Church of England Mission raises enough potatoes for the mission and the boarding school, and with the surplus they supply the wants of the Revillon Frères Trading Co., Ltd., at Moose River post.

At Rupert House the French Company have eleven horses that are fed at the present time, in winter, with pressed hay, brought from Montreal by the steamer. In the summer, these horses graze around the post.

A year ago, Mr. Barboteau, the agent of Revillon at Rupert, cleared one hundred acres of land on the north shore of Rupert river, and in a few years he expects to raise enough on that farm to be independent of outside supply.

I obtained last fall at the Hudson's Bay Company's store at Rupert House, potatoes that would bring very good prices on the Montreal market at any season of the year.

All around Hannah and Rupert bays, between high-water mark and the timber line, lies immense flat grazing land. A great number of moose tracks were seen last summer between Cabbage Willows bay and the Shebish river. The wild hay in that locality grows to over three feet in height.

Almost all vegetable and garden roots that grow in the vicinity of Montreal could be grown at Rupert House, after the land has been cleared and the ground properly drained.

At one time at East Main the Hudson's Bay Company used to keep a cattle ranch to supply fresh meat for the winter to the different posts around the bay.

Barley gave very satisfactory results in the early days of the Hudson's Bay Company, but of late years its growth has been discontinued.

At the present time, the companies cut hay for their cattle in the neighbourhood of their posts on the salt water marshes.

GAME AND FISH.

In spring and autumn the Indians get a considerable amount of Whitefish at the mouth of the rivers discharging into Rupert bay.

The Whitefish caught have a very rich flavour, and are about the size of a large herring. We also caught, at the mouth of the Nottaway river, whitefish weighing over two pounds.

The Indians catch the Whitefish with gill nets. Late in the autumn the natives scoop them up in scoop nets and load a canoe in a few hours. This happens at the foot of Smoky Hill rapids on the Rupert river, about fifteen miles east of Rupert House.

In the spring and autumn, a large number of sea-going trout will rise to the fly. A great many large sturgeon are caught by the natives above the tidal waters of the Nottaway river. Dorés are also caught around Rupert bay. Numerous flocks of various wild birds feed on the mud flats in Rupert bay in the spring and autumn, and some of these are known to breed on the islands and around about Ministikawatin. Wild species of plovers, etc., are hunted by the natives. The most numerous of these birds are the wavies; but from what I have seen, the best white man hunter has very poor show at hunting them.

The woods abound with birch and spruce partridge.

Ptarmigan are plentiful in the early part of the winter, and this year we killed. at Stag island, in less than five weeks, upwards of seven hundred, with less than five dollars' worth of ammunition. These birds are so tame that they can be driven into gill nets hung upon willow bushes.

Rabbits can be found in great numbers anywhere on the mainland or the islands of Rupert bay, and are the only animals that the Indians can rely on for their sustenance.

Until a few years ago, moose were never seen in the district of Rupert House; but since the construction of the National Transcontinental railroad they have migrated toward the north and, consequently, that district between Hannah and Rupert is now well stocked with moose.

MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Timber for piles, false work, ties, camps, and warehouse, etc., could be cut anywhere around Rupert bay or the adjacent rivers, and at a very short distance from any selected place for a harbour. Sand can be obtained at the head of Lemoine island, on the southeast side of Stag island and southeast of Wood island, also between Sawayon and Comfort points.

Gravel is very scarce for any considerable use in construction.

Stones and boulders for breakwater, filling, riprap wall, etc., could be found in large quantities between Sawayon and Redfern points, in fact almost at any points on Ministikawatin.

Rock could be quarried at the Broadback river, Smoky Hill, and all the small islands at the foot of mount Sherrich. The rock is mostly granite and gneiss. There is no sign of limestone anywhere in the vicinity of Rupert bay.

Brick clay can be found almost anywhere in the southern part of the bay.

RETURN JOURNEY.

On the 17th of December, the ice was fast for the first time between the east of Stag island and Burntwood point. The next day we started for Rupert House and arrived that same evening.

We were sixteen in the party, including the guide, and had only sixteen dogs to haul our luggage and provisions for the trip.

We were delayed at Rupert House six days waiting for the return of the agent for the Hudson's Bay Company from Moose Factory.

We left Rupert House on the morning of the 26th of December and made Moose Factory in the afternoon of the 31st of December.

Here we rested for a few days while some repairs were being made to our snow-shoes. We left Moose Factory in the morning of the 6th of January, passing by the Abitibi and Frederick House rivers, and arrived at Cochrane in the evening of the 16th of January.

The crew were paid, discharged and sent home on the 20th of January, and on the same day I proceeded to Ottawa.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. D. PARIZEAU.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA, RUPERT BAY.

This table is compiled from our own records of observation taken by Mr. F. R. Mortimer during the surveying season of 1912.

SUMMARY of weather conditions in Rupert bay during the season of 1912.

Months.	Temperature.			Maximum Change in 12 hours.	Prev. wind.	Number of Days.			Remarks.
	Max.	Min.	Aver.			Rain or Snow.	Cloudy.	Fine.	
June.....	78	31	47	38	N. & N.E.	4	5	4	18th to 30th June
July.....	80	38	56	15	W.&N.W.	6	6	19	
August. .	65	36	46	18	N.&N.W.	6½	13	11½	
September	56	28	45	14	E. & S.E.	7½	12½	10	
October...	48	20	31	12	N.W.&W.	6½	15½	9	
November	32	3	20	17	S.W &W.	8	11½	10½	
December.	22	23	2	.....	S.W.	2½	9	3½	1st to 15th Dec.

The average temperature for the summer season was 49, with a maximum of 80 and a minimum of 28.

TABLE II.—DATES OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF MOOSE RIVER, 1763–1912.

(Extracts from Hudson's Bay Company's Journals at Moose Factory.)

Years.	River Open.	River Fast.	Years.	River Open.	River Fast.
1763.	.....	Nov. 13.....	1856.....	May 7.....	Nov. 10.
1764.....	April 15.....	" 23.....	1857.....	" 23.....	" 14.
1765.....	" 27.....	" 11.....	1858.....	" 11.....	" 24.
1766.....	May 15.....	" 28.....	1859	" 8.....	Oct. 25.
1767.....	" 18.....	" 29.....	1860.....	" 8.....	Nov. 26.
1768.....	" 16.....	.....	1861	" 10.....	.....
1781.....	.....	Nov. 10.....	1862	.....	Nov. 2.
1782.....	April 19.....	" 4.....	1863.....	May 3.....	" 1.
1783.....	May 2.....	" 9.....	1864.....	" 2.	.....
1806.....	.....	.....	1867	.....	Nov. 5.
1807.....	May 11.....	Dec. 1.....	1868	May 11	.....
1808.....	" 3.....	Oct. 29.	1869.....	.....	Oct. 29.
1809	" 9.....	Nov. 7.....	1870.....	April 24.....	Nov. 8.
1810	April 30.....	.....	1871.....	May 3.....	.....
1814.....	.....	Nov. 25.....	1901.....	April 29.....	Nov. 10.
1815.....	May 31.....	" 2.....	1902.....	" 29.....	" 16.
1817.....	" 25.....	Oct. 25	1903.....	May 14.....	" 19.
1818	" 13.....	Nov. 30.....	1904	" 6.....	" 26.
1819.....	" 5.....	.....	1905.....	" 8.....	" 26.
1842.....	" 8.....	Nov. 17.....	1906	" 4...	" 26.
1850.....	.....	Dec. 7.....	1907	" 28.....	" 16.
1851.....	May 9	Nov. 6.....	1908.....	" 15.....	" 18.
1852.....	" 9.....	Dec. 13.....	1909.....	" 20.....	" 18.
1853.....	" 14.....	Nov. 7...	1910.....	April 27.....	Dec. 1.
1854	" 15	" 4.....	1911	" 29.....	Nov. 4.
1855.....	" 13.....	" 15.....	1912.....	May 13.....	.....

TABLE III.—DATES OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF RUPERT RIVER, 1822 1912.

(Extract from Hudson's Bay Company's Journals of Rupert House.)

Years.	River Open.	River Fast.	Years.	River Open.	River Fast.
1822		Nov. 19	1870	May 9	Nov. 21.
1823	May 28	" 12	1871	" 25	" 23.
1824	June 3	" 13	1872	" 23	" 19.
1825	May 16	" 18	1873	" 28	" 5.
1826	" 22	" 7	1874	June 6	" 14.
1827	" 15	Nov. 22	1875	May 31	" 18.
1828	" 11	Dec. 6	1876	" 21	Dec. 1.
1829	" 24	Nov. 25	1877	" 15	" 8.
1830	" 11	Dec. 11	1878	" 1	" 5.
1831	" 14	" 1	1879	" 24	Nov. 24.
1832	" 26	Nov. 5	1880	" 31	" 19.
1833	" 19	" 25	1881	" 21	" 19.
1834	" 21	" 13	1882	" 28	" 16.
1835	" 28	" 22	1883	June 2	" 15.
1836	June 2	" 29	1884	May 25	" 21.
1837	May 31	" 23	1885	" 25	Dec. 6.
1838	June 8		1886	" 10	Nov. 18.
1839		Nov. 26	1887	" 20	" 2.
1840	May 23	" 30	1888	" 22	" 15.
1841	" 27		1889	" 10	" 27.
1842			1890	June 3	" 9.
1843	May 21	Nov. 14	1891	May 25	" 25.
1844		" 26	1892	" 25	Dec. 17.
1845	May 23	" 24	1893		Nov. 20.
1846	" 2	Dec. 5	1894		" 19.
1847	" 30	Nov. 14	1895		" 19.
1848	" 31	Dec. 2	1896		" 19.
1849	" 30	" 1	1897		" 18.
1850	" 27	" 7	1898		" 26.
1851	" 19	Nov. 11	1899		Dec. 4.
1852	" 19	Dec. 13	1900	May 22	Nov. 16.
1853	" 30	Nov. 7	1901	" 2	" 22.
1854	" 23	" 21	1902	" 7	" 30.
1855	" 27	" 29	1903	" 26	" 26.
1856	" 17	" 17	1904	" 20	" 21.
1857	" 31		1905	" 18	" 13.
1858			1906	" 22	Dec. 2.
1859		Nov. 6	1907	June 9	Nov. 17
1860	May 17	" 26	1908	May 24	" 18.
1861	" 25	Dec. 12	1909	" 23	" 23.
1862	" 13	Nov. 13	1910	" 10	Dec. 2.
1863	" 21	" 10	1911	" 12	Nov. 14.
1864	" 17		1912	" 28	
1865	" 20	Dec. 7			
1866	" 31	Nov. 30			
1867	" 30	" 18			
1868	" 24	" 14			
1869	" 25	" 23			

TABLE IV.—DATES OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF HAYS, MOOSE AND RUPERT RIVERS, 1900-1912.

Year.	River Clear of Ice.			River Fast with Ice.		
	Hays.	Moose.	Rupert.	Hays.	Moose.	Rupert.
1900	May 17	29	May 22	Nov. 12		Nov. 16.
1901	May 8	Apr. 29	May 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 22.
1902	May 26	Apr. 29	May 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 30.
1903	May 30	May 14	May 26	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 26.
1904	May 13	May 6	May 20	Nov. 27	Nov. 26	Nov. 21.
1905	May 2	May 8	May 18		Nov. 25	Nov. 13.
1906	May 27	May 4	May 22	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Nov. 17.
1907	June 7	May 28	June 9	Nov. 19	Nov. 16	Nov. 17.
1908	May 24	May 15	May 24	Nov. 24	Nov. 18	Nov. 18.
1909	May 27	May 20	May 23	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 23.
1910	May 23	Apr. 27	May 10	Dec. 7	Dec. 1	Dec. 2.
1911		Apr. 29	May 12		May 4	Nov. 14.
1912		May 13	May 28			

TABLE V—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AT RUPERT HOUSE

(Extract from Hudson's Bay Company's Journals of Rupert House.)

Year.	Potatoes. Sown. Date.	Potatoes. Sown. No. bush.	Potatoes. Dug. Date.	Potatoes. Dug. No. bush.	Other seeds sown: Peas, turnips, radishes, cabbages, beans, onions, carrots and pumpkins.	Vegetables. Gathered.
1822..	June 1....	.....	Oct. 4....	.....	June 22...	Oct. 4.
1823..	May 20....	.....	" 4....	54		
1824..	" 20....	.....	" 6....	74	July 5.	
1825 .	" 18....	.....	Sept. 30....	.....	June 23.	
1826..	" 18....	.....	" 23....	200..		
1827..	" 15 ...	.....	" 29....	120..		
1828..	" 15....	.....	" 30....	285 .	June 18, barley May 20.	
1829..	" 22....	.....	Oct. 7....	232	Barley May 24	Barley, Nov. 6.
1830..	" 19....	.....	Sept. 27.. .	.....	.. ..	" Oct. 6.
1831..	" 23....	.....	" 28			
1832..	" 17....	.....	" 28....	378		
1833..	" 14....	.....	" 28.			
1834..	" 23....	.....	" 8.			
1835..	" 25 ..	.....	" 22.			
1836.	" 25....	... .	" 29.			
1837..	" 23....	.....	" 23.			
1838..	" 22.					
1839..	.....	.....	" 30....	300		
1840..	" 25....	... ...	" 15....	330		
1843..	" 22....	20	Oct. 5....	224		
1844 .	June 3....	.....	" 2 ...	178		
1845..	9 9....	.....	" 1.			
1846..	1 1 ...	.....	" 1....	146		
1847..	" 7....	.....	" 4....	163		
1848..	" 5....	.....	" 2....	227		
1849..	" 4 ...	.....	" 2....	166		
1850..	May 29. .	.....	Sept. 30....	245	May 22.	
1851..	" 27....	... ...	Oct. 1....	232	" 19.	
1852..	.....	.....	" 1....	130	....	Turnips, Oct. 12, 14 bush
1853 .	.....	.....	" 7...	234	June 3.	
1854..	" 29....	.....	" 7....	230	May 20.	" " 12, 40 "
1855..	June 7....	..... .	" 8....	166	" 30.	
1856..	May 28....	....	" 4....	.....	.....	Barley, Sept. 8.
1859..	.....	... . .	" 13....	258		
1860..	" 21....	.....	" 3....	324	May 19.	" " 12.
1861..	" 27....	.....	" 7....	... ..	....	" " 18.
1862.	" 28....	.....	" 13 ...	....	Barley May 21....	" " 19.
1863..	" 28....	.. ..	" 8...	234	May 29.	
1864..	" 20....	.. ....	" 4....	264	" 17 and 20.....	" " 13.
1865..	" 30....	....	" 8....	214	" 22.....	" " 11.
1866.	" 30....	.....	" 3....	96	. .....	" Oct. 1.
1867..	" 30....	.. ..	Sept. 30....	381	....	" Sept. 5.
1868..	" 26....	.....	Oct. 2....	246	.. ..	" Aug. 28.
1869..	June 14....	24	" 1....	261	....	" Sept. 30.
						Turnips, Oct. 18.
1870..	May 18....	24½	Sept. 28 ...	154	... .	Barley, Aug. 26.
1871..	June 2 ..	27	" 29....	239	Barley June 9.....	" Sept. 23.
						Carrots, turnips, beets, onions, Oct. 13.
1872..	" 3 ..	30	Oct. 3 ...	411	" " 3.	
1873..	" 2 ...	.....	" 3....	.....	... .	Barley, Sept. 15.
1874..	" 8....	10½	" 14....	380	June 11.	" Oct. 5.
						Turnips—6 bush.
1875..	" 5....	38	Sept. 29...	.....	Barley June 5.	
1876..	" 6....	.....	Oct. 5 .	209		
1877..	May 30....	33	Sept. 22....	235		
1878..	" 30....	48	" 19....	.. ..	" May 22.	
1879..	" 29....	48	" 22 ...	249	" " 29.	

TABLE V—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AT RUPERT HOUSE.

(*Extract from Hudson's Bay Company's Journals of Rupert House*)

Year.	Potatoes. Sown. Date.	Potatoes. Sown. No. bush.	Potatoes. Dug. Date.	Potatoes. Dug. No. bush.	Other seeds sown: Peas, turnips, radishes, cabbages, beans, onions, carrots and pumpkins.	Vegetables. Gathered.
1880..	June 4....	.....	Sept. 28....	220	Barley June 9.	Barley, turnips, 15 bush., Sept. 28.
1881..	May 27....	19	" 29....	275	" May 25..... ..... Turnips " 30.....	Turnips, 5½ bush. Beets, 7 bush., carrots, 5 bush., Oct. 6.
1882..	June 3...	19	" 25....	229	Barley June 7.	Turnips, 45 bush, onions, 8 b., carrots, 8 b., beets, 2 b., parsnips, 2 b., Sept. 25.
1883..	" 6....	19	" 29....	176		
1884..	" 7....	.....	" 29....	259		
1885..	" 4....	.....	" 23 ...	189		
1886..	.....	.....	" 23....	344		
1887..	.....	.....	" 14....	323		
1888..	May 26 ...	.....	" 19....	229	....	Onions, 2 b., turnips, 6 b. Sept. 19.
1889..	" 21....	.....	" 23....	266		
1890..	June 11....	.....	" 23....	360	Small seeds—June 6.. ...	Turnips, Oct. 29.
1891..	" 8....	.....	Oct. 8....	178		
1892..	" 1....	.....	Sept. 24....	330		
1893..	.....	.....	" 28....	270		
1899..	.....	.....	" 27....	213		
1900..	June 5....	22	" 27 ...	140	" " 5.....	Onions, 3 b., carrots, 8 b., beets, 3 b., parsnips, 3 b., turnips, 15 b., Oct. 2.
1901..	May 28....	20	" 27....	316		
1902..	June 10....	.....	Oct. 6....	96		
1903..	" 12 ...	.....	Sept. 28 ...	216		
1904 .	" 6....	.....	Oct. 5 ...	126		
1905..	" 7....	.....	Sept. 20.			
1906..	" 12....	.....	Oct. 1....	193	Vegetables—June 12.	
1907..	" 14.. .	.....	" 8 ...	151	....	Carrots, 6 b., beets, Oct. 3
1908..	.....	.....	" 6....	209		
1909..	June 8....	.....	Sept. 9....	55		
1910..	" 10....	.....	Oct. 3....	145		
1911..	" 13....	.....	" 3....	196	Small seeds—June 10.	
1912..	" 7....	.....				

NOTE.—Grass is brought from the marsh in boats and dried for hay in July and August.

TABLE VI.—Dates of Arrival and Departure of Ships to James Bay from 1751 to 1911.

(This table was compiled from the Hudson's Bay Company's Journals and other records by Mr. A. Nicholson, an Officer of the Hudson's Bay Co., in James Bay for 32 years.)

Year.	Port.	Date of Arrival.		Master.	Name of Ship.	Departure.	Remarks.
		Outside.	Inside.				
1751	Moose	Aug. 3		John Fowler	Sea Horse	August 10.	
1752	Albany	" 4		Joseph Spurrell	King George	" 21.	
1753	"	" 27				September 10	Captain's name and ship not recorded.
1754	Moose	Sept. 2		Joseph Spurrell	King George	" 15.	
1755	"	Aug. 27		John Fowler	Sea Horse	" 7.	
1756	Albany	" 31		Joseph Spurrell	"	" 21.	
1757	"	" 11		Joseph Norton			Ship's name and departure not recorded.
1762	"	" 14		"		September 11	Ship's name not recorded for Albany, Moose home packet sent overland at Albany.
1764	"	" 14		Joseph Homer	Prince Rupert	August 26.	
1765	Moose	Sept.		"	Sea Horse	September 8.	
1766	Albany	Aug. 14		"	"	August 31.	
1767	"	Sept. 3		"	"	September 22.	
1768	"	Aug. 19		"	"	" 5.	
1769	"	" 17		"	"	" 5.	
1770	"			William Christopher		" 10	Ship's name and date of arrival not recorded.
1771	Moose	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	John Richards	Prince Rupert	" 13.	
1779	"			"	"	" 22	Date of arrival not recorded.
1780	"		Sept. 4	"	"	" 27.	
1781	"		Aug. 27	"	King George	" 20.	
1782	"	Aug. 24		"	Sea Horse	" 20.	
1783	"	Sept. 19		"	"	October 2.	
1784	"	" 3		William Christohper		September 20	Ship's name not recorded.
1785	"		Sept. 8	"	King George	" 22.	
1786	"	Aug. 16		John Richards	Sea Horse	" 5.	
1786	"			John Tunshall	Prince Rupert	" 5.	
1787	"		Aug. 26	William Christopher	King George	" 9.	
1788	"	Aug. 16		William Tunshall	Sea Horse	" 8.	
1788	"			John Richards	Sloop Beaver	" 8.	Beaver for E. Main.
1789	"	" 16		"	Sea Horse	" 14.	
1790	"		Aug. 27	"	King George	" 21.	
1790	"		Sept. 10	John Turner	Queen Charlotte	" 21	Q. Charlotte from E. Main.
1791	"		" 4	John Richards	King George	" 30.	
1792	"		Aug. 27	"	"	" 17.	
1792	"		Sept. 12	John Turner	Queen Charlotte	" 17	" " "
1793	"		Aug. 24	John Richards	King George	" 20.	
1793	"		Sept. 9	Williamson	Nimble Brig	" 20	Nimble Brig from E. Main.
1794	"		Aug. 19	John Richards	King George	" 12.	

1794	Moose		Sept. 1	John Turner	Queen Charlotte	September 12	Q. Charlotte from E. Main.
1795	"		Aug. 29	H. Hanwell	Prince of Wales	" 26.	
1796	"		" 20	"	"	" 23.	
1797	"		" 28	"	"	" 22.	
1798	"		Sept. 6	"	"	" 30.	
1799	"		Aug. 30	"	"	October 1.	
1800	"		Sept. 9	John Richards	King George	" 8.	
1801	"		Aug. 23	J. Turner	Prince of Wales	September 14.	
1802	"		" 18	H. Hanwell	"	" 8.	
1803	"		" 18	"	"	" 16.	
1804	"		" 6	"	"	" 21.	
1805	"		" 17	"	"	" 14.	
1806	"		" 17	"	"	" 13.	
1807	"		Sept. 5	John Turner	King George	" 25.	
1808	"		Aug. 14	H. Hanwell	Prince of Wales	" 21.	
1809	"	Aug. 31		"	"	" 28.	
1810	"	" 10		"	"	" 23.	
1811	"	Sept. 25		"	"	October 10.	
1812	"	Aug. 26		Thomas Ramsay	Eddystone		Date of departure not recorded.
1813	"	Sept. 4		"	"	September 26.	
1814	"	" 3		John Turner	"	" 20.	
1815	"		Aug. 23	"	"	" 28	Desisted from attempts to proceed to Europe Oct. 10 and arrived at Strutton Oct. 20.
1815	"	Sept. 14		John Davidson	Hadlow	" 28.	
1816	"		Sept. 22	B. Bell	Emerald	October	Returned in company with Prince of Wales, Capt. Hanwell and wintered at Charlton, date of departure not recorded.
1817	"		Aug. 26	John Davidson	Eddystone	September 14.	
1818	"		" 16	B. Bell	"		ate of departure not recorded.
1819	"	Aug. 29					
1820	"	" 5					
1821	"	" 26					
1822	"	" 13					Dates of arrival only recorded.
1823	"	" 29					
1824	"	" 15					
1825	"		Aug. 16	B. Bell	Camden	September 17	Packet on board on 11th, guns heard on 15th Aug.
1826	"		" 30	"	"	" 9	Packet on board on the 9th.
1827	"	Aug. 11		B. Bell	Prince Rupert	September 8	Packet on board on the 7th.
1828	"	" 27		H. Hanwell	Prince of Wales	" 17	" " 14th.
1829	"	27		"	"	" 16	" " 16th.
1830	"	" 28		"	"	" 28	
1831	"	" 3		"	"	" 7	Arrival from Charlton Aug. 3.
		" 27		B. Bell	Prince Rupert	" 25	
1832	"	" 24		H. Hanwell	Prince of Wales	" 20	
1833	"	Sept. 6		"	"	" 24	Packet on board 21st, ship returned on 23rd Oct. and proceeded to Charlton.
1834	"		July	Henry Baker	"	August 11	Arrived from Charlton July 25.
1834	"	Aug. 25		R. Royal	Gannymede	September 8	" at South River August 27.

TABLE IV.—Dates of Arrival and Departure of Ships to James Bay from 1751 to 1911—*Continued.*

(This table was compiled from the Hudson's Bay Company's Journals and other records by Mr. A. Nicholson, an Officer of the Hudson's Bay Co. in James Bay for 32 years.)

Year.	Port.	Date of Arrival.		Master.	Name of Ship.	Departure.	Remarks.
		Outside.	Inside.				
1835	Moose	Aug. 17		R. Royal	Prince of Wales	September 7	Packet on board on 3rd.
1836	"	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	H. Baker	"	" 18	" " on 14th.
1837	"		Aug. 29	"	"	" 12	" " on 10th.
1838	"		Sept. 5	R. Royal	"	" 19	" " on 18th.
1839	"	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	"	"	" 7	" " on 3rd.
1840	"	" 12	" 12	"	"	August 31	" " on 29th.
1841	"	" 27	" 30	"	"	September 11	" " on 28th
1842	"		" 27	"	Prince Albert	" 11	
1843	"		Sept. 24	"	"	October 3	
1844	"		Aug. 28	"	"	September 10	
1845	"		Sept. 6	"	"	" 24	Passengers landed on 8th.
1846	"	" 9	Aug. 10	"	"	August 31	Packet closed on August 28.
1847	"	" 24	" 26	"	"	September 9	" " on September 8.
1848	"	" 10	" 13	"	"	August 30	" " on August 29.
1849	"	" 16	" 22	"	"	September 8	" " on September 7.
1850	"	" 16	" 19	"	"	" 6	" " on " 5.
1851	"	" 24	" 25	"	"	" 10	" " on " 8.
1852	"	" 15	" 18	"	"	" 5	" " on " 3.
1853	"	" 22	" 26	"	"	" 17	" " on " 14.
1854	"	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	"	Prince Arthur	" 21	" " on " 19.
1855	"	Aug. 23	Aug. 28	"	"	" 22	" " on " 21.
1856	"	" 16	" 17	"	"	" 7	" " on " 5.
1857	"	" 15	" 17	R. Wishart	"	" 7	" " on " 5.
1858	"	" 18	" 21	"	"	" 8	" " on " 4.
1859	"	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	T. Wishart	"	" 15	" " on August 13.
1860	"	Aug. 22	Aug. 23	D. Wishart	"	" 9	" " on " 17.
1861	"	" 31	Sept. 1	"	"	" 18	" " on " 13.
1862	"	" 28	Aug. 31	"	"	" 18	" " on " 16.
1863	"	" 28	Sept. 1	J. Smythe	"	" 26	" " on " 19.
1864	"		Oct. 7	J. Taylor	Schnr. Martn		Prince Arthur lost on the island of Mansfield on the night of the Aug. 13th, 1864, 116 pieces saved.
1865	"	Sept. 13		J. James	Lady Head	September 28	
1866	"	Aug. 25		"	"	" 22	
1867	"	" 15	Aug. 17	"	"	" 18	
1868	"	" 27	" 29	"	"	" 14	
1869	"	Sept. 7		"	"	" 25	

1870	Moose	Aug. 23		J. James	Lady Head	September 11	Packet sent on board September 9.
1871	"	" 27	Aug. 28	"	"	" 15	" " " 12.
1872	"	" 20	" 22	"	"	" 9	" " " 6.
1873	"	" 21	" 22	G. Galbraith	"	" 20	" " " 16.
	"	" 23 (off after buoys).		"	"	" 28	For Charlton Island.
1874	"		July 15 (from Charlton.)	"	"	" 10	Left for England, H. Bishop in command.
1874	"	Aug. 21		H. Bishop	Ocean Nymph	" 12	G. B. Galbraith in command.
1875	"	Sept. 10	Sept. 14	"	Lady Head	" 26	Packet on board September 24.
1876	"	Aug. 30	" 3	"	Prince of Wales	" 20	" " " 17.
1877	"	" 19	Aug. 23	"	"		Departure not recorded.
1878	"	" 12	" 13	"	"	September 4	Packet on board September 3.
1879	"	" 17	" 23	"	"	" 8	
1880	"	" 23	" 24	"	"	" 10	Packet on board September 10.
1881	"	" 13	" 15	"	"	" 7	" " " 6.
1882	"	" 15	" 16	"	"	" 13	" " " 6.
1883	"	Sept. 21	Sept. 22	"	"	" 7	" " October 5.
1884	"	" 21	" 13	"	"	" 4	Returned on October 28, and proceeded to Charlton Island.
1885	"		July 14 (f. Charlton)	"	"	July 31.	
	"	Sept. 4	Sept. 16	W. Bayfield	Princess Royal	October 2	Broke her cables and became total wreck on Oct. 4th. Crew all wintered at Moose.
1886	"	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	H. Bishop	Lady Head	September 14	Packet on board September 14.
1887	"	" 24	" 24	"	"	" 14	" " " 14.
1888	"	" 19	" 23	"	"	" 12	" " " 10.
1889	"	" 21	" 30	"	"	" 24	" " " 16.
1890	"	" 27		"	"	" 24	" " " 18.
1891	"		July 12 (from Charlton)	H. Bayfield	Prince Rupert	" 1	York Factory Ship, from Charlton.
	"	Aug. 23	Sept. 3	J. Ford	Lady Head	" 25	Packet on board Sept. 19.
1892	"	" 17	Aug. 23	"	"	" 12	" " 10.
1893	"	" 21	" 24	"	"	" 11	" " 9.
1894	"	" 9	" 18	"	"	" 4	" " 1.
1895	"	" 19	" 20	"	"	" 6	" " 6.
1896	"	" 11	" 12	"	"	" 2	" Aug. 31.
1897	"	" 10	" 22	"	"	" 12	" Sept. 7.
1898	"	" 18	" 22	"	"	" 12	" " 9.
1899	"	" 22	Sept. 3	"	"	" 23	" " 19.
1900	"	" 22	Aug. 10	"	"	August 30	" Aug. 30.
	"	" 17		A. Gulland	Perseverance (chartered)	September 7	" Sept. 5.
1901	"	" 17	" 18	P. Jensen	Hans	" 11	" " 9.
		" 17	" 22	J. Ford	Lady Head	" 13	" " 12.
1902	Charlton	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	"	"	" 22	Commenced unloading on 8th, finished on 17th.

TABLE VI.—Dates of Arrival and Departure of Ships to James Bay from 1751 to 1911—*Concluded.*

(This table was compiled from the Hudson's Bay Company's journals and other records by Mr. A. Nicholson, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Co., in James Bay for 32 years.)

Year.	Port.	Date of Arrival.		Master.	Name of Ship.	Departure.	Remarks.
		Outside.	Inside.				
1903	Moose	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	J. Ford	Lady Head	Sept. 14	Wrecked on the Gasket Shoal Sept. 17th. Crew and passengers saved.
	"	Sept. 11	Sept. 11	A. Gulland	Inenew		
1904	"	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	J. Ford	Stork	" 19	Returned to Charlton Oct. 27th. Wintered there.
					"	Aug. 9	Towed out by Inenew.
1905	"	" 26	" 27	A. Gray	Discovery	Sept. 8	Packet on board on Sept. 7th.
1906	"	" 10	" 10	J. Ford	"	Aug. 23	" Aug. 23rd.
	"	" 23	" 24	N. Freakley	Stork	Sept. 15	" Sept. 14th.
1907	"	" 8	" 9	J. Ford	Discovery	Aug. 27	808 tons general cargo.
	"	" 13	" 15	N. Freakley	Stork	Sept. 5	123 tons coal and 559 tons general cargo.
1908	"	" 19	" 19	J. Ford	Discovery	" 3	745 tons general cargo.
	"	" 5	Sept. 6	N. Freakley	Stork	Oct. 2	Ready for sea on Sept. 26th, but delayed by bad weather. Turned back from the Bears and got wrecked on Lisbon Rock, Oct. 10th, 1908. Total wreck.
1909	"	" 12	Aug. 12	J. Ford	Discovery	Aug. 25	752 tons general cargo, discharged in 4½ days.
1910	"	" 3	" 4	"	"	" 28	Ready to start on 23rd, delayed by fog.
	"	" 26	" 27	A. Anderson	Sorine	Sept. 15	Sailed out by east channel, returned to Charlton Oct. 3rd, leaking.
1911	"	" 8	" 8	E. Falk	Beothic	Aug. 22	Both ships went to York factory before coming here.
	"	" 14	" 14	J. Ford	Discovery	Sept. 13	

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE,
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY,
OTTAWA, May 16, 1913.

The Chief Hydrographer,
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report upon the work in connection with the automatic gauges upon the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river for the fiscal year 1912-13.

Automatic gauges were installed upon the Great Lakes by the Department of Public Works for the first time in 1906, in connection with the survey for the Georgian Bay and Ottawa River Ship canal. This survey being completed, they were transferred to the Department of the Naval Service in May, 1912, and attached to the Hydrographic Survey.

All the gauges in use by this Survey are of the Haskell type, similar to those used by the United States Lake Survey.

The original installation was for the purpose of obtaining bench-marks at various points on the lakes by water transfers from near-by gauges on the United States shores of the same lakes.

For example: Elevations of bench-marks at Toronto, Kingston, Brighton and Port Dalhousie have been obtained by comparison with simultaneous gauge readings at Tibbet's Point, N.Y.

Elevations of bench-marks at Port Colborne and Port Stanley have been derived from simultaneous readings of gauges at Cleveland, O., and Buffalo, N.Y.

Elevations of bench-marks at Goderich have been derived from readings at Harbour Beach, Mich., and Mackinac City, Mich.

Elevations of bench-marks at Collingwood and French river have also been derived from simultaneous readings at Harbour Beach, Mich., and Mackinac City, Mich., and at Port Arthur, Ont., from simultaneous readings at Marquette, Mich.

These elevations having been obtained, the gauges are maintained for the purpose of furnishing a complete record of the oscillations of the levels of the Great Lakes, for the study of various hydraulic problems therewith.

So far, it has been possible to keep them in operation only during the season of navigation, but trials are now being made with various devices to overcome the effects of heavy frost and ice, and it is hoped that before long yearly records at all the important gauges will be obtained.

During the past season the following nine gauges were in operation on the Great Lakes: At Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie (upper entrance to canal). at Sault Ste. Marie (lower entrance to canal), at Goderich, at Isle aux Pêches, Detroit river, at Fighting island, Detroit river, at Port Colborne, at Port Dalhousie, and at Kingston.

To assist the Department of Public Works in its investigation into the effect of withdrawals of water upon the level of the St. Lawrence river below Montreal, three gauges were installed, viz., at Longue Point, Sorel, and Three Rivers.

As the data for these gauges become referenced to the geodetic levelling, the records are being reduced to the common datum (mean sea-level) and tabulated for future use.

This important work is being conducted by the undersigned, assisted by Mr. Charles Price, who have to install the gauges and visit and inspect them from time

to time, as they are very delicate, and require constant attention if reliable records are to be obtained.

The records are placed upon continuous rolls of paper attached to the gauges, which give a month's service and are renewed thus often. These hydrographs have to be sealed off in the office upon receipt, and the readings tabulated.

In addition to these new records, many valuable water-level readings had been obtained at the various locks of the Dominion canals since their construction, by reading staff gauges. As all these are simply the depths over the lock sills, it is intended to reduce them to the common datum of mean sea-level.

Attached is a table showing the elevation of the various bench-marks on the Great Lakes as derived by water transfers from similar self-recording gauges on the United States shores of the lower lakes.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. R. BURGESS,

Officer-in-Charge, Automatic Gauges.

DESCRIPTIONS OF BENCH-MARKS ESTABLISHED BY AUTOMATIC GAUGES.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Location.	Description.	Mean Elevation.
Port Arthur, Ont.	*Port Arthur B.M.*, is top of a steel rivet driven vertically into foundation stone, first course above ground, situated at S. W. corner of C. P. Ry. Freight Office on Arthur Street. Transfer 1907–12 Inc.....	616·141

LAKE HURON.

Goderich, Ont....	*Goderich B.M.* is top of steel rivet set vertically in cement foundation S. E. corner of chimney of Goderich Water Works Pump-house; South side Goderich Harbour. Transfer 1910–12 Inc.....	588·568

GEORGIAN BAY.

Collingwood, Ont..	*Collingwood B.M.* No. 66½ is top of a steel rivet driven vertically into top of plinth course N.W. corner of Collingwood Ship Building Co.'s Pumphouse. Transfer 1906–11 Inc..	587·851
French River, Ont	*French River B.M.* No. 26 is on top of iron ring-bolt set in solid rock about 250 feet S.W. of Ontario Lumber Company's Dock. Transfer 1906-07 Inc.....	591·585

LAKE ERIE.

Port Colborne, Ont	*Port Colborne B.M.* is top of steel plug set vertically in coping of North side of West abutment of Swing Bridge over South entrance walls to Guard Lock of Welland Canal. Transfer 1911–12 Inc	584·647
Port Stanley, Ont.	*Port Stanley, B.M.* is top of steel plug driven vertically in top course of stone abutment on the North side and at East end of Steel Bridge over Kettle Creek. Transfer 1908-11 Inc.:.....	586·998
Port Stanley, Ont	*Stewarts' B.M.* on top of North side of stone abutment of iron bridge crossing Kettle Creek at Port Stanley	587·335

LAKE ONTARIO.

Kingston, Ont	*Kingston B.M.* is a steel rivet driven vertically into top plinth course S. W. corner of Pumphouse; Kingston Dry Dock. Transfer 1909-12 Inc	252·722
Kingston, Ont. ..	*Coping B.M.* is point of broad arrow cut in Coping 6 inches from face of wall at inner water gauge West side of dry dock. Transfer 1909–12 Inc.....	251·315
Kingston, Ont	Elevn. of 15·5 mark of sight gauge cut in stone West side of Kingston Dry Dock. Note—bottom of Roman figures—even foot mark...	244·815
Kingston, Ont....	Sill of Kingston Dry Dock. Transfer 1909–12 Inc	229·315
Brighton, Ont.....	*Brighton B.M.* is top of steel plug set vertically in a bastard marble rock about 1,000 feet N.W. of Brighton Wharf, and about 400 feet from the shore. Letters B.M. marked on rock. Transfer 1908-09 Inc....	256·572
Port Dalhousie, O.	*Port Dalhousie B.M.* is top of iron bolt set vertically in foundation stone of large chimney S.E. end of G.T.R. elevator, East side of Welland Canal. Transfer 1910-12 Inc.....	254·819

WATER SURFACE COMPARISONS DURING OPERATION OF CANADIAN GAUGES.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Year.	Period of Operation.	Mean during period of Operation.		Ports of Comparison.
		Canadian.	U.S. Official.	
1907...	June 1—Nov. 30 inc.....	246·55	246·56	Toronto and Tibbets Port.
1908....	May 15—Nov. 15 "	247·45	247·69	
1909....	April 14—Nov. 21 "	246·33	246·32	
1908....	May 13—Nov. 17 "	247·56	247·69	Brighton and Tibbets Port.
1909....	April 13—Nov. 23 "	246·34	246·32	
1909....	April 11—Dec. 20 "	246·22	246·19	Kingston and Tibbets Port.
1910....	April 5—Dec. 31 "	245·78	245·77	
1911....	Jan. 1—Dec. 31 "	244·97	244·96	
1912....	Jan. 1—Dec. 31 "	246·03	245·99	
1910....	May 21—Nov. 20 "	245·91	245·90	Port Dalhousie and Tibbets Port.
1911....	May 19—Nov. 16 "	245·08	245·02	
1912....	May 11—Nov. 17 "	246·58	246·52	
	Mean during operation....	246·23	246·24	

LAKE ERIE.

1911....	Aug. 1—Dec. 31 inc.....	571·52	571·52	Port Colborne and Buffalo.
1912 ...	Jan. 1—Dec. 31 "	571·85	572·04	
1911....	Aug. 1—Dec. 31 "	571·52	571·44	Port Colborne and Cleveland.
1912....	Jan. 1—Dec. 31 "	571.85	572·02	
1908....	July 6—Nov. 12 " ...	572·67	572·66	Port Stanley and Cleveland.
1909...	April 17—Nov. 10 "	572·49	572·49	
1910....	April 9 –Sept. 30 "	572·33	572·27	
1911....	May 19—Nov. 10 "	571·66	571·65	
	Mean during operation....	571·99	572·01	

Year.	Period of Operation.	Mean during period of Operation.		Ports of Comparison.
		Canadian.	U.S. Official.	
1906....	May 17—Nov. 27 inc....	581·15	581·14	Collingwood and Harbour Beach.
1907....	May 22—Nov. 28 "	581·30	581·31	
1908....	May 23—Oct. 31 "	581·43	581·43	
1909....	May 1—Nov. 22 "	580·76	580·76	
1910....	Apr. 11—Nov. 21 "	580·24	580·25	
1911....	May 20—Nov. 17 "	579·75	579·73	
1906....	July 1—Nov. 27 "	581·10	581·10	Collingwood and Mackinaw City.
1907....	May 22—Nov. 28 " ...	581·30	581·29	
1908....	May 23—Oct. 31 "	581·43	581·48	
1909....	May 1—Nov. 22 "	580·76	589·71	
1910....	Apr. 11—Nov. 21 "	589·24	580·21	
1911....	May 20—Nov. 17 "	579·75	579·74	
1906....	Sept. 1—Nov. 21 "	580·82	580·88	French River and Harbour Beach.
1907....	May 14—Nov. 28 "	581·30	581·31	
1906....	Sept. 1—Nov. 21 "	580·82	580·88	French River and Mackinaw City.
1907....	May 14—Nov. 28 " ...	581·30	581·29	
1910....	May 28—Nov. 17 "	580·30	580·24	Goderich and Harbour Beach.
1911....	May 23—Nov. 15 "	579·74	579·74	
1912....	May 11—Dec. 15 "	580·38	580·43	
1910....	May 28—Nov. 17 "	580·30	580·24	Goderich and Mackinaw City.
1911....	May 23—Nov. 15 "	579·74	579·74	
1912 ...	May 11—Dec. 15 "	580·38	580·43	
	Mean during operation....	580·65	580.65	

Year.	Period of Operation.	Mean during period of Operation.		Port of Comparison.
		Canadian.	U.S. Official.	
1907....	June 16—Nov. 13 inc....	602·92	602·93	Port Arthur and Marquette, Mich.
1908....	May 25—Nov. 7 "	602·61	602·63	
1909....	May 8—Nov. 12 "	602·16	602·16	
1910....	Apr. 16—Nov. 11 "	601·85	601·86	
1911....	May 12—Nov. 7 "	601·76	601·76	
1912....	May 6—Nov. 26 "	602·34	602·39	
	Mean during operation....	602·27	602·29	

ELEVATIONS OF BENCH-MARKS ABOVE MEAN SEA-LEVEL AT NEW YORK, DETERMINED BY AUTOMATIC GAUGES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FROM WATER SURFACE TRANSFER.

Year.	Lake Ontario.				Lake Erie.			Lake Huron.		Georgian Bay				Lake Superior
	Kingston B.M.	Brighton B.M. MCXCVIII.	Toronto B.M. No. 646½.	Port Dalhousie B.M.	Port Stanley B.M.	Port Colborne B.M.		Goderich B.M.		Collingwood B.M. No. 668½		French River B.M. Peters No. 26.		Port Arthur. B.M.
	Transfer from Tibbet's Point.				Cleveland.	Buffalo.	Cleveland.	Harbour Beach.	Mackinaw City.	Harbour Beach.	Mackinaw City.	Harbour Beach.	Mackinaw City.	Marquette.
1906	....	....	254,361	....	....	....	....	....	....	587,903	587,856	591,629	591,631	....
1907	....	....	254,202	....	....	....	....	....	....	587,801	587,781	591,552	591,529	616,148
1908	....	256,649	254,173	....	587,011	....	....	....	....	587,852	587,886	....	....	616,119
1909	252,683	256,495	254,105	....	586,941	....	....	....	....	587,873	587,833	....	....	616,127
1910	252,782	....	....	254,875	586,923	....	....	588,542	588,529	587,875	587,852	....	....	616,143
1911	252,731	....	....	254,804	587,117	584,592	584,516	588,562	588,565	587,864	587,842	....	....	616,112
1912	252,690	....	....	254,779	....	584,734	584,744	588,599	588,609	....	....	....	....	616,199
Mean	252,722	256,572	254,210	254,819	586,998	584,647		588,568		587,852		591,585		616,141

ANNUAL REPORT OF RADIOTELEGRAPH BRANCH 1912-13.

15th June, 1913.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the Annual Report of the Radiotelegraph Branch for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

The year has been an eventful one, from a radiotelegraphic standpoint, and many affairs of considerable importance have taken place, particularly the convention of the 'International Radiotelegraphic Conference' in London, England, during June, 1912, and the enactment of further radiotelegraphic legislation by the Canadian Parliament during the present session.

There has been an increase of forty in the number of Radiotelegraph stations in the Dominion and on Canadian ships during the year, as follows:—

Coast stations	5
Licensed commercial stations	2
Licensed experimental and amateur stations	17
Government ship stations	4
Licensed ship stations	12
	40

The total number of stations now in operation is 123, made up as follows:—

Coast stations	37
Licensed commercial stations	4
Licensed private stations	2
Licensed amateur and experimental stations	28
Government ship stations	16
Licensed ship stations	36
	123

The following lists give the names of all the land and ship stations now in operation in the Dominion, their owners, and by whom operated.

COAST STATIONS FOR COMMUNICATION WITH SHIPS.

Name	Where Situated.	Owned by.	Operated by.	Range in Nautical Miles
East Coast.				
Belle Isle, Nfld	Belle Isle Straits	Dominion Government.	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.	250
Pt. Amour, Nfld	"	"	"	150
Pt. Riche, Nfld	Gulf of St. Lawrence	"	"	250
Harrington, P.Q.	"	"	"	150
Heath Pt., P.Q.	Gulf of St Lawrence (Anticosti Isld.)	"	"	250
Cape Ray, Nfld.	Cabot Straits	"	"	350
Cape Race, Nfld.	North Atlantic	"	"	400
Grindstone Island, P.Q.	Gulf of St. Lawrence (Magdalen Isld.)	"	"	200
Fame Pt., P.Q.	Gulf of St. Lawrence	"	"	250
Clark City, P.Q.	"	"	"	250
Father Pt., P.Q.	River St. Lawrence	"	"	250
Grosse Isle, P.Q.	"	"	"	100
Quebec, P.Q.	"	"	"	100
Three Rivers, P.Q.	"	"	"	150
Montreal, P.Q.	"	"	"	200
Cape Sable, N.S	North Atlantic	"	"	250
Partridge Isld., St. John, N.B.	Entrance St. John, N.B. Harbour.	"	"	250
Cape Bear, P.E.I	Northumberland Strait	"	"	150
Pictou, N.S.	"	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.	"	100
North Sydney, C.B	North Sydney, C.B.	"	"	100
Camperdown, N.S.	Entrance to Halifax Harbour.	"	"	250
Sable Island, N.S	North Atlantic	"	"	300

COAST STATIONS FOR COMMUNICATION WITH SHIPS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Where Situated.	Owned by.	Operated by.	Range in Nautical Miles.
Great Lakes.				
Port Arthur, Ont.	Port Arthur, Ont.	Dominion Government.	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.	250
1 Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	"	350
2 Tobermory, Ont.	Entrance Georgian Bay.	"	"	350
2 Midland, Ont.	Georgian Bay.	"	"	350
3 Point Edward, Ont.	Lake Huron	"	"	350
West Coast				
Victoria, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.	Dominion Government.	Dominion Government.	250
Pt. Grey, B.C., Vancouver	Entrance Vancouver Harbour	"	"	150
Cape Lazo, B.C.	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C.	"	"	350
Pachena Pt., B.C.	West Coast Vancouver Isld.	"	"	500
Estevan Pt., B.C.	" "	"	"	500
Triangle Isld., B.C.	South of Hecate Str.	"	"	450
Ikeda Head, B.C.	South of Moresby Island, Q.C.I.	"	"	250
Dead Tree Pt., B.C.	South of Graham Isld., Q.C.I.	"	"	200
Prince Rupert, B.C.	Digby Isld. Entrance Prince Rupert Harbour.	"	"	250
4 Alert Bay, B.C.	Cormorant Isld., B.C.	"	"	350
Licensed Commercial Stations. Long Distance.				
Glace Bay, C.B.	Near Glace Bay, C.B.	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.	3,000
Bowen Island, B.C.	Bowen Isld., B.C., Strait of Georgia.	Canadian Explosives Co., Montreal.	Owners.	30
5 Louisburg, C.B.	Cape Breton	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.	Reception only.
5 Ocean Falls.	Ocean Falls, B.C.	Ocean Falls Co	Owners.	150
Licensed Private Stations.				
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.	Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. Toronto.	Owners.	56
Bowmanville, Ont.	Bowmanville, Ont.	"	"	50

1. New station placed in commission August, 1912.
2. New station placed in commission July, 1912.
3. New station placed in commission opening navigation, 1913.
4. New station placed in commission January 17, 1913.
5. New station erected during fiscal year, 1912-13.

LICENSED EXPERIMENTAL AND AMATEUR STATIONS.

Name.	Address.	Call letters.
Elderkin, Karl O.	Weymouth, N.S.	XAJ.
Cuthbert, David	Bamfield, B.C.	Reception only.
Lawson, Donald	Yarmouth, N. S.	XAI.
O'Hanley, Charles John	Yarmouth, N. S.	XAK.
Fowler, W. D.	388 Roslyn Ave., Montreal	XAM.
Cooper, J. K.	Vancouver, B. C.	XAL.
Lockyer, R. H. N.	Vancouver, B. C.	XAB.
Militia and Defence, Dept. of.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	XAN.
Teel, Jay G.	170 Rielle Ave., Verdun, P. Q.	XAP.
Vaughan, Frank P.	St. John, N. B	XAO.
St. Aubin, A.	67 Church St., Montreal	XAC.
Auld, E. W.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	XBA.
Buckle, H. B.	Verdun, P. Q	XAU.
Barnes, George H.	Meighs Corners, P. Q.	XAS.
Gray, Wm. H.	North Vancouver, B. C.	XAV.
Harrison, Cyril G.	Victoria, B. C.	XBC.
Hunn Jack Oak	St. John, N. B.	XBB.
Jackson, W. Franklin	Victoria, B. C.	XAZ.
Jeune, Herbert H.	Victoria, B. C.	XAW.
Leonard, Percy C.	Victoria, B. C.	XAX.
McCall, James D.	Montreal, P. Q.	XBD.
Peirce, Wallace A.	Victoria, B. C	XAY.
Pickard, Harold L.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	XAT.
Rogers, K. S	Charlottetown, P. E. I	XAR.
Stiles, Raymond D.	Pictou, N. S.	XBG.
St. Laurent, Adrien	Ottawa, Ont.	XBF.
Stewart, H. Ronald	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	XAQ.
Thompson, Trevor C	Montreal, P. Q.	XBE.

LICENSED SHIP STATIONS.

Name of Ship.	Port of Registry.	Name of Owners.	Name of Company operating the Station.
S.S. Assiniboia	Montreal, P.Q.	C.P.R.	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.
" Alberta	"	"	
" Athabaska	"	"	"
" Manitoba	"	"	"
" Keewatin	"	"	"
" Boston	Yarmouth, N.S.	"	"
" Hamonic	Collingwood, Ont.	Northern Nav. Co.	"
" Huronic	"	"	"
Imperial	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Great Lake Towing & Wrecking Co.	"
"			"
" Province	Port Arthur, Ont.	"	"
" Empire	"	"	Owners.
" Salvor	Victoria, B. C	B.C. Salvage Co.	"
" Prince Rupert	Newcastle, C.B.	G.T.P. Co.	"
" Prince George	"	"	"
" Prince Albert	Prince Rupert, B.C.	"	"
" Prince John	"	"	"
" Florence	Toronto, Ont.	T. Eaton	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.
" Princess Beatrice	Victoria, B.C.	C.P.R.	
" Princess Charlotte	"	"	"
" Princess May	Vancouver, B.C.	"	"
" Prince Royal	Victoria, B.C.	"	"
" Princess Victoria	London, G.B.	"	"
" Tees	Victoria, B.C.	"	"
" Camosun	Glasgow, G.B.	Union Steamship Co.	Owners.

Name of Ship.	Port of Registry.	Name of Owners.	Name of Company operating the Station.
1 S.S. Princess Adelaide	Victoria, B.C.	C.P.R	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Canada.
1 " " Mary	"	"	"
1 " " Alice	"	"	"
1 " " Ena	"	"	"
1 " " Sophia	"	"	"
1 " Saronic	Sarnia, Ont.	Northern Nav. Co.	"
1 " Lord Strathcona	Quebec, P.Q	Quebec Salvage Co.	"
1 " A. W. Perry	Halifax, N.S.	Plant Line	"
1 " Aranmore	Glasgow	Holliday Bros.	"
2 " Royal Edward	Toronto, Ont.	Northern Nav. Co.	"
2 " " George	"	"	"
1 S.Y. Aquilo	Vancouver, B.C.	B. J. Rogers	Owners.

1. Installed during fiscal year 1912-13.
2. First Canadian license for installation issued during year.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE COAST STATION SERVICES.

The Coast Station Services on the East Coast, West Coast and the Great Lakes have all been maintained and operated at a high standard of efficiency throughout the year, and the increase in the amount of business handled is very gratifying (75,837 messages—1,436,314 words).

A thorough inspection has been made of each station and the few small faults reported have been corrected at once, either by our own staff, or, in the case of those stations operated under a contract with this department, by the operating company.

No break-downs of consequence occurred during the year.

TRAFFIC AND COMMERCIAL BUSINESS HANDLED BY THE COAST STATION SERVICE.

Two hundred and seventy two thousand and eighty seven messages, containing 4,275,759 words, were handled during the year by the Coast Station services, against 196,250 messages, 2,839,445 words during the preceding year, an increase of 75,837 messages and 1,436,314 words, and an excellent idea of the increasing use which is being made of our service from year to year may be obtained from the following comparative table showing the business during each of the past four years.

COMPARATIVE statement of total business handled by the Coast Station Services during the last four years.

Service.	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
East Coast	65,608	956,370	71,594	1,179,434	119,049	1,824,450	153,843	2,704,411
Great Lakes (Port Arthur)	Nil.	.....	Nil.	.....	1,043	17,095	2,750	52,422
West Coast	18,469	265,414	48,074	647,461	76,158	997,900	115,494	1,518,926
Totals	84,077	1,221,784	119,668	1,826,895	196,250	2,839,445	272,087	4,275,759

The revenue accruing to the department from the business handled at the different stations also shows a gratifying increase. Practically the whole of this accrues from the West Coast service, which is operated directly by the department.

All of the stations on the East Coast are operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, under a contract with the department, and under the terms of which they retain all tolls, with the exception of those received at the Magdalen Islands station.

In this particular case all tolls collected accrue to the Government until they amount to $1,350 per annum.

In the case of the Great Lakes stations, the Government receives a certain percentage of all revenue collected at each of the stations, calculated on the following sliding scale:—

Five per cent of all amounts up to $500.

When amounting to more than $500, but less than $1,000, 5 per cent of the first $500 and 10 per cent of the second $500, or portion thereof.

When amounting to more than $1,000, but less than $2,000, 7½ per cent of the first thousand and 15 per cent of the second thousand.

When amounting to more than $2,000, but less than $3,000, 7½ per cent of the first thousand, 15 per cent of the second thousand and 20 per cent of the third thousand.

When amounting to more than $3,000, 7½ per cent of the first thousand, 10 per cent of the second thousand, 20 per cent of the third thousand and 30 per cent of all over $3,000.

The business handled by the stations on the Great Lakes this year was very small, and our percentage of the total revenue amounted to only $17.08.

The following comparative statement shows the revenue received from the different services during the past four years, namely:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue received by the Coast Station Services during the past four years.

Service.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
East Coast	Nil.	Nil.	229 57	475 00
Great Lakes	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	17 08
West Coast	Nil.	3,108 63	4,484 77	9,928 40
Totals	Nil.	3,108 63	4,714 34	10,420

DETAILED Statement of business handled by the Ten stations on the Pacific Coast owned and operated directly by this Department.

Name of Station.	Private business to and from ships.		Private business between stations.		Business to and from Government ships.		Government business between stations.		Service messages.		Retransmitted messages.		Cost of Maintenance.	Revenue.
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.		
													$ cts.	$ cts.
Pachena	76	859	21	342	31	532	100	2,360	2,681	25,307	16,270	219,001	4,265 61	42 18
Estevan	914	8,416	23	305	28	635	51	903	2,451	28,381	13,131	176,013	4,387 08	905 82
Dead Tree Point	1	7	1,686	33,130	9	176	7	208	1,493	10,337	11	130	2,630 74	772 80
Ikeda Head	26	242	544	7,523	22	801	10	225	2,133	16,771	521	7,423	3,067 77	347 39
Triangle Island	1,253	15,016	4	51	61	2,219	815	5,701	3,851	43,688	14,020	194,565	4,295 61	674 21
Point Grey	1,533	18,508	1,309	21,743	59	1,359	54	791	4,260	56,053	273	4,399	4,596 16	742 80
Victoria	3,882	44,375	5,340	92,192	387	10,052	2,394	32,735	15,258	187,685	4,222	63,926	5,204 16	3,428 24
Prince Rupert	719	8,258	4,406	58,078	67	1,350	339	7,631	3,221	42,854	5	141	4,849 86	2,675 71
Cape Lazo	691	10,001	731	10,123	88	1,860	99	2,135	2,631	26,442	1,056	12,741	3,808 38	324 61
Alert Bay	8	146	30	270	.....	.....	1	8	187	1,803	.....	.....	307 57	14 64
Total	9,103	105,828	14,094	223,757	752	18,984	3,870	52,697	38,166	439,321	49,509	678,339	37,412 94	9,928 40

Total number of messages handled	115,494
" " " words "	1,518,926
Upkeep local office at Victoria, B.C.	4,639 41
General account Charter of Steamers, freight, travelling expenses, &c.	5,480 71
Cost of maintenance of stations	37,412 94
Total cost of maintenance	47,983 76
Total revenue	9,928 40

DETAILED Statement of business handled by Four stations on the Great Lakes owned by the Department of the Naval Service and operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

Name of Station.	Private business to and from ships.		Private business between stations.		Business to and from Government ships.		Government business between stations.		Service messages.		Retransmitted messages.		Cost of Maintenance.	Revenue.
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.		
													$ cts.	$ cts
Port Arthur	222	2,849	399	6,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	791	13,630	.....	.....	3,474 16	14 58
Tobermory	19	431	8	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	6,170	278	5,738	2,389 79	0 80
Midland	112	1,343	11	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	9,193	34	701	2,217 38	1 70
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	161	3,571	122	2,005	1,998 50	
Total	353	4,623	418	6,767	.....	.....	2	24	1,543	32,564	434	8,444	10,079 83	17 08

Total number of messages handled 2,750
Total number of words handled 52,422
Total cost of maintenance 10,079 83
Total Revenue 17 08

Detailed Statement of business handled by the Four stations on the East Coast, owned and operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, under contract with the Department of the Naval Service.

Name of Station.	Private business to and from ships.		Private business between stations.		Business to and from Government ships.		Government business between stations.		Service messages.		Retransmitted messages.		Cost of Maintenance.	Revenue.
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.		
													$ cts.	
Sable Island	6,499	71,021	2,770	37,156	361	6,243	1,029	9,830	4,468	76,261	.....	.....		
Halifax	169	2,644	1,791	19,831	325	5,657	1,114	12,618	4,656	75,066	.....	.....		
North Sydney	80	1,289	50	996	281	5,579	1,562	12,379	1,247	21,989	1	4	1,750 00	
Pictou	16	296	12,100	283,111	522	11,527	178	3,178	597	13,845	53	1,248	1,750 00	
Totals	6,764	75,250	16,711	341,094	1,489	29,006	3,883	38,005	10,968	187,161	54	1,252	3,500 00	

Total number of messages handled	39,869.
Total number of words handled	$670,768.
Total cost of maintenance	$3,500.
Total revenue	

DETAILED Statement of business handled by the Eighteen stations on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and East Coast, owned by this Department and operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

Name of Station.	Private business to and from ships.		Private business between stations.		Business to and from Government ships.		Government business between stations.		Service messages.		Retransmitted messages.		Cost of Maintenance.	Revenue
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.		
													$ cts.	$ cts.
Cape Sable	2,828	34,546	5	52	212	3,476	170	1,966	2,647	52,693	.....	.....	3,520 00	
St. John	36	437	296	11,379	381	7,051	63	854	371	6,695	33	602	3,500 00	
Cape Race	4,480	49,407	.....	.....	271	5,119	.....	.....	2,753	40,798	.....	.....	3,500 00	
Magdalen Islands	.....	.....	2,625	64,970	31	684	312	2,012	1,056	20,149	875	20,343	1,200 00	475 00
Cape Bear	1	15	11,024	239,085	579	13,789	55	842	188	4,008	869	24,494	2,500 00	
Point Rich	58	775	76	1,253	238	4,203	4	84	963	13,941	4,844	86,325	3,500 00	
Point Amour	40	448	454	7,472	145	2,571	924	7,052	2,025	24,098	3,392	66,574	3,500 00	
Belle Wale	254	3,482	143	2,387	407	6,872	1,517	11,695	2,556	33,009	4,499	93,196	4,577 30	
Cape Ray	269	3,459	712	10,581	102	1,904	1,987	15,249	2,995	71,565	739	13,237	3,500 00	
Harrington	4	43	30	596	28	480	257	1,222	352	2,957	17	389	2,500 00	
Heath Point	230	2,833	365	8,679	281	5,747	837	6,754	3,682	46,797	9,944	157,412	3,500 00	
Fame Point	343	4,479	1,344	34,367	177	2,772	3,326	20,957	7,211	140,709	742	10,315	3,580 00	
Clarke City	81	7,314	2,219	81,903	125	2,751	194	1,627	1,917	43,806	1,772	31,392	3,500 00	
Father Point	791	12,269	1,740	63,700	341	5,016	570	5,160	2,502	44,111	156	6,247	3,500 00	
Crosse Isle	192	3,802	162	2,182	834	13,045	1,508	30,552	725	14,947	712	10,254	2,500 00	
Quebec	458	8,910	171	2,736	453	6,259	1,596	29,710	1,008	19,934	206	3,445	2,500 00	
Three Rivers	196	2,216	18	200	293	4,629	.....	.....	716	13,243	638	11,677	3,500 00	
Montreal	185	2,026	19	310	36	461	2	19	764	13,384	.....	.....	3,500 00	
Totals	10,446	136,461	21,403	531,852	4,934	86,829	13,322	135,755	34,431	606,844	29,438	535,902	57,877 30	475 00

Total number of messages handled	113,974
Total number of words handled	2,033,643
Total cost of maintenance	$57,877 30
Total Revenue	$475 00

CONSTRUCTION.

New Stations and Additions, Alterations and Enlargement to Existing Stations.

EAST COAST.

Father Point.—The first step towards the establishment of wireless communication between Father Point and Quebec was the installation of a second mast at the Father Point station, to provide for the erection of an aerial of sufficient capacity to communicate over the distance.

Public tenders were called for the erection of the mast, and the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderers, Messrs. The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, for the sum of $2,350.

This work has been completed, including the erection of the aerial, and all is now in readiness to undertake tests between Father Point and Quebec, as soon as the enlargement of the latter station is finished.

It is anticipated that work on the Quebec station will be commenced at an early date, and communication established before the end of this summer.

GREAT LAKES.

Four new stations at Sault Ste. Marie, Midland, Tobermory and Point Edward were completed and placed in operation during the year, and work on the enlargement of the Port Arthur station, with a view to the establishment of direct communication with the Sault Ste. Marie station in the daytime, is now in progress.

Sault Ste. Marie.—The erection of the Sault Ste. Marie station, which was commenced in 1911, has been completed, and the station was placed in operation on August 7, 1912, the expenditure in this reference during the fiscal year being $807.99.

Tobermory.—The establishment of a station at Tobermory, which was commenced in 1911, has been completed, and the station was placed in operation on July 26, 1912; the expenditure during the fiscal year in this connection was $926.09.

Midland.—The erection of the station at Midland, which was commenced in 1911, has been completed, and the station was placed in operation on July 8, 1912; the expenditure during the fiscal year for this work amounted to $1,069.99.

Point Edward.—A complete new station consisting of a Type No. 3 operating-house, 40 feet by 20 feet, two 185-foot housing-masts and a 10 H.P. 5½ K.W. wireless equipment, in duplicate, was established at Point Edward, near Sarnia, Ontario, during the year, at a total cost of $13,877.27.

An excellent site for the station was secured on the Ordnance Reserve at Point Edward. The land is at present held by the Grand Trunk railway under lease from the Interior Department and our site is sublet to this department by that company.

Public tenders were called for the erection of the masts and buildings, and the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderers, Messrs. The Chaudière Machine and Foundry Company, of Ottawa, for the sum of $6,150.

The wireless equipment, which is in duplicate, consists of a 10 H.P. motor directly connected to a 5½ K.W. 240 cycle generator, fitted with a synchronous disc discharger on the same shaft. The station has a normal range of 350 nautical miles over the water under all conditions.

An 8 H.P. gasoline engine is installed as an auxiliary prime mover in case of break-down of the power supply.

The contract for the apparatus, aerial and the installation thereof was awarded to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, for the sum of $6,174.20.

Work on the above station was completed and it was placed in operation at the opening of navigation in 1913.

WEST COAST.

The stations at Pachena and Cape Lazo have been enlarged to 5½ K.W. capacity, giving them a range of 500 miles over water, and a new dwelling-house was installed at cape Lazo to accommodate a second married operator.

A second mast has been erected at Dead Tree Point Station, increasing the range of that station to 200 miles, and repairs were made to the buildings and mast at Triangle island damaged by the severe gales encountered there last winter.

Details are as follows:—

Cape Lazo.—Public tenders were called for the erection of a second dwelling at Cape Lazo and the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer, Mr. James Carthew, Comox, B.C., for the sum of $3,600.

This work has been completed, and the dwelling has been occupied since July, 1912.

Estevan.—A Type No. 2 operating-house has been erected at Estevan and a 5½ K.W. equipment installed.

The original operating-house will be refitted as a dwelling for the single operators, thus providing accommodation for a staff of four men at the station.

The total cost of the above work amounted to $5,375.04.

Pachena.—A new Type No. 2 operating-house was erected at Pachena and a 5½ K.W. equipment installed. The original operating-house was refitted as a dwelling-house to accommodate the single operators.

A tree was fitted as a second mast, and some clearing was done on the site.

The total cost of the above work amounted to $5,845.65.

Dead Tree Point.—Work on the erection of the second mast at Dead Tree Point station was carried to completion and a 'T' aerial erected between that and the original mast, increasing the range of the station from 150 to 200 miles.

The cost of this work, charged against the present fiscal year, was $667.20.

Triangle Island.—The buildings and masts at the Triangle Island station were overhauled, painted and placed in good condition after the extremely severe gales experienced there last winter.

The cost of the above work was $597.90.

Alert Bay.—A complete new station, consisting of a Type No. 1 dwelling-house, a Type No. 2 operating-house, one 8 H.P. 5½ K.W. transmitter and one 6 H.P. 2 K.W. transmitter was erected at Alert bay, Cormorant island, B.C.

An excellent site, four acres in extent, was secured from the British Columbia Packers Association, immediately to the north of their wharf at Alert bay; also a right of way from this site to their wharf.

The site and right of way, which were heavily timbered, were cleared and a tramway, 900 feet long extending from the site to the wharf was installed.

A 6 H.P. gasoline hoist and car were put in to handle the building material.

The top was taken off a suitable standing tree on the site and a top mast fitted thereto, making a mast 180 feet high over all, thus effecting a considerable saving in erection costs.

Work on the erection of a second mast was commenced, but could not be completed owing to delay in delivery of the castings for mast bands.

The station was completed and placed in commission on January 17, 1913, the communication with both Triangle island and Ikeda Head proving very satisfactory.

Work on the erection of the second mast has been resumed and it will be completed in the course of the next two weeks.

The total cost of the station was $20,803.36.

HUDSON BAY.

Plans and specifications for buildings, masts and apparatus for two stations to be installed, one at Port Nelson, Hudson bay, and one at Le Pas, Manitoba, the terminal points of the Hudson Bay railroad, were prepared for the Railways and Canals Department, who have called for tenders on the same.

The distance over which the communication is to be effected is 400 miles overland.

We understand the contract for the work has been awarded to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, who have contracted to provide the necessary communication with a 20 H.P. 10 K.W. equipment at both stations.

It is expected that these stations will be placed in operation about October, 1913.

GENERAL REVIEW OF WIRELESS SITUATION.

WEST COAST.

The establishment of a station at Alert bay provides radio facilities for communication with ships for 100 miles of the inside passage located between Queen Charlotte sound and Chatham point, hitherto unreached by any station, and at the same time gives the settlement of Alert bay telegraphic connection with the outside world. This settlement is perhaps the most important one on the inside passage between Comox and Prince Rupert, as it is a port of call for practically all the small craft plying in those waters, and at the same time the centre of a large canning industry.

This station, which was placed in commission in January, has hardly been in operation for sufficient length of time to enable us to form an estimate of the revenue it is likely to bring to the service, but there is every reason to believe that, in course of time, it will become one of our best paying stations.

The congestion of radio traffic around the southern end of Vancouver island, and the consequent interference with the efficient operation of our service has been relieved to a considerable extent by the installation of increased power at the Estevan and Pachena stations, and the establishment of direct communication between these points and Cape Lazo on the east coast of the island. These circuits do not suffer from interference to anything like the same extent as the Victoria-Pachena circuit, and most of our commercial business is now being handled via Cape Lazo and from thence to Point Grey, where it is transferred to the land lines for delivery.

Interference, the 'bête noire' of radio-telegraphy, continues to be the chief difficulty we have to contend with, particularly at the stations located on the south and west coasts of Vancouver island, Victoria, Pachena and Estevan.

There are now some eighteen coast and land stations within a radius of one hundred miles of Victoria, and not less than eighty ship stations on steamers plying regularly to British Columbia ports. In addition to the interference from these stations whose operation is more or less regulated, we get at night every station on the west coast of California down to Panama, and it can easily be appreciated that efficient working is difficult.

Fortunately our northern stations, including Cape Lazo, are not affected to anything like the same extent as the stations mentioned above and, when in the future, we find it necessary to provide another route for our ever-increasing traffic, the-

establishment of a chain of stations along the inside passage will afford us considerable relief. The erection of a station at Alert bay is one step towards this, and with one more station erected in the neighbourhood of Chatham point we will have a second chain of stations from Rupert to Vancouver practically distinct from our present system and comparatively immune from interference. At the same time, a station at Chatham point would provide facilities for radio communication with ships along a part of the inside passage not now reached by existing stations owing to the mountainous character of the country in that vicinity.

We are pleased to hear that the Public Works Department are about to instal a land line system between Massett and Queen Charlotte City on the Northern island of the Queen Charlotte group; this line will be connected to our Dead Tree Point station, and should prove a valuable feeder for our system.

It is perhaps not generally known that our two stations at Dead Tree Point and Ikeda Head on the islands, constitute the only means of telegraphic communication between Queen Charlotte islands and the outside world.

Up to the present we have only been able to extend telegraph facilities to settlements within a radius of about ten miles of the stations by means of short telephone lines, but on the completion of the proposed land line our service will be in direct touch with practically every settlement of importance on the group, and it is only reasonable to anticipate that there will be a very great increase in the amount of business and revenue accruing to our service.

The lack of telegraphic facilities on the sea coast of British Columbia, and the remote and scattered nature of the settlements along the coast, render it an ideal field for the installation of wireless services since land lines can only be maintained at a prohibitive expense through the mountainous and heavily timbered country encountered.

Two radiotelegraph stations to communicate with our west coast chain have already been installed, under licenses, by private interests at Ocean Falls, B.C., and Bowen island, B.C., and as the country develops there will be numerous applications for further licenses.

These stations will be regulated to work on wave lengths which will not interfere with the working of our stations, and stand-by times will be arranged with the nearest station of our chain so that traffic may be exchanged every two hours. In the meantime the operator at the licensed station can be employed on other work.

Such stations should, in time, become a source of considerable revenue to our service; they cost us nothing to maintain, and every message they send or receive is a source of profit to us. The only trouble that is foreseen in this connection is embarrassment in numbers, and they may eventually give us so much business that the efficiency of our coast station chain, as an aid to navigation, may be interfered with. Should this ever come to pass, there is no doubt that the revenue accruing from their business will be sufficient to justify the erection of a chain of stations specifically for the handling of such traffic, and arranged to work on wave lengths which would not interfere with the operation of the regular coast stations.

The establishment of a workshop at Esquimalt has proved a great success. We are now undertaking practically all our own repairs and handling them at a very much lower price and much more promptly than when we had them undertaken by outside firms.

Stress of work has prevented us from undertaking more than a few tentative experiments in the way of development and improvement of the apparatus, but we hope that opportunities will occur during the coming year to do some useful work along these lines.

GREAT LAKES.

The establishment of the proposed chain of eight coast stations on the Great Lakes is in progress and will be completed during the summer of 1913.

At the present moment, five of these stations, extending from Port Arthur, Ontario, to Point Edward, Ontario, are in commission, and wireless facilities for ships plying on lake Superior, lake Huron and Georgian bay are now provided.

The three stations which remain to be built will be situated at Kingston, Ontario, Toronto, Ontario and Port Burwell, Ontario. A suitable site has been secured at each point, and tenders will shortly be called for the works. These three stations are intended to provide wireless facilities for ships plying on lakes Erie and Ontario.

The small station at Port Arthur, transferred from the Marconi Company, in 1911, to the department, is now in course of enlargement with a view to the establishment of day and night communication with the station at Sault Ste. Marie. This communication is at the present time limited to night working. The existing ranges of these two stations are, of course, ample to establish communication with ships at any point on lake Superior.

It is intended that the station at Kingston shall communicate with a similar station at Montreal, thus connecting up the Great Lakes chain, with that on the East Coast.

EAST COAST.

At the present time our main East Coast system terminates with the station at Father Point, and a smaller system extending from Grosse Isle to Montreal is provided to communicate with ships when in the river St. Lawrence proper.

Work on the connecting up of these two systems is now in progress in order that through communication from Montreal to the ocean may be established, and to this end a second mast and a big aerial have been installed at Father Point, and negotiations have been entered into with the National Battlefields Commission for the acquirement of a site at Quebec on one of their reserves on which an enlarged and improved station will be erected. The Commissioners have shown themselves favourably disposed to consider our request, and we are about to submit plans of buildings and masts for their approval.

As soon as the Quebec station is completed, experiments will be undertaken with the existing 4 H.P. set at Father Point, and it is expected that this set, when used in conjunction with the new aerial, will be sufficient to establish the desired communication.

Notice has been received from the Harbour Commissioners at Montreal that we must remove our Montreal station from its present site on the Tarte pier at an early date, and negotiations are now in progress to obtain another site for the same.

After two years of negotiation, arrangements have at last been made with the different land line companies to adopt the 'International Method' of computation of charges in connection with the transmission of radiotelegrams to and from ships at sea, and new rates based on this method were filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners, and have been in force at all telegraph offices in North America since the 1st of December, 1912.

In consequence of the above, Canada is now able to comply with the provisions of the International Radiotelegraphic Conference in their entirety, and the European Administrations no longer have any ground for complaint in this respect.

THE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS SERVICE AND SHIPPING DISASTERS.

EAST COAST.

Foundering of the SS. 'Titanic.'

The foundering of the *Titanic* and the events subsequent thereto, did more to bring the utility of radio-telegraphy before the eyes of the public than any other incident that has happened before or since.

On April the 10th, 1912, the White Star liner *Titanic* left Southampton, England, on her maiden voyage to New York, and on the 14th at 2.20 a.m., when 575 miles south-east of Cape Race, Newfoundland, effected communication with our station at that point, which was maintained throughout the day until sunset.

At 10.25 p.m. that night, when in latitude 41.46 north, longitude 50.14 west, she struck an iceberg and a few hours afterwards sank with 1,600 persons, including the chief wireless operator, still on board.

Immediately after the accident occurred the distress signal was sent out and was answered by the Allan liner *Virginian*, some 300 miles north, and by the Cunard liner *Carpathia* thirty miles to the south.

Constant communication was maintained between the *Titanic* and these and other vessels; first, by means of her power equipment, and afterwards, when her dynamos were submerged, by her emergency equipment, until at last the operators were compelled to abandon the wireless cabin a few minutes before the vessel actually sank.

The *Carpathia*, on receipt of the news, immediately headed for the scene of the accident, but could not arrive in time to render any assistance other than to rescue those passengers who had escaped in the life boats.

The news of the disaster first reached the outside world via the *Virginian* and the Cape Race station, and the list of those saved was sent by the *Carpathia* to the *Olympic* and thence to Cape Race.

Communication was next established between the *Carpathia* and the Sable Island station, but, owing to the fact that the ship was only fitted with a small emergency wireless set, which was incapable of effecting communication over more than 150 miles, and unsuitable for the transmission of large numbers of messages, and also partly on account of bad atmospherics, practically no business was handled.

The fact that so little authentic information with regard to the disaster was received during the three days which elapsed prior to the arrival of the *Carpathia* at New York is attributable directly to this, and not to any censorship exercised by the Marconi Company or the captain of the vessel.

From a wireless standpoint, the disaster shows very clearly the futility of maintaining anything but a constant watch at the wireless stations on such vessels.

It was only by the merest chance that the *Carpathia* operator happened to be listening in at the moment the distress signal was sent out, for the simple reason that no watch was being maintained, while the SS. *Californian* which, at the time of the disaster, was actually nearer the *Titanic* than the *Carpathia* (near enough in fact, to see the rockets sent up from the ill-fated ship), did not even know of the accident until the vessel had foundered and the survivors had been picked up by the *Carpathia*.

It is, of course, absurd to expect one man to maintain a constant 24-hour watch during an entire voyage, and since no reliable call device, suitable for use on ships,

has yet been perfected, a second operator, or at least a man capable of recognizing the distress signal when he hears it, should be provided on every vessel.

This matter, together with the compulsory equipment of radio-apparatus on certain vessels and the nature and range of their equipment, will undoubtedly be discussed at the 'International Conference for Safety at Sea,' to be held in London about October next. The question was considered at the International Radiotelegraphic Conference, when, as is stated in the section of this report dealing with that subject, it was decided that ships should be divided into three classes, vessels in the first class to carry two qualified operators, those in the second class to carry one qualified operator and a second class operator or a watcher, and those in the third class a second class operator, and the watches to be kept by each class of vessel were prescribed.

Just how this classification of ships should be effected was not decided, it being considered that this was a matter to be dealt with by the various Governments to which the ships belonged.

A certain degree of uniformity in these matters is, of course, essential, and the section of the report of the 'Conference for Safety at Sea' dealing with this question, is awaited with interest.

The far-sighted policy of the Marconi Company in installing on board ships an emergency equipment in addition to their regular equipment, has once more been exemplified in the case of the *Titanic* disaster, and in this connection it is observed that the United States Government has already passed legislation compelling the installation of such emergency equipments in addition to the regular equipment on all steamers, while under our own legislation the Minister of the Naval Service has power to compel a similar equipment.

EAST COAST.

Collision between R.M.S. 'Empress of Britain' and the SS. 'Helvetia.'

On July 27, 1912, at 5.55 p.m., the C.P.R. liner *Empress of Britain,* in a thick fog off Fame point in the gulf of St. Lawrence, rammed and sank the British steamer *Helvetia,* and was herself badly damaged.

The sea was smooth and the crew of the latter steamer were all rescued.

Communication was immediately established with our radiotelegraph stations at Fame point and Clarke city, and from the time the accident occurred until the *Empress of Britain* reached Quebec, she was never out of touch with one or other of the stations of the St. Lawrence chain.

The public were naturally alarmed for the safety of the vessel, and the part that the wireless service played in keeping them informed of the progress and condition of the vessel was very much appreciated.

R.M.S. 'Corsican' in collision with an Iceberg.

On August 12, 1912, at 3.45 p.m., the Allan liner *Corsican,* bound from Quebec to Liverpool, struck an iceberg about 120 miles east of Belle Isle. Communication was immediately established with our Belle Isle station, and at 4.05 p.m. the news was transmitted to the SS. *Scandinavian* by the station, which ship immediately proceeded through a dense fog in search of the injured vessel.

Had the *Corsican* not been steaming slowly at the time of the accident, another bad disaster might easily have resulted; as it was, however, little damage was done, and after a delay of two days on account of fog, she proceeded at reduced speed, on her voyage to Liverpool, where she arrived in safety.

From the time the accident occurred until the voyage was resumed, the *Corsican* was never out of touch with the Belle Isle station, and during the whole trip

across was in constant communication with passing vessels, so that aid could have been secured at a moment's notice if necessary.

Wreck of the SS. 'Eric' on Sable Island.

On August 17, 1912, at 11.30 a.m., the SS. *Eric*, bound from Rosario to Miramichi, ran ashore on Sable island during a dense fog. She was not equipped with a radiotelegraph set, but as soon as the island life saving crew had obtained news of the wreck, the details were forwarded to the mainland by means of the radiotelegraph stations at Sable island and Camperdown (Halifax), and the various wrecking concerns of that vicinity were advised by the agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Halifax.

In spite of the fact that the boat was lying quietly off the shore, it was impossible to signal to her by flags because of the prevailing thick weather. The Marconi Company accordingly installed a temporary set of apparatus aboard her and, until the evening of the 20th, when she was abandoned, constant communication was maintained with the station on the island.

Grounding of the SS. 'Bengore Head.'

On October 5, 1913, the British steamer *Bengore Head* grounded near Flowers cove, in the straits of Belle Isle. This vessel was not equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus, but the news of the accident was promptly forwarded by means of our stations and, had it been found necessary, vessels equipped with apparatus would have been directed to the assistance of the disabled vessel.

Stranding of the R.M.S. 'Royal George.'

On November 6, 1912, the Canadian Northern Liner *Royal George*, Bristol to Quebec, ran ashore on Isle d'Orleans. There was no danger of loss of life and the passengers were transferred to Quebec without difficulty.

At first it was considered that the position of the vessel was very precarious, and she was abandoned to the underwriters shortly after the stranding occurred. These earlier fears were not realized, and she was successfully refloated and proceeded to Quebec under her own steam on 23rd November.

During the whole of the time she was ashore, the ship was in constant communication with our Quebec station, as well as with the wrecking steamer *Lord Strathcona*, and all the arrangements in connection with the transfer of the passengers and salvaging operations were made by wireless.

Grounding of the SS. 'Uranium.'

On January 12, 1913, at 11.05 a.m., the British steamer *Uranium* bound for Halifax, grounded near Chebucto Head at the entrance of Halifax harbour. Communication was immediately established with the Camperdown station and information of the disaster transmitted to the agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department and of Lloyd's at Halifax, N.S., the life saving station at Duncan's cove also being notified.

The passengers, about 1,000 in number, were taken off and landed in Halifax by the C.G.S. *Lady Laurier* and the SS. *Bridgewater*, without loss of life.

The *Uranium* remained aground until 2 a.m., on January 17, when she was re-floated and proceeded to Halifax under her own steam.

During the whole of the time the vessel was ashore she was in constant communication with the Camperdown station, and all arrangements regarding the transfer of the passengers and salvage of the vessel were made by wireless.

Loss of Propeller by SS. 'Mexico.'

On January 29, the Sable Island station was advised that the French steamer *Mexico*, latitude 40.15 north and longitude 58.30 west, had lost her propeller and that the SS. *Galilio* was standing by.

All vessels within range of the station were immediately notified and the disabled steamer was shortly afterwards picked up by the *Devonian*, who towed her to Halifax, encountering very rough weather on the way.

Both liners were in constant communication with the Sable Island and Camperdown stations until they reached port.

Report of Menace to Navigation by SS. 'Montfort.'

On February 15, the C.P.R. liner *Montfort* advised the Sable Island station that she had passed a spar projecting about six feet out of the water and evidently attached to submerged wreckage, in 43.09 north and 57.12 west.

The information was forwarded to the agent of Marine and Fisheries at Halifax, N.S., and all vessels, in communication with the station during the next few days, were warned.

Accident to the SS. 'Cayo Romano.'

On March 26, 1913, a report was received at the Sable Island station from the SS. *Bohemian* advising that that steamer had in tow the *Cayo Romano*, with a broken propeller; both vessels eventually arrived at Halifax in safety.

Accident to the SS. 'Abessinia.'

On January 12, the White Star liner *Cedric* advised the Sable Island station that she had spoken to the steamer *Abbessinia* the day previous, and reported her as having rudder disabled and shaft broken.

The injured vessel was within the range of the Sable Island station, but, as she was not equipped with wireless apparatus, no communication could be effected with her.

The *Abbessinia* finally arrived at Halifax under her own steam.

GREAT LAKES.

Accident to SS. 'Assiniboia.'

On November 3, 1912, the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer *Assiniboia* lost two propeller blades whilst crossing lake Superior.

The vessel was in constant touch with our stations at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Port Arthur, Ont., until she reached port under her own steam.

Grounding of the SS. 'Easton.'

On December 5, 1912, the SS. *Easton* ran ashore in lake Superior, and remained aground for forty hours. Communication was immediately established with our Port Arthur station and maintained until the vessel was refloated.

WEST COAST.

No disasters occurred on the West Coast during the year, but the following incidents in which the wireless service participated may be of passing interest:—

Schooner 'Washington.'—On July 31, 1912, the United States fishing schooner *Washington* was two miles south of our Estevan wireless station with a broken tail shaft. She was not equipped with wireless apparatus, but the captain came ashore to the station to telegraph for assistance. A message was immediately transmitted to the captain of the United States Revenue Cutter *Snohomish* which proceeded to Estevan and picked up the disabled vessel the same day.

Schooner 'Maria Theresa.'—On December 2, information was received over the telephone at our Pachena wireless station to the effect that a large four-masted schooner had run ashore during the preceding night at Jordan river. The Bamfield Life Saving Station, the United States station at Tatoosh, our Victoria station and the SS. *Tees* were immediately advised and the schooner was floated in the early hours of the following morning by the tug *Lorne,* with the United States Revenue Cutter *Snohomish* in attendance.

SS. 'Pleiades' (U.S.A.).—On August 16, 1912, at 3.30 a.m. a distress signal was received at our Pont Grey station from the SS. *Pleiades.* The station stood by but no further call was received from her. A United States naval station commenced working shortly afterwards and appeared to get in touch with the vessel.

Schooner 'America.'—On September 2, 1912, five men landed at the Triangle Island station from the fishing schooner *America,* of Seattle.

While the vessel was some fifteen miles southwest of the island their engine batteries gave out and they were being carried seaward in a strong tide. These men rowed ashore and brought a storage battery which they desired to have recharged and also asked if our officer could supply them with some recharges for a primary battery. The case appeared to be an urgent one, as the barometer was low and if the storm which appeared imminent had arisen, the schooner would have been blown out to sea. Their storage battery was accordingly charged and they were supplied with primary recharges out of our stock.

THE INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE.

The first Radiotelegraphic Conference met at Berlin in 1903. No convention was signed at that time, but a general protocol was drawn up as a basis for discussion at a future conference.

In 1906 it became evident that on many points in connection with maritime wireless telegraphy an international agreement was urgently required, and a second conference, known as the Berlin Convention, was called again at Berlin in that year. The primary object of the convention was to facilitate ship-to-shore communication and its main provisions may be classified generally as follows:—

The acceptance and transmission of telegrams.

The adoption of uniform rules of working.

The provision of means for the collecting of charges and settling of accounts between the different countries.

Arrangements for the publication of all information necessary for intercommunication.

Rules to prevent interference and confusion in working, with adequate provision for their enforcement.

Compulsory intercommunication with certain exceptions.

Provision was also made for the establishment of an International Bureau to overlook the distribution of radiotelegraphic information. The Berlin Convention was ratified by all the leading nations of the world, including Great Britain and all her self-governing colonies.

The next Convention of the International Radiotelegraphic Conference was scheduled to take place in London, Eng., during 1911, but, on account of the coronation, was postponed until June, 1912. The London Conference eventually met on the fourth day of June, 1912, and continued in session until the fifth day of July.

The Dominion of Canada was represented by G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, and the undersigned, who were regularly appointed as delegates by Order in Council No. P. C. 1021, dated 25th April, 1912.

Mr. Desbarats received from His Majesty plenipotentiary powers authorizing him to negotiate and sign a Radiotelegraph Convention on behalf of the Dominion of Canada with the other nations represented at the conference.

It is understood that this is the first time a treaty has ever been signed for Canada by her own representative as distinct from a treaty signed by Great Britain for Canada. At the Radiotelegraph Conference, Canada and the other Dominions took their places as independent units, discussed the questions raised and voted on the various proposals from their own standpoint; the Dominion representatives taking action quite independently of the members of the British delegation.

Representatives of the following countries were present:—

Argentina,
Austria,
Hungary,
Bosnia-Herzegovina,
Belgium and Belgian Congo,
Brazil,
Bulgaria,
Holland,
Dutch Indies and Curacao,
Italy,
Japan,
Monaco,
Morocco,
Norway,

Denmark,
Egypt,
France and various French possessions,
Germany,
Great Britain,
Australia,
Canada,
India,
New Zealand,
South Africa,
Greece,
Persia,
Portugal,
Roumania,
Russia,
San Marino,
Siam,
Spain,
Sweden,
Turkey,
United States,
Uruguay.

All of the above countries were adherents to the Berlin Radiotelegraphic Convention, although in the case of Greece, Siam and Uruguay the adhesion was not notified until after the opening of the conference.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE.

Of the delegates to the conference, approximately one-third were administrative officials connected with the postal and telegraph departments of the various countries represented; another third consisted of Naval and Army officers; some six per cent were members of the Diplomatic Corps of certain of the countries represented, while the remainder included eminent scientists and other persons of prominence interested in the development of the art of radiotelegraphy.

In addition to the above, representatives from the different radiotelegraph companies of the various countries were permitted to attend all the meetings and take part in the discussions; they were not, however, accorded the right to vote.

Three main committees were appointed, and by far the greater part of the work was handled by their members. Canada was represented on both of the main committees, known as the 'Commission du Règlement' and the 'Commission des Tarifs.' These committees were composed of representatives from twenty-two and twenty countries respectively.

The third committee, known as the 'Commission de Rédaction,' was entrusted with the revision and drafting of all proposals adopted by the conference, and was composed of the representatives of five countries.

Prior to the assembling of the conference, some two hundred proposals for amendments to the provisions of the Berlin Convention were submitted to the International Bureau, where they were printed and distributed to the different Administrations for their consideration.

Amendments were also submitted from time to time during the proceedings of the conference, and, in all, some three hundred proposals were considered.

The first work of the conference was the allotment of the votes to colonial possessions as prescribed in Article XII of the Berlin Convention, and during the London Conference the voting power of the various countries and their dependencies was as follows:—

Great Britain	6
France	6
Germany	4
Holland	3
Portugal	3
Belgium	2
Japan	2

all other countries one each.

The chief points dealt with by the London Conference were generally as follows:—

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

The principle of compulsory intercommunication between ship stations and between ship and shore stations, irrespective of the systems employed, was accepted by all the Administrations represented, including Great Britain, Portugal, Japan and Italy, the four nations who refused to subscribe to this principle in the Berlin Convention.

The principle of compulsory intercommunication between shore stations was not accepted and it was not deemed advisable to formulate regulations to govern the working of such stations until their number demanded it, and the matter was therefore postponed for the consideration of a future conference.

At the same time, a clause was inserted in the London Convention stating that stations established for communication between shore and shore should not refuse to exchange traffic with similar stations merely on account of difference in the systems of radiotelegraphy employed at such stations.

AERIAL STATIONS.

The regulation of stations installed on balloons or aeroplanes, which was proposed by the Italian delegation, was not considered necessary at the moment, and the matter was therefore postponed for consideration at the next Conference.

COMPULSORY EQUIPMENT.

At the third plenary sitting of the conference, a discussion took place respecting the compulsory equipment of wireless apparatus on vessels but the conference, while declaring itself in favour of the principle, considered that the matter was beyond their province and one rather to be decided by the Different Administrations themselves. Neither did they venture an opinion as to what classes of ships should be compelled to equip. The fact that the 'International Conference for Safety at Sea' was scheduled to meet in London in 1913 to discuss and make recommendations on this and similar questions, doubtless had some influence in this decision. At the same time, the conference adopted and included in the regulations annexed to the convention, certain sections dealing with the watches to be maintained by different classes of ship stations, the class of operators to be carried and the installation of emergency apparatus.

CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPS.

Ships equipped with radio apparatus must have a license therefor from the government whose flag she flies, and in the license the classification of the ship must be indicated.

Class I.—Ships in the first class will be required to maintain a constant watch, to carry an emergency equipment capable of working for six hours with a minimum range of eighty miles, and a staff of not less than two operators holding first-class certificates.

Class II.—Ships in the second class will be required to maintain a watch during certain specified hours and in addition a watch for the first ten minutes of every hour not included in those specified. She must carry an emergency equipment as specified for Class I, with the exception that the minimum range is reduced to fifty miles; the station must be in charge of an operator

holding a first-class certificate with either a second-class operator or a watcher to maintain the required service during the 24 hours.

Class III.—Ships in the third class are not required to maintain any fixed hours of watch, and they will in general be fishing boats and others of like character. Ships in this class are not required to carry any emergency equipment, and an operator with a second-class certificate may be placed in charge of the equipment so long as its use is limited to the business of the ship. Should she desire to engage in public correspondence, then a first-class operator must be provided.

WAVE LENGTHS.

Every shore station must be capable of working on wave lengths of 600 and 300 metres, one of which must be notified as the normal wave length of the station.

Every ship station must also meet with these requirements with the exception that the normal wave length is fixed at 600 metres unless it is physically impossible to so equip the ship, in which event a wave length of three hundred metres may be employed.

The wave length of 150 metres has been reserved for the use of radiophares.

Wave lengths between 600 and 1,600 meters are reserved exclusively for naval and military purposes.

Any ship or coast station working on wave lengths other than 600 metres must cease working at the end of each quarter of an hour and stand by for three minutes on the normal ships' wave length.

LONG DISTANCE TRANSMISSION.

The principle of the Berlin Convention that a ship station must always work with the nearest coast station, except under special circumstances, would appear to have been very liberally interpreted by stations in Europe, and after a lively discussion the conference finally adopted rules which will permit a ship to communicate with a coast station, other than the nearest, provided the following somewhat drastic provisions are complied with:—

1. The ship and shore station must be of the same nationality.
2. The wave length used must be 1,800 metres at both stations.
3. The ship must be not less than fifty miles from the nearest coast station, unless the power used is less than 5 K.W., in which event the distance is reduced to twenty-five miles.
4. The radiotelegrams transmitted must be destined for the country in which the coast station is situated.

CLASSIFICATION OF OPERATORS.

Under the Berlin Convention only one class of operator was provided for and each Administration was required to furnish each operator with a certificate certifying that he was duly qualified in the adjustment of apparatus, had a knowledge of the regulations applying to radiotelegraphy and was capable of transmitting and receiving at a minimum speed of twenty words per minute.

Under the London Convention the establishment of a second class of operators was provided for; such operators to have the same qualifications as those of the first class, with the exception that the minimum operating speed is reduced to twelve words per minute.

CONTROL.

A new provision stating definitely that 'the captain of a ship has absolute authority over the operation of any wireless station aboard his ship' was included

in the Convention in order to clear up any misapprehensions that might exist on this point.

ACCOUNTING AND TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS.

In addition to the business which may be accepted by stations under the Berlin Convention, certain other classes of messages were admitted by the London Convention:—

(*a*) Messages with prepaid replies.
(*b*) Paid service advices.
(*c*) Messages to be mailed at a port of call.

Many improvements with a view to the simplification of accounting methods were made in the existing regulations, and certain new regulations to cover the retransmission of telegrams by ship and shore stations were included. The latter point was subject to much discussion, and it was finally decided to limit the number of transmissions to two, and to allow each retransmitting ship and coast station a single charge for the re-transmission of each message.

METEOROLOGICAL AND TIME SIGNALS.

Regulations were included to cover the handling of meteorological messages and time signals. In general, all Administrations will take the necessary steps to provide their coast stations with meteorological and other information of importance to navigation; the same is to be embodied in telegrams not exceeding twenty words in length and is to be transmitted to all ships on request. In the absence of special arrangements the charges applicable to ordinary messages will also apply to this special business. The time occupied in the transmission of any group of time signals or meteorological telegrams must not exceed ten minutes.

SPECIAL RESERVATION BY THE CANADIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Under the terms of the Convention the 'ship charge' must not exceed 40 centimes a word, but may be anything less than this amount, while the 'coast charge' must not exceed 60 centimes a word.

The total charge on a regular telegram is made up of the 'ship charge' the 'coast charge', and the 'land line charge' for delivery, and it will be observed that if the ships exercise their option and fix their 'ship charge' at amounts varying from zero to the maximum allowed, we are confronted with the peculiar situation that the total rate from, say, Montreal to eight different ships at sea via Father Point station might have eight different values; this, in spite of the fact that the 'coast station' rate from Father Point to the ship and the 'land line charge' from Montreal to Father Point remain the same.

The commercial companies operating practically all of the land lines in North America had under consideration, at the time of the Convention, a proposal to handle radiotelegrams on a cable count basis instead of on American count, and as it would have been out of the question for us to ask them, in addition, to file at their many thousands of offices the individual ship rates of all the ships carrying wireless apparatus, which might, at some indefinite time, desire work with our stations, the Canadian delegates submitted a reservation to the effect that the Canadian Administration must be given power to fix the total radio rate on outgoing business (that is business destined for a ship) via each of its coast stations, the ship to be credited with two-fifths and the coast stations with three-fifths of this radio rate, irrespective of what 'ship charge' may have been filed with the International Bureau for the ship, this reservation to apply to business originating at

offices in North America only. The exact wording of the reservation was as follows:—

> 'Le Gouvernement du Canada se réserve la faculté de fixer séparément pour chacune de ses stations côtières, une taxe maritime totale pour les radiotélégrammes originaires de l'Amérique du Nord et destinés à un navire quel-conque, la taxe côtière s'élevant aux trois-cinquièmes et la taxe de bord aux deux-cinquièmes de cette taxe totale.'

On our return to Canada negotiations with the land line companies, in connection with adoption of the International method of counting, were brought to a successful conclusion, and the new method was officially adopted on December 1, 1912, at all telegraph offices in North America.

One through radio rate for each of our stations has been filed with these companies, and we are now able to comply with the provisions of the Convention in all respects.

Our foresight in obtaining the consent of the Conference to our reservation became very apparent during the above-mentioned negotiations, and had we not been provided with the power to fix a rate, it is very probable that the International method of counting would never have been accepted by the land line companies.

At the same time, the amount of trouble the reservation has saved everyone concerned in the matter of bookkeeping, etc., is incalculable.

LEGISLATION.

On December 6, 1912, the Minister of the Naval Service introduced in the House of Commons, Bill No. 26, entitled 'An Act respecting Radiotelegraphy.'

The Bill, having received its first and second readings was, in due course, referred to the Select Committee on Marine and Fisheries, Mr. C. Jamieson, M.P., Chairman, which after hearing evidence, reported it back to the House with some amendments.

It was read for the third time in the House of Commons on April 29, 1913, and, having been passed through the Senate and received its third reading there on May 23, finally became law on June 6, 1913.

This Act, which is known as the 'Radiotelegraph Act' cancels all existing radiotelegraph legislation (Part IV of the 'Telegraphs Act,' chapter 126, R.S.C., 1906) and, in general, places the absolute control of radiotelegraphy in all its phases, in the hands of the Minister of the Naval Service.

In addition to ordaining the compulsory equipment of radiotelegraph apparatus on certain classes of steamers, this Act is framed so as to ensure the regulating of radiotelegraphy in its present state, and also, as far as is possible, to provide for future developments, and is, in every way, the model of what radiotelegraphic legislation should be.

The main provisions of the Act, with their bearing on the general wireless situation, are as follows:—

LICENSED STATIONS.

Under section 3, no radiotelegraph station of any description may be installed or operated on board any Canadian ship or at any point within the Dominion of Canada, except under a license granted therefor by the Minister of the Naval Service.

Penalty.

The penalty for violation of the above is a fine not exceeding $500 or twelve months imprisonment.

This section is practically the same as section 40 of the Telegraphs Act and, in effect, places the control of all stations absolutely in the hands of the Minister,

since no person may operate a station except under a license, and the Minister has power to include such regulations in this license as he may see fit.

COMPULSORY EQUIPMENT OF RADIOTELEGRAPH APPARATUS ON CERTAIN VESSELS.

Section 4 provides that on and after January 1, 1913, passenger steamers covered by the following provisions must be equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus with a minimum range of 100 miles:—

(*a*) Vessels licensed to carry 50 or more persons, and plying between ports more than 200 miles apart;

(*b*) Vessels licensed to carry 250 or more persons and plying between ports more than 90 miles apart;

(*c*) Vessels licensed to carry 500 or more persons and plying between ports more than 20 miles apart.

Subject to the following exceptions:—

1. Vessels plying on the rivers of Canada;
2. Vessels plying on all the lakes of Canada except Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Superior;
3. Vessels plying on the Georgian bay;
4. Vessels calling at Canadian ports for the sole purpose of obtaining bunker coal or provisions for their own use, through stress of weather, or for repairs.

Special exemptions from the provisions of Class (*c*) were made in the case of steamers plying on the Great Lakes whose regular routes are not, at any point, more than seven miles from the shore, and in the case of steamers plying on the Northumberland strait.

The question of the compulsory equipment of vessels has been engaging the attention of the different Governments for some time past and there is so doubt that it is now generally accepted as a principle, by the leading nations of the world, owing greatly to the part played by radiotelegraphy in the *Titanic* disaster.

Just what classes of steamers should be compelled to equip is a very debatable point, and the nations which have adopted the principle up to date have, in general, confined it to vessels making trans-oceanic voyages, that is to say, the class of vessel affected by clause (*a*) of our legislation.

The Bill, when first introduced before Parliament, affected this class of vessel only, but, in order to comply with the wishes expressed by members on both sides of the House, on the occasion of the first reading, the provisions were amended by the insertion of clauses (*b*) and (*c*), which, it will be noticed, have considerably extended the sphere of the compulsory clauses.

As finally enacted, the Bill affects, not only liners making long voyages, but vessels undertaking short ocean trips, as for instance between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and also boats undertaking what are practically long-distance ferry services, such as those between Toronto and Niagara, Victoria and Vancouver, and St. John and Digby.

In all, some forty-one steamers of Canadian register will be affected, as follows:—

Clause (*a*)—

West Coast	4
Great Lakes	11
East Coast	6

Clause (*b*)—	
West Coast	Nil.
Great Lakes	2
East Coast	Nil.
Clause (*c*)—	
West Coast	6
Great Lakes	11
East Coast	1
	41

The first cost of an equipment installed on a vessel is in the neighbourhood of $3,000, in which event the ship must supply her own operator, or if desired, arrangements can be made with an operating company, to supply the apparatus and operate the station for about $1,200 per annum.

There was, of course, considerable opposition, on the part of the ship owners, to the provisions of clauses (*b*) and (*c*) when the Bill was before the Select Committee. Their representatives were present in force to present their side of the case, and they argued that the financial burden it would place on their ships would be prohibitive. The Honourable the Minister of the Naval Service, however, in his able exposition of the provisions of the Bill before the committee, stated that—

> 'It seems to me—and this is the view of the department—that if, by the installation of wireless apparatus, we can lessen the danger of those who travel by ship, it is unfair that the shipping interests should resist it because it would cost them $1,000 per annum per ship;'

and this was evidently the feeling of the committee itself.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, seven or eight of whose boats were likely to be affected, did their utmost to have vessels plying between Toronto and Niagara exempted. They were, however, unable to satisfy the committee that installations on these vessels were unnecessary, and both clauses (*b*) and (*c*) were finally passed by the committee and reported to the House in their present form.

The steamers plying on Georgian bay were exempted by the committee since it was proved to their satisfaction that these boats were not financially able to bear the expense of an equipment; while the exemption of boats plying on routes within seven miles of the shore on the lakes and boats plying on the Northumberland straits between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, was made, since such vessels are always within reach of well-settled shores, provided with telegraphic facilities, by which immediate aid can be obtained in case of distress, whilst, in the case of fire, they can be run ashore in a few moments and a disaster averted.

OPERATORS.

Section 6 prescribes that all operators at coast or land stations must be British subjects and must make out a declaration of secrecy, while section 11 gives power to the Minister to make regulations for the examination of operators for certificates of proficiency, to prescribe what classes of operators shall work the different ship, coast and land stations, and to fix the number of operators which must be attached thereto.

TRANSMISSION OF FALSE SIGNALS.

Under section 7, any person who transmits a fraudulent distress signal or radiogram of any kind, or who, without lawful excuse, interferes with a radio communication, is liable to a penalty of $500 and costs, or six months imprisonment.

This section is a very necessary one, and will enable us to take drastic measures to suppress those unthinking or malicious amateurs who have no better sense than to send out a distress call merely for their own amusement. Fortunately, we have not as yet been afflicted with this type of youth in the Dominion.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Section 10 gives power to the Governor in Council to accede to any International Convention in connection with radiotelegraphy, and to issue regulations to make its provisions effective.

The effects of radiotelegraphy cannot be confined to any particular sphere of action. Electric waves take no cognizance of national boundaries and, in consequence, their control is patently one for international agreement. It is therefore of great importance that the Dominion should have power to accede to any International agreement from which we are likely to derive any benefit.

CENSORSHIP AND EXPROPRIATION OF STATIONS.

Under section 10 the Governor in Council is given power to control the working of radiotelegraph stations and to exercise a censorship over them in time of war or other emergency, and under section 13 His Majesty is given power at any time to expropriate any station for the public service, the amount of the compensation to be paid to the owners therefor being adjudicated by the Exchequer Court of Canada.

WATCHES TO BE KEPT.

Under clause (*g*) of section 11, the Minister may make regulations prescribing the watches to be kept at the different stations on ship and shore. This is a very necessary authority, particularly in the case of ship stations; ship owners are only human and practically all of them endeavour to cut down the number of operators to a minimum so as to save expense. At the same time, the operators themselves rarely stand by for a longer period than their captain compels them to and he, so long as his own messages are promptly dispatched and received, does not, as a rule, concern himself greatly with the operation of the station. He knows that should his vessel get into trouble, the operator is instantly available to call for aid; thus every one concerned loses sight of the point that it is of small use for a ship to send out a distress call unless there is some one on watch on another ship to receive it, and it would be no help to a ship in distress to have twenty vessels within range if the operators on those vessels were not standing by.

Under the regulations shortly to be issued by the department, the different ship stations will be classified; certain ships will be compelled to maintain a constant watch day and night, others will maintain a constant watch for a specified period during the day only and then a watch for the first ten minutes of every hour for the balance, whilst others, such as fishing boats, will be allowed to keep an irregular watch suited to their own requirements.

In general, the boats plying regular runs will maintain either continuous watch or watch at certain definitely known times so that everyone will know exactly when communication may be established.

EQUIPMENTS AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENTS.

Under Section 11, clause (*b*), the Minister is given power to classify the different stations and to prescribe the type of apparatus and emergency equipment which shall be installed at each station.

The importance of this clause cannot be over-estimated; the Minister, by specifying the quality of the apparatus to be used, can regulate the purity of the waves which are limited, and, since a well-tuned station emitting a slightly damped wave is much less likely to interfere with surrounding stations than one emitting a highly damped wave, much can be done towards lessening this ever present trouble of interference.

The power to compel the installation of an emergency equipment on vessels is also of far-reaching importance. In practically all ships, the power for the main radio equipment is taken from the ship's dynamo which, in case of disaster, is usually one of the first parts to give out; in fact the dynamos are generally put out of commission long before the ship is a total wreck. It is thus essential that every ship should carry a self-contained emergency equipment located on an upper deck out of reach of harm, and capable of operating for at least six hours with a range of about 100 miles. In this way communication can be established and aid secured long after the dynamos have failed.

COMPULSORY INTERCOMMUNICATION.

Clause (*j*) section 11, gives power to the Minister to compel all radiotelegraph stations to intercommunicate with one another.

The chief aim of this section is to prevent the establishment of a monopoly in radio-telegraphy.

This power is perhaps not as necessary at this moment as it was some years ago when the Marconi Company were making their big fight against the Berlin Convention, and endeavouring to establish a monopoly by refusing to permit their stations to intercommunicate with any stations equipped with a system other than Marconi's.

In this reference it is of interest to note that the Marconi Company have entirely withdrawn from this stand, and at the London Convention in 1912 they publicly announced that, in future, all ships and coast stations owned and operated by them would intercommunicate with all other stations, irrespective of the system employed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. P. EDWARDS,

General Superintendent, Government Radiotelegraph Service.

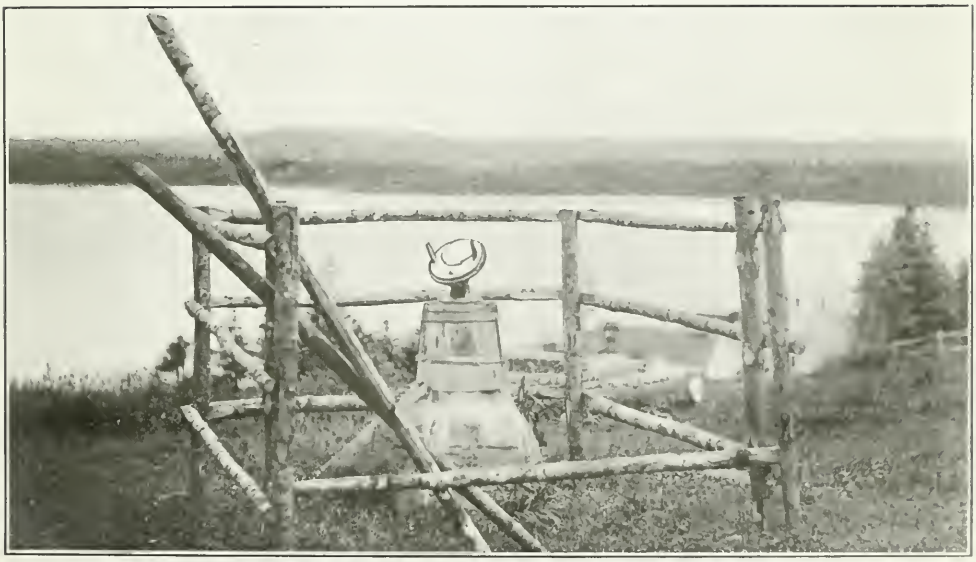
Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their staff and the Officers and Crew of H.M.C.S. "Earl Grey," July, 1912.

First Term Cadets at R. N. College, Halifax.

Third Term Cadets at R. N. College, Halifax.

The Royal Naval College of Canada at Halifax N. S.

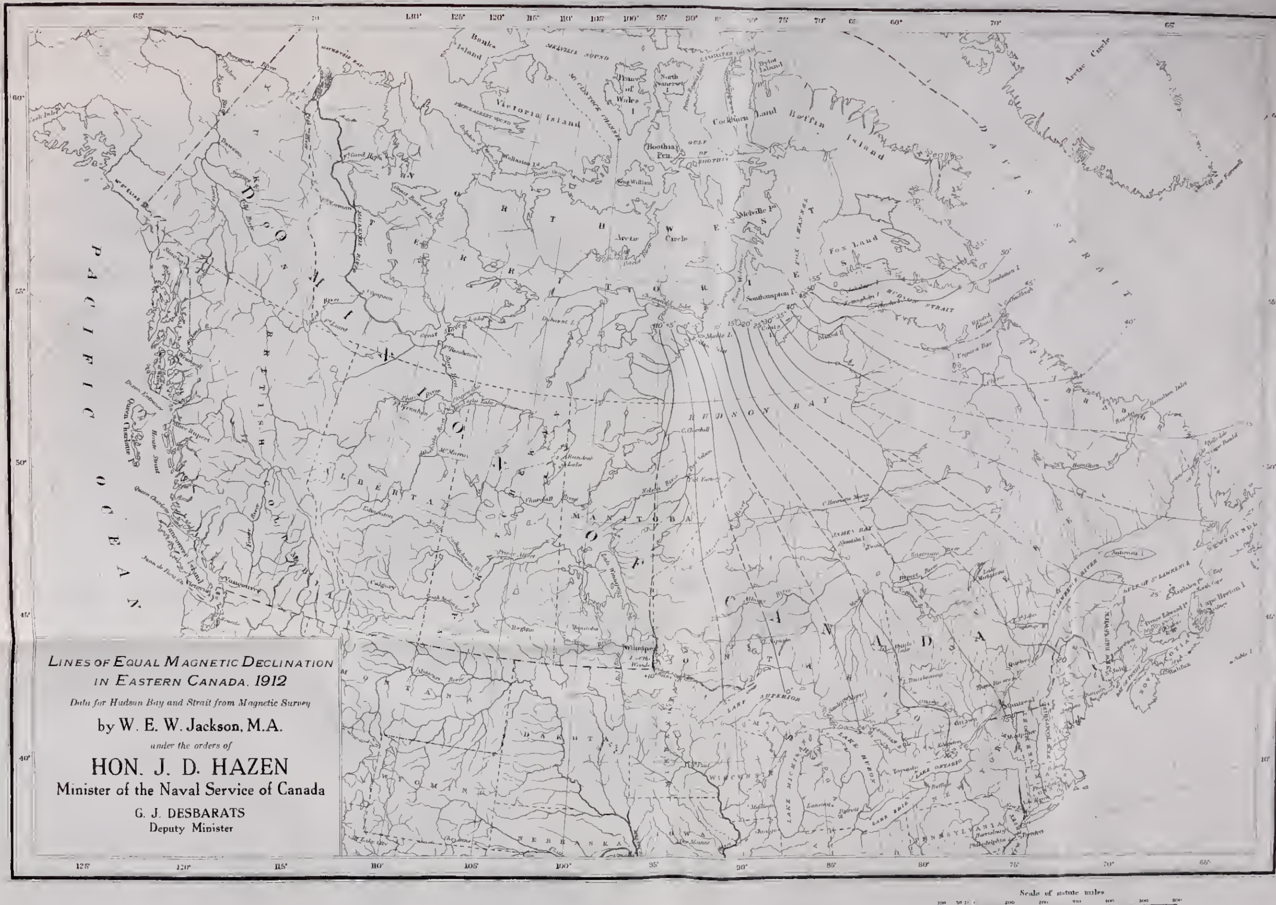
Temporary Tidal Station showing a scale and tide column with shelter box on top which contains the Recording Instrument, at Bonne Esperance near Belle Isle Strait.



Meridian Instrument by which accurate time is obtained direct from the sun for tidal observations in isolated localities.

HUDSON BAY AND STRAIT
Showing the path followed and the ice encountered by the H.S.S. Minto during her trip to Port Nelson
1912
Captain F. Anderson
Officer in command
under the orders of
Honourable J. D. Hazen Minister of the Naval Service of Canada
G.J. Desbarats Deputy Minister
Explanation of Signs
Ship's track
Light ice
Heavy ice
HUDSON BAY
HUDSON STRAIT
BAFFIN I.
UNGAVA BAY
JAMES BAY
Southampton I.
Nottingham I.
Salisbury I.
Coats I.
Mansel I.
Port Churchill
Port Nelson
Port Burwell
C. Chidley
CONSIDERABLE MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Longitude West from Greenwich

Longitude West from Greenwich


LINES OF EQUAL MAGNETIC DECLINATION
IN EASTERN CANADA. 1912
Data for Hudson Bay and Strait from Magnetic Survey
by W. E. W. Jackson, M.A.
under the orders of
HON. J. D. HAZEN
Minister of the Naval Service of Canada
G. J. DESBARATS
Deputy Minister
PACIFIC OCEAN
DOMINION OF CANADA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
HUDSON BAY
HUDSON STRAIT
DAVIS STRAIT
Arctic Circle
Victoria Island
Banks Island
Prince of Wales I.
North Somerset I.
Baffin Island
Cockburn Land
Boothia Pen.
Fox Land
Southampton I.
Melville Pen.
Queen Charlotte Is.
Vancouver Island
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
IOWA
WISCONSIN
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
NOVA SCOTIA
Winnipeg
Quebec
Montreal
Toronto
Scale of statute miles

COAST STATIONS FOR COMMUNICATION WITH SHIPS
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE & BAY STAFF
GREAT LAKES
WEST COAST
HUDSON BAY
ALASKA
NORTH WESTERN TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
NEWFOUNDLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Department of the Naval Service
Honorable J.D. Hazen, Minister
C. P. Edwards, Deputy Minister
1913
MAP OF
WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COAST STATIONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
Natural Scale 4 miles
Scale 100 miles to one inch
Published by the Radio-Telegraph Branch of the Department of the Naval Service June 1913
C. P. Edwards General Superintendent
From map from plate of 100 mile map of Canada, Department of the Interior